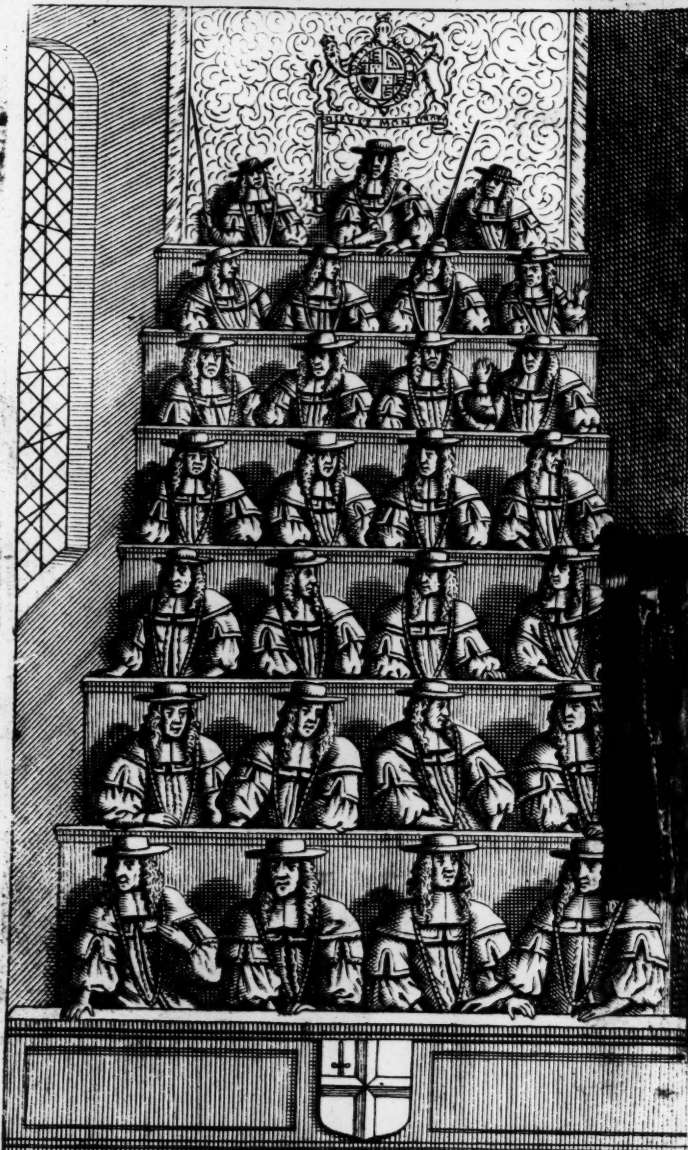


The Lord Mayor & Court of Aldermen.



The Lord Mayor & Court of Aldermen.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
London :
OR,
Memorials

COMPREHENDING

A Full and Succinct Account
Of the Ancient and Modern
State thereof.

By *THO. DE-LAUNE*, Gent.

*Civitates ab initio Utilitatis causa constitutae
sunt. Aristot. i. Polit.*

L O N D O N :

Printed by George Larkin, for Ezech. Præter and
John How, at the Rose and Crown, and Se-
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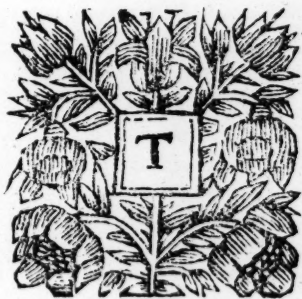


By exchange



To the Right Honourable
Sir Patience Ward, Knight,
LORD MAYOR
OF THE
City of *LONDON*.

My Lord,



These Memorials,
respecting the An-
cient and Modern
State of this great
and Renowned Ci-
ty, of which (un-
der His Majesty)

Your Lordship enjoys the Supreme
Magistracy, cannot find a more Pro-

The Epistle

per, or more Honourable Patron than Your Lordship; considering the High Place You hold in that Meridian for which This Discourse is Calculated.

The General Grief expressed by all Loyal English Protestants, for Your Lordships late Indisposition, and the General Rejoycing amongst them, for Your Happy Recovery, as a Mercy to this City, (of both which, the Presenter of this Address was in part a Witness and Partaker) are Evidences both of Your Lordships Good Administration in so Eminent a Dignity, and the Universal Satisfaction of this Famous Metropolis in Your Government.

Your Prudent, Zealous, and Courageous

Dedicatory.

ragious Conduct in these Perillous and Menacing Times, suitable to those Never-to-be-forgotten Speeches, delivered by Your Lordship, and Your Eminent and Worthy Predecessor, Sir Robert Clayton, at the Time of Your Election to this August Magistracy, has engaged all True Patriots, and Abhorrrers of Foreign and Domestick Vassalage, (a thing attempted to be Introduced by those Execrable Mediums of Assassinating the Sacred Person of His Royal Majesty, and Everting His Government) to give Your Lordship an Eminent Place in their Esteem, and Justly Obliges this Great City to Honour Your Lordship in a Degree suitable to so High a Merit.

The Epistle, &c.

My Lord,

I hope You will vouchsafe me
Your Pardon for my Presumption in
Publishing this small Product of
my Recess and Solitude, under the
Patronage of Your Honourable Name,
for which, and the Famous City You
Govern, I have so High a Vene-
ration, that it Obliges me to be

3 Your Lordships

London,
June 24.
1681.

most humble

Servant,

Thomas De-Laune.

To

To the Reader.

THis *Abstract* is partly collected from the best Authors I could meet with, as the Chronicles and Statutes of *England*, Antiquaries, Modern Writers, &c.

I have endeavoured to avoid Prolixity, and to omit no Remarkables, as far as my designed Brevity would admit; intending rather a *Compendium*, than a Voluminous History.

What lay scatered in divers Volumes, are reduced (in a method wholly new) under their proper Heads, briefly, yet (I hope) not obscurely. I have intermixt many new things, which fell within my own observation (or my Friends) respecting the Present State of this *City*, never to my knowledge (I am sure never in this Method) Published. It is said, That *Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile Dulci* :

If that be not done here, yet it is an Essay of that kind, being a mixture wherein with *great variety*, things highly useful are interwoven with
delight.

delightfom. And if there be any mistakes or imperfections, which all men are liable to, upon any *Information*, (which shall be thankfully reſented) it may be capable of Rectifying hereafter.

I do not pretend to give a full account of all things worthy to be known, in this *great City*, or of its famous *Citizens*, for that would make an *huge* Volume, but onely of the moſt Eminent which have occurr'd to my *Reading* or *Obſervation*.

As to the *Method* and particulars treated of, you are referred to the *Synopſis*, or Table of *Contents* following; by which you may eaſily find out any thing in the Book.

If the *City* thinks this worth entertainment; it will engage me to proceed in perfecting other Materials I have by me, and offer it in another work, which I truſt will be uſeful to all. I have an high Honor for this *Illuſtrious City*, and the worthy *Inhabitants* thereof, as an Inſtance of which, this Eſſay is offered to the peruſal of the *Candid Reader*, by

Thomas Delany

To his Friend,
Mr. Thomas De-Laune,
An Acrostick on
The Present State of LONDON:

*T*his is that City which the Papal Crew
*H*ave by their Damn'd Devices overthrow
*E*rected on her old Foundations, New. }

*P*ourtrayed once by Stow, and now again
*R*ebuilt, and Re-reviv'd by thee, De-laune;
*E*xtracted Phoenix-like, whose splendor shows
*S*he triumphs o're the Ruine of her Foes.
*E*xcellent Architect, that in few Sheets
*N*ew builds a City of Five hundred Streets.
*T*emples, Courts, Churches, Monuments and Halls,

*S*hores, Towers, Gates, Inns, Citadels, and Walls.
*T*he Grandeur of this fam'd Metropolis,
*A*rts, Laws and Customs, thou hast shewn in this:
*T*his Little Volume comprehends the Great
*E*uropean-Empory, the Royal Seat

*O*f English Monarchs, whose Succession runs
*F*rom Royal Fathers, Lineally to Sons.

*L*ondon, the Author fully lets Thee see
*O*rders and Customs of Antiquity;
*N*ames, Honours, Titles, Companies drawn forth,
*D*isplay'd in Banners, Badges of thy Worth:
*O*f all the Cities on the Continent,
*N*o better Governours nor Government.

R. S.

To his Friend the Author,
UPON THE
Present State of LONDON.

R Eader, Survey *DE-LAUNE*; and his Survey,
Who *LONDON*'s Glories lively doth display
In Her immediate State; whose Stately Pile
Exceeds all Structures on the *British Isle*:
Look through this Little Book, as through a Glass,
You may behold what now She *Is*, and *Was*.
View between *Sixty Six*, and *Eighty One*;
Can you not see Great Alteration?
In *Sky-Invading-Flames* three days She burns,
Which all her Glories into *Ashes* turns:
But stop not there; Look nearer yet by *Ten*;
Doth She not mount to greater Glory then
Before? Look nigher yet by *Five*, for this
Her *Present State* a Pleasant Prospect is.
This *Glass* (*Brave City*) he presents to Thee,
That Thou *Thy Self*, *Thy Self* may'st better see.
This Thy *Remote* and *Distant Friends* will move
To *Admiration*, and *Uniting Love*.
When they peruse those Gallant *Laws* whereby
Thou'rt *Rul'd*, and *Rulest* by Just Policy.
Thy *Piety*, Thy *Splendid Trade*, by which
Thou art become so *Great*, so *Good*, so *Rich*.
Those worthy *Characters* which he hath writ,
Exalts Thy *Greatness*, Justifies his *Wit*.
'Tis not my *Task* Thy *Splendor* to Commend,
It is Exalted by *DE-LAUNE* Thy Friend.
My Muse would fain Attempt his Commendation,
But is constrain'd to rest in *Admiration*.

D. E. Philopolis.

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THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
LONDON.



CHAP. I.

Of its Antiquity and Original.

Our Famous *Antiquaries* generally agree that the *Britains*, whose Posterity now inhabit the Dominion of *Wales*, and are called *Welsh*, were the Founders of the Renowned City of LON-
B DON

DON: They were in old times known by the Name of *Aborigines*, because they first inhabited the Countrey.

Some derive the name *London* (which is the greatest probability) from the *British* word *Llhong*, which signifies a Ship, and *Dinan*, a Town, that is, a Town of Ships, this City being in all Ages, since its foundation, very renowned for Shipping and Navigation. (2.) Others from *Llhwincian*, because (as *Cæsar* in his Commentaries, and *Strabo* mention) the Ancient *Britains* called their fortified Woods *Llhwyn*, which is equivalent to a fenced Town, and that, where *S. Pauls* Church now stands, there was in old times a Wood, where a Temple was built for *Diana*, it being the custom of those *Pagan* Times to build their Fanes or Temples to *Diana* in Woods or Groves, and so it signifies *Dianas* Town. (3.) Some derive it from *Llhandian*, the *Britains* still calling *Llan* a Church, and so may signify *Dian*'s Church or Temple, for there have been frequently digged up Oxens Heads and Bones, which have been offered as Victims or Sacrifices there, viz. in *Camera Diane*. So that this word came in tract of time to be pronounced *London*. *Cæsar* (*Comment. lib. 5.*) calls it *Civitas Trinobantum*, viz. The City of the *Trinobantes* (some would have it translated the state of *Trinobantes*) for *Troja Nova*, or *Troy Novant*, *New Troy*, Which appellation was in old times by many ascribed to *London*; as *Geoffery of Monmouth* the *Welsh* Historian affirms.

It is said by the same Author, that King *Lud* repaired this City, and much augmented it with fair buildings, calling it *Caire Lud*, that is, *Lud's Town*, and from him *Ludgate* takes its Name.

This City was built 2789 years ago, that is 1108 years before the birth of *Christ*, (and, by the exactest computation) in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and 350 years before the building of *Rome*. Of all

Histo-

of LONDON.

3

Historians *Cornelius Tacitus*, who first called it *Londonium*; says, that it was in his time (which is about 1655 years ago) *Copia Negotiatorum & Conneatu valde celebre*; that is, very famous for multitude of Merchants and Traffick, (or Commerce.) *Herodian* in the Life of the Emperour *Severus*, says it was *Urbs magna & opulenta*, that is, a Great and Rich City. *Marcellinus* says, That in his time (which is 1200 and odd years ago) it was *Vetustum oppidum*, an ancient Town. *Fitz-Stephens* tells us, That *hæc Civitas Urbs Roma, secundum Chronicorum fidem, satis Antiquior est, &c. Viz.* This City, according to the credit of Chronologers, is far more ancient then *Rome*.

In the flourishing Estate of *London*, it was called *Augusta*, a Name denoting Dignity and Majesty; for the Great *Octavian*, Successor to *Julius Caesar*, took to himself the Name of *Augustus*, as a Title most Sacred and Honourable. This *Marcellinus* witnesses, in his 27 and 28 Books, calling it *Augusta*, and that in old times it was called *London*. It was very famous by that Appellation under the Emperour *Valentinian*. And in *Constantine's* time there was a Mint appointed there, and Money stamp'd with this Impression, *P. Lon. S.* that is, *Pecunia Londino Signata*, Money stamp'd in *London*: And the Overseer or Master of the Mint was called *Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustensium*; that is, Provost of the Treasures of *Augusta* in *Britain*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Situation of London.

THE Wisdom of our Ancestors is very Eminent and Remarkable in the Excellent Situation of this famous City, which we shall shew, 1. With respect to Air, 2. Its conveniencies of being supplied with all sorts of Provisions by Sea and Land,

1. With respect to *Air*, This City being situate on the *North* side of the River, in the Latitude of 51 Degrees 30 Minutes, and so far distant from the *Sea*, that it is not annoyed with the boistrous Winds, or unwholsom Vapours of it; and yet so near, that it enjoys the mild salubrious Breezes of the *Eastern, Southern, and Western* Seas, with the wholsom gusts and fresh *Air* of the Country round about; it must needs therefore have an Excellent *Air*. And it is by Experience found to be as *healthy* a City (considering its greatness and Number of Inhabitants; with the prodigious quantity of *Coals* burnt yearly in it,) as any in the known World.

2. The *Soil* is rich and fertile, abounding with plenty of all things useful for the life of Man. The Country round about it, being very well Inhabited, supplying it with plenty of all Sorts of *Provision*, and the Respective *Manufactories* of *England*, to furnish not only the Inhabitants, but for Transportation to the several parts of the World, where its *Merchants* Trade : For which it has the advantage of *large, strait* and *fair* High-ways for Carriages and Passengers by Land ; and a Navigable River for the Conveyance of heavy Commodities, as *Fuel, &c.* So that it may be called the *Grand Mart* of *England*. And for Navigation and Foreign-Commerce (in which no *Emporium* in the World can Challenge precedence and by which a considerable share of the Riches of other Nations is imported) the Reader is referred to the Chapters where we shall Treat of Trade. The River *Thames*, upon which it is seated, and by it in the form of a *Crescent*, each part of the City enjoying the benefit of the River, and yet not far distant from each other. This City is so far from the *Sea*, that it needs not fear a Foreign *Surprize*, and yet in 12 hours by the help of the *Tide*, it is capable to receive the greatest Ships that Traverse the *Ocean*.

CHAP. III.

Of its Increase, Magnitude, Inhabitants, Publick Structures, &c.

AS it was said of the People of *Rome*, that *ex parva origine*, from a small beginning they grew to a vast greatness, so we may truly say of this Famous City (the *Metropolis of our Monarchy*) which even in *Neroes* days was Renowned for Concourse of Merchants, and provision of all things, (as *Speed* informs us,) and must Consequently be Great and Populous. That it has received an accession and increase in the Respective Ages, is certain; and in our Memory, we have seen it to multiply exceedingly in beautiful Structures and number of Inhabitants. So that it is at present of vast extent, being from *Lime-House* to the end of *Tuttle-street*, from *East* to *West*, above 7500 Geometrical paces, that is, above seven Miles and a half; And from the further end of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*, to the end of *St. Leonard-Shore-Ditch* is 2500 paces, that is two Miles and a half.

The Principal Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, in this great City, are above 500 in number, and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in length. Before the dreadful Conflagration in 1666, there were computed within the Walls above 15000 Houses, which is but one fifth of the whole City, as appears by the Weekly Bills of Mortality, so that the Total of Houses may be 75000, which are mightily increased since the Rebuilding of the City, enlarging it self every way, especially, about *St. James's* and *Soho*-Fields, where it has received such Additions of beautiful Buildings, as by themselves would make a brave City. So that now *London* for fair and state-

ly Edifices, uniform and Regular buildings, and other publick Structures, does not only excel its former State, but (all things considered) may outvie the most Magnificent Cities of the Universe, as shall be Demonstrated more particularly.

As to the number of Inhabitants when London was by more than a fourth part less than it is now, there were computed to be eaten 67500 Beefs yearly there, ten times as many Sheep, that is 675000, besides abundance of Calves, Lamb, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. And that every year to supply the City with Coals, there is brought into the River about 300000 Chaldrons, every Chaldron being 36 Bushels.

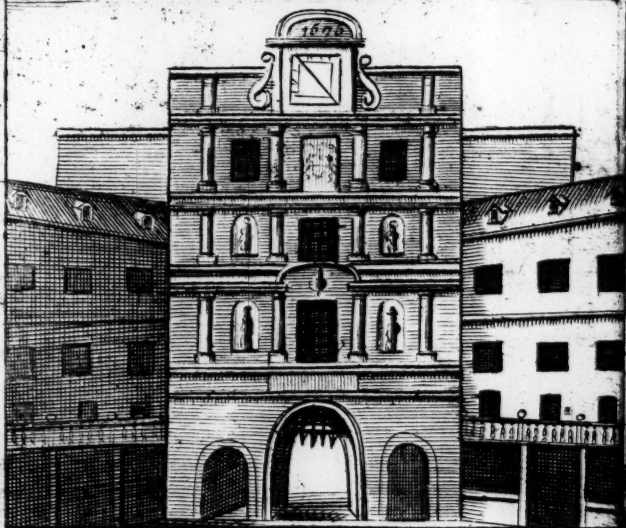
The Bills of Mortality in times of no Infection, do yearly amount to 20000 and odd, which is three times more than Amsterdam; and equal to, if not beyond Paris, as by the Bills themselves may be seen.

In the year 1667. when the greatest part of the City lay in Ashes within the Walls, and much without, and consequently many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Countrey for Habitation, according to exact computation there were brewed that year in London 452563 Barrells of Beer, 580421 Barrells of Ale, and 439797 Barrells of Table-Beer, (or Small Beer.) The Strong Beer 36 gallons to the Barrell, sold at 12 s. 6 d. the Small Beer also 36 gallons to the Barrell, sold at 6 s. 6 d. the Ale 32 gallons to the Barrell, sold at 16 s. But now there is a vast greater quantity (besides abundance of Spanish, French, and Rhenish Wines, Cyder, and other Liquors) consumed. The Excise of Beer and Ale, though very moderate, is (or has lately been) Farmed of the King at above 120000 l. a year.

Parish Churches, besides Chappels, there are in all 132, which is twice more than any City in Christendom hath; which leads us to take a View of the Publick Structures, which for methods sake shall be described in this order.

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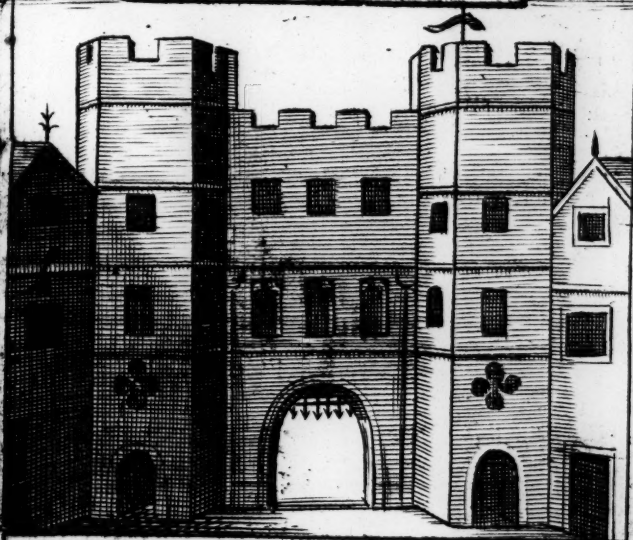
NEW-GATE.



LUD-GATE



CRIPPLE-GATE.



ALDERS - GATE



WESTMINSTER ABBY & PARLEMENT HOUSE

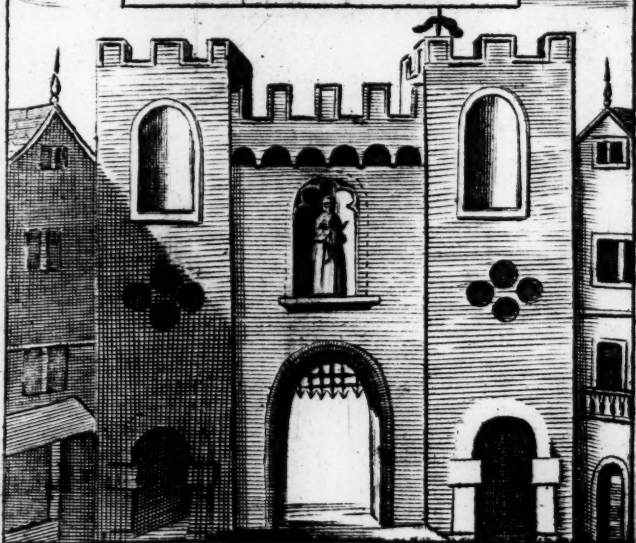


THE MONUMENT

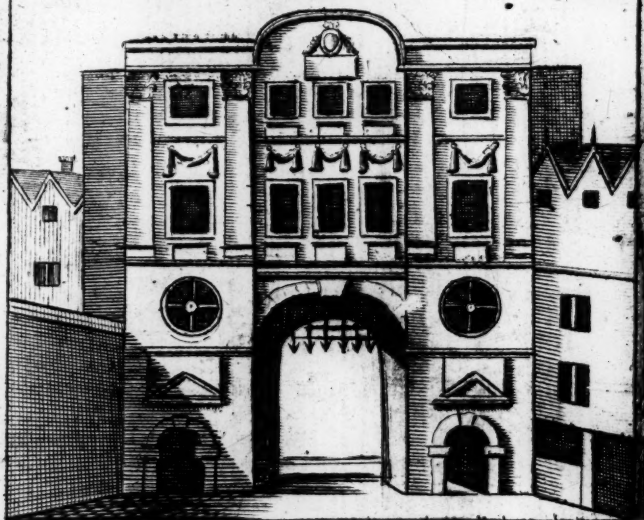




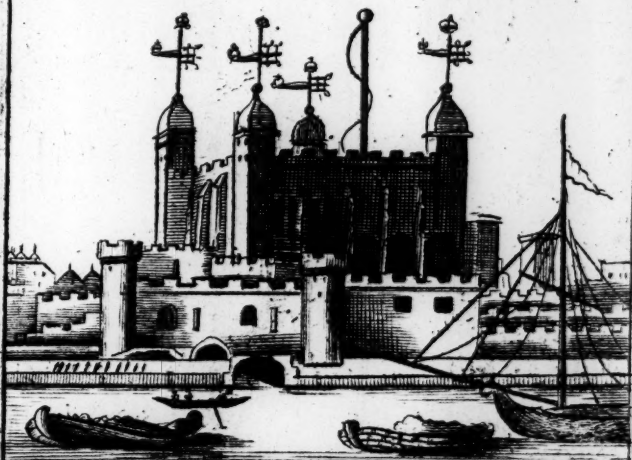
BISHOPS - GATE.



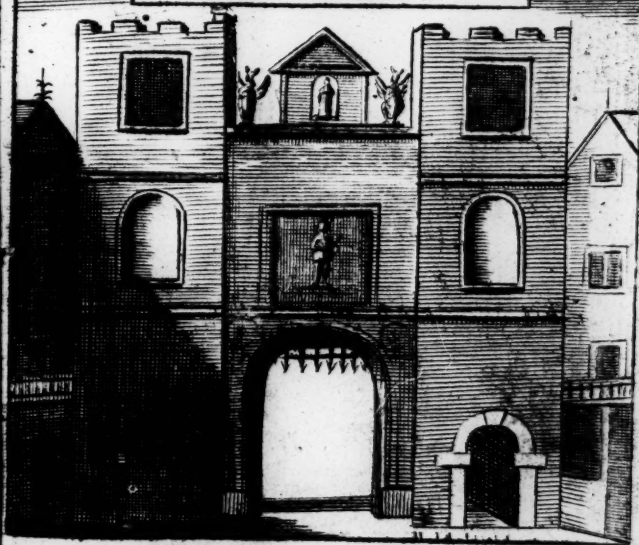
MOORE - GATE.

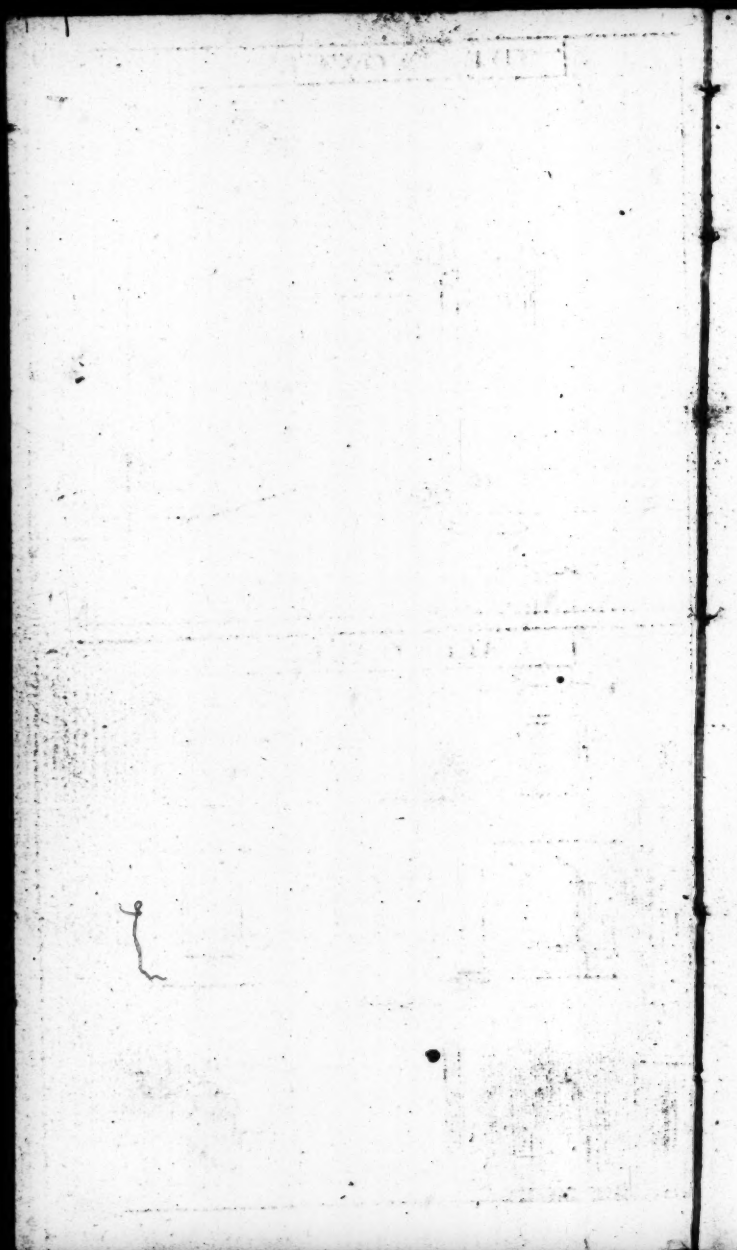


THE TOWER.



ALD-GATE.





1. *The Walls, Towers, Gates, &c.*
2. *Churches and Monuments.*
3. *Hospitals and Work-Houses.*
4. *Palaces, and the Houses of the Nobility.*
5. *Exchanges and Publick Halls.*
6. *Colledge and Inns of Court.*
7. *Bridges, and the New River.*
8. *Markets.*

SECT. I.

Of its Walls, Gates, Towers, &c.

Simon of Durham, the Ancient Writer, tells us, That London was first encompassed with Walls by Constantine the Great, at the Request of his Mother Helena, about the year 399. or according to Stow, 306. Which Wall being of rough Stone and Brittainish Brick, was in compass three miles, inclosing the Model of the City almost in the form of a Bow on the Land-side, (except Denting in betwixt Cripplegate and Aldersgate) but on the South-side it was as the String of a Bow, furnished with Towers and Bulwarks at due distances. The City is of greater length from East to West, then from North to South: That part of the Wall which stood on the Thames side, is by the continual flowing and washing of the River, fallen down and decayed; yet there appeared some remains thereof in Henry the Second's time: Fitz-Stephens, who then lived, says, That London was ab Austro-mura: a & Turrita, that is, Walled and Towered on the South, but that in Tract of Time the River Thames destroyed it.

Mr. Stow in his Survey tells us, That the City being destroyed by the Danes, Anno 839. was repaired by Alfred King of the West Saxons, Anno 886. after it had lain waste 47 years,

Anno 1215. the sixth of King John, the Barons en-

tred the City by *Aldgate*, plundered the *Jews*, repaired the Walls with the Stones of their Houses. *Anno* 1257. *Henry* the Third caused the decayed Walls to be repaired at the common charge of the City. *Anno* 1282. *Edward* the First giving Licence to enlarge the *Black Fryars* Church, and to break down a part of the Wall between *Ludgate* and the River *Thames*, he gave certain Customs to the Mayor and Citizens to build a Wall from *Ludgate* West, to *Fleet-Bridge*, and so behind the Houses by the *Fleet-Water* (now the *New-Channel*) to the River. In the year 1310. *Edward* the Second commanded the Citizens to finish the Wall already begun, and the Tower at the end of it, within the Water of the River *Thames* near *Black-Fryars*. *Anno* 1322. being the second of *Edward* the Third, the Walls were again repaired. It was also granted by King *Richard* the Second in the tenth year of his Reign, That a Toll should be taken of the Wares sold by Land or Water for ten years, towards the repairing of the Walls and cleansing the Ditch about *London*. In the sixteenth of *Edward* the Fourth, (*viz.* *Anno* 1476.) the Mayor of *London* (*Sir Ralph Juceline*) caused the part of the Wall betwixt *Aldgate* and *Aldersgate* to be repaired; the *Skinners* repairing from *Aldgate* to *Burys-marks* towards *Bishopsgate*, as may appear by their Arms in three places fixed there. The Mayor with his Company of *Erapers*, repaired from *Bishopsgate* to *Allhallows-Church* in the same Wall, and from *Allhallows* towards the *Postern* called *Moor-gate*. A great part of the same Wall was repaired by the Executors of *Sir John Crosby* Alderman, as may appear by his Arms in two places fixed there; and other Companys repaired the rest of the Wall to the *Postern* of *Cripple-gate*. *Bishopsgate* was new built by the Merchants *Almains* of the *Still-yard*. The *Goldsmiths* Repaired from *Cripple-gate* towards *Alders-gate*, and there the work ceased, which was a great Service for one Year.

The

The Circuit of the Wall on the Land side from the Tower to Aldgate in the East is 82 perches; from thence to Bishops-gate 86 perches. From Bishops-gate in the North to the Postern of Cripple-gate 162 perches. From Cripple-gate to Alders-gate 75 perches. From Alders-gate to New-gate 66 perches. From New-gate in the West to Ludgate 42 perches. From thence to the Fleet-Dyke West 60 perches. From thence to the River Thames about 70. In all 643 perches, every perch being 5 Yards and a half, contains 3536 Yards and a half, which is 10608 foot, or two Miles and a half, and 608 foot over, to which if you add from Blackfriars to the Tower, it will be found, that the whole Circuit of the Walls was above three English Miles.

The Principal Gates of this Noble City are seven, viz. on the West, Ludgate of King Lud, it being built by him, as Geoffry of Monmouth says, about the Year of Christ 66. Though some (as Leland) conjecture, it may be called, Lud-gate for Flud-gate, from a little Flud running beneath it. It was made a Free Prison Anno 1379. Sir Nicholas Bremere being Mayor, which was confirmed in the Year 1382. By a Common Counsel in the Guild-Hall; by which it was Ordained, That all Free-men of this City should for Debt, Trespasses, Accounts, and Contempts, be imprisoned in Lud-gate, where at first they paid nothing for Lodging and Water. This Gate was Repaired in the 28 of Q. Elizabeth, Anno 1586 at the Common charges of the City, amounting to above 1500 l. In the 3d of Edw. 4. Sir Matthew Philips being Mayor, Dame Agnes Foster, Relict of Sir Stephen Foster Fishmonger, (who was also Mayor in the one and thirtyeth Year of King Hen. 6.) for the Comfort and Relief of all the poor Prisoners, procured an Establishment of certain Articles in a Common Council, viz. That the New Works then lately Edified by the same Dame Agnes,

for the enlarging of the Prison of Lud-gate, from thenceforth should be had and taken as a part and parcel of the said Prison of Lud-gate, so that both the old and new Work aforesaid to be one Prison, Goal, keeping and charge for evermore.

The Quadrant built by the said Sir Stephen Foster and his Lady, contained a large walking place by ground of 38 Foot and a half in Length, besides the thickness of the Walls, which were 6 Foot in all 44 Foot and a half, the Breadth within the Walls was 26 Foot and a half, which with the thickness of the Walls makes it 35 Foot and an half broad. The like Room there was over it for Lodgings, and over that fair Leads to walk upon, well imbattelled for fresh Air and refreshment of Prisoners.

2. New-gate which was so called for its Newness, as being erected later than the rest, viz. about the Reign of Henry the first, or of King Stephen: This was the fairest of all the Gates, and was Rebuilt after its being destroyed in the dreadful Conflagration in 1666 more stately than ever, (of which we will give a particular account hereafter, as also of the Revival of London, from those Ruinous heaps in which the Hellish Malice of wicked Incendiaries had buried it.) This Gate being a Sumptuous and Capacious Fabrick, is the Publick Goal or Prison for Criminals, and also for Court-Actions, for the County of Middlesex, and has been so for many Ages, as appears by Records in King John's time.

There have been many Benefactors to this place, who gave something Yearly towards the Relief of Prisoners, as Sir John Poultney, who gave 4 Marks per annum, Anno 1237. and many others since. Anno 1312. It was re-edified by the Executors of Sir Richard Whittington.

3. Alders-gate is said to Derive its name of Elder-trees which grew about it, others from its Antiquity, (viz. Olders-gate,) and some Derive it from Aldrich a Sax-

a Saxon. This also is (and indeed all the Gates that have been consumed in the great fire, are) now built more Magnificently than ever they were.

4. *Cripple-Gate* so called of a *Spittle* of *Cripples* sometimes adjoining thereto, that were wont to beg at the said Gate. It has been formerly a Prison, where Persons were Committed, as now to the *Compters*. It was Re-edified by the *Brewers of London*, in the Year 1244. And by the Executors of *Edmund Shaw* Goldsmith, Mayor, Anno 1491.

5. *Moor-Gate*, so called from a *Moorish* ground hard by, but now turned into very pleasant and delightful walks, called *Moor-fields*. This Gate was built by *Thomas Falconer* Lord Mayor, in the 2^d H. 5. Anno 1414.

6. *Bishops-Gate*, so called of a *Bishop* the Benefactor, which the *Dutch Merchants*, or *Hans* of the *Still-Yard*, were bound by Covenant to repair and defend at all times of Danger and extremity.

7. *Aldgate*, on the East, so named from the oldness, or *Elbe-Gate*, this is one of the Principal Gates, and of the 7 double Gates mentioned by *Fitz-Stephens*. It is Rebuilt at the Charge of the City.

Besides these, in ancient times there stood two Gates on that part of the City next the River whilst the Wall stood, namely *Billings-Gate*, now a Wharf or a Key; and *Doire-Gate*, or the Water-Gate commonly called *Dow-Gate*.

There are some *Posterns* also, which may go for Gates, as that out of *Christ-Church* and *Hospital*, to pass from thence to the *Hospital* of *St. Bartholomews* in *Smithfield*, to make which, License was given to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the 6. of E. 6. Sir *Richard Dobbs* Lord Mayor. There is also another that leads to *Moor-fields*. And that near the *Tower*, by the Remains, seems to have been a fair and strong Arched Gate of much trust, there having formerly been always a Person of Quality as *Custor*

or Keeper of it. In the 2 R. 1. Ann. 1190. *William Longshamp* Bishop of *Ely*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, caused a part of the City Wall; to wit, from the said Gate (towards the River) to the *White Tower*, to be broken down for the enlarging the said *Tower*, which he encompassed with the outer Wall and broad Ditch, but coming too near the foundation of the aforesaid Gate, it was much loosned and weakned, so that 200 and odd years after, viz. Anno 1440. 18 H. 6. It fell down and was never since re-edified.

There were several other *Water-Gates*, which were purchased by private Men, as at *Black-frier-stairs* a free landing place: *Puddle-Wharf*: *Pauls-Wharf*, a free landing place: *Broken-wharf*: *Queen-Hith*: a place called *Woolf-Gate*, in the Parish of *Albhallows*, after called *Woolf-lane*, but the lower part being built on by the Earl of *Shrettsbury*; and the upper part by the Chamberlain of *London*; it was grown out of use. There was also a Gate called *Ebgate*, now the *Old Swan*. There was also a small Gate called *Oyster-Gate*, because *Oysters* were sold there, and other *Shell Fish*.

Bridge-gate so called of *London-Bridge*, was reckoned by *Fitz-Seppens*, one of the Principal Gates of the City. Next *Buttolph-gate*, so called of *St. Buttolphs-Church* adjoining. Of *Billinggate* we have spoke already. There was a *Water-gate* by the *Custom-House*, at the South end of *Water-lane*, and another *Water-gate* by the *Tower*.

Of the Tower of London.

THE Wall of the City was furnished round about with *Towers* and *Bulwarks* at due and Regular distances. Of which (where the Wall ended towards the River on the East-side) the most eminent was that which we call the *Tower of London*, Built by *William the Conqueror*, about the Year 1078.

(Some

(Some say that *Cæsar* built the *White-Tower*, but that is not so: nor does he mention it in his *Commentary*, though an exact Recorder of his own Actions) *Gundulph* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, being Principal Surveyor and Overſeer of the Work. This was the great Square Tower now called the *White-Tower*, which has been much enlarged by ſeveral Buildings ſince adjoynd at diverſe times, and incompaſſed with a Wall. And *Anno* 1190 in the 2 R. 1. (as was ſaid,) the Bishop of *Ely* Chancellor of England, incloſed it with a thick and ſtrong outward Wall of ſtone Embattaied, and cauſed a Broad and Deep Ditch to be caſt about the ſame, thinking to have Invironed it with the River of *Thames*, ſo that it is a moſt Famous Goodly Citadel, reſembling a big Town. *Edward* the 4th. fortified this Tower, incloſing a certain piece of Ground taken from *Tower-Hill*, on the Weſt, which is now called the *Bulwark*. Near *West-gate* opening to the South, there is a ſtrong *Poſtern* for paſſengers, by the *Ward-Houſe*, over a Drawbridg let down for that purpoſe. On the South ſide towards the Eaſt, is a large *Water-gate*, for the Receipt of ſmall Veſſels, under a ſtore Bridg from the River *Thames*; beyond it is a ſmall *Peſtern* with a Draw-bridg, ſeldom let down but to receive great Perſons that are Priſoners. The *Lion-Tower* was built by *Edward* the 4th. This is not only a *Fort* or *Citadel* to Defend and Command both City and River, but alſo a *Royal Palace*, where our *Kings* with their Courts have Lodged ſome times. Tis furniſhed with an *Armory* and *Royal Arſenal* of Arms, and Ammunition for 60000 Men. Here are kept the *Tre ſury* for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Engliſh* Crown, the only *Mint* now for Coining Silver and Gold in *England*. And the moſt Antient Records of the King's Courts of Juſtice at *West-minſter*. This is the Chief Priſon for the ſafe Cuſtody of Great Perſons that are Criminals. It is out
of

of any County or Parish, yet a great part of it is within the liberty of the City. For it was the Judges opinion that those that were to be Tried for the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, must be Tried in the City, the Fact being donethere.

The Office of his Majesties Records is of venerable Antiquity. And as the Chapel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petty Bag-Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower* after some years, for preservation and security. These Records contain the Foundations and Dissolutions of *Abbeys*, Donation of Land, &c.

These Records at the Rolls being joyned to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the Antient Rights of England, as,

1. The Leagues and Treaties of Foreign Princes.
2. The Warlike Atchievements of the *English* in *France* and other Parts.

3. The Original of all the *Laws* Enacted and Recorded till the Reign of *Richard the 3.*

4. The Homage and Dependancy of *Scotland* upon *England*. The Establishment of *Ireland* in *Laws* and *Dominions*.

5. The Dominion of the *British* Seas excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fishing there without the Kings License, proved by Records before the Conquest.

6. The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

7. And all that the *Kings* or *Princes* of this Land have until that time done abroad, or granted, or confirmed unto their Subjects, at home or abroad.

8. Tenures of all Lands, extents of Surveys of Mannors and Land, Inquisitions *post mortem*.

9. Libertys and Priviledges Granted to *Citys*, *Towns*, or private Men.

10. Several *Writs* Bleadings, Proceedings, &c.

of LONDON. 15

in Courts of Chancery, Common Law, Exchequer, &c.

11. *Inspecimus's* and Inrollments of Charters and Deeds before the Conquest.

12. Metes and Bounds of all Forrests, with the respective Rights of the Inhabitants to common pasture; besides many other things too tedious to be repeated, and are in the Petition of the Commons of England in Parliament. *Anno 46. E. 3. Num. 43.* Said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Mans Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

They are repositied in *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoyning to the *Blood-Tower* near *Traitors-gate*. It is to be kept open and constantly attended, for all Resorters thereto, from 7. to 11. of the Clock in the Morning, and from 1. till 5. in the Afternoon every Day of the week; but in *December, January, and February*, from 8. in the Morning to 4. in the Afternoon, except Holy-days, &c.

The Governor is call'd the *Lieutenant of the Tower*, who ought to be a Person of Worth and Fidelity, and by Vertue of his Office, is to be a Justice of Peace in *Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex*; he is *High Steward* of a Court thereheld, hath a Deputy, may refuse an *Habeas Corpus*, and may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the Tower, all England over. He can take two Gallons and a Pint of all Wine-Ships that come. His Sallary is 200 l. per annum. His usual Fee for every Prisoner sent to the Tower, who are commonly Men of Estates, is 20 l. and 3. l. a week of an Esq; 5. l. for a Knight; for a Baron or above 5. l. at Entrance, to whom the King weekly allows 10 l. whereof two parts to the Prisoner, the third to the Lieutenant for Lodging and Dyet, and 50 l. to the Lieutenant, upon the Prisoners discharge.

The Gentleman Jaylor is put in by the Lieutenant of

of the Tower, and his Fee is 41 s. of a *Gentleman*, and 5 l. of a *Knight*. There are 40 *Warders* of the Tower, accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and sworn by the Lord *Chamberlain* of His Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the *Check*.

In this Tower is kept the Office of His Majesty's *Ordnance*, the standing and grand Magazine of the principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War by Sea and Land. It is under the Government in chief of the *Master* of the *Ordnance*, by whom it is committed to principal Officers, as a *Lieutenant*, who, in the absence of the *Master* of the *Ordnance*, imparts all Orders and Warrants directed to the Office, and is to see them duely executed, and to give Order for the discharging great *Ordnance* when required, at *Triumphs*, *Festivals*, &c. As also to see the *Train of Artillery*, and all its Equipage, fitted for motion upon any occasion.

The *Surveyor* is to survey all the Stores and *Ordnance*; to allow Bills of Debt, and see that all Provision be good, &c.

The *Clerk of the Ordnance* Records all Orders and Instructions for the Government of the Office; and Patents, Grants, Names of Officers, &c. Draw Estimates of Provision and supplies, Letters, Contracts, &c. Make all Bills of Imprest and Debentures; Keep Journals and Liegers of Receipts, and Returns of Stores. The *Store-keeper* takes into his charge the Munitions and Stores, and is to look that the Store-houses be kept in due Repair.

The *Clerk of the Deliveries* is to draw all Proportions for Deliveries of any Stores or Provisions, and to be present at the Delivery. There are other Patent Officers, as the *Master-Gunner* of England, the *Keeper* of the small Guns, a principal *Engineer*, with divers inferior Attendants and Artificers, which, for brevity, we omit.

In the Tower is also the Office of *Warden of the Mint*,

Mint, where is Coined all the *Bullion* that is minted in *England*. The chief Officer is the *Warder of the Mint*, who receives all the Silver and Gold brought in by Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, and pays them for it. Then the *Master-Worker*, who causes the Bullion to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when minted, receives it again from them. The *Comptroller*, who is to see that all the Money be made according to the just Assize, &c. The *Assay-Master* weighs the Bullion, and is to see that it be according to the Standard. The *Auditor* passes all Accompts. The *Surveyor* of the Melting is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter. There are several other inferior Officers, &c. As for the Money, &c. See the *Present State of England*, p. 16.

The first Gold that was Coined in the Tower, was in the Reign of *Edward III.* and the Pieces were called *Florences*, of the value of 6 s. 8 d. All great Sums before were used to be paid by the Weight, as so many Pounds or Marks of Silver or Gold, but not stampd. Lesser Payments in Starlings (probably because there was a Star stamped upon them) and were called Pence: nor can we read of them before the Reign of *Henry II.*

In this Tower only is the *Brake* or *Rack*, usually called, *The Duke of Exeter's Daughter*, because he was the first Inventaer of it. So much of the Tower of *London*.

Besides the *Towers* on the Bridge, which have suffered by the Accidents of Fire, Antiquaries speak of two Castles that were on the West-part of *London*, one the Castle of *Monfiquet*, built by a Baron of that Name, that came over with the *Conqueror*, but since demolished, and the *Black-Fryars* risen out of the Ruines of it.

The second is *Baynard's Castle* by *Paul's Wharf*, built by one *Baynard*, who came hither likewise with the

the Conqueror, who being Ennobled, the Honour succeeded from Father to Son a long time, till it came to *Robert Fitz-water*, a brave and valiant Knight, who falling into the displeasure of King *John*, was banished, and the Castle ruined; but recovering his favor by a notable Combat he perform'd in France against an *English* Knight, (*Fitz-water* being on the *French* side) he was re-invested in his Possessions, and so repaired the Castle again.

He was made chief *Bannerer* (or *Banner-bearer*) of *London*; what his Office was, and the Solemnity about it, is to be seen in *Stowes* Survey of *London*, in the Chapter of Towers and Castles. When this Honour fell from the *Fitz-Waters*, or *Baynard's* Castle, is uncertain. *Henry VII.* repaired this Castle and *Queen Mary* was proclaimed there. We read of a Tower that stood where *Bridewell* now stands and a *Royal Palace* where our Kings kept their Courts, and summon'd Parliaments. A great part of this on the West-side was given to the *Bishop of Salisbury*, and thence is derived the Name of *Salisbury-Court*. The Eastern-part was waste, till *Hen. 8.* built a stately Palace there, and call'd it *Bridewell* where the Emperor *Charles V.* was most magnificently entertained Anno 1522.

There was a Tower call'd the *Royal Tower* in the Parish of *St. Michael de Pater Noster*, where King *Stephen* kept his Court, afterwards call'd, *The Queens Wardrobe*. There was another at *Bucklersbury*, call'd, *Serns Tower*, where King *Edward II.* kept his Court, and his Exchange of Money.

Barbican was likewise another Tower, where the City Centinels were wont to Watch, but demolish'd by King *Henry III.* Anno 1227. after he was reconciled to the Barons.

Sect. 2.

Of its Churches and Monuments.

THE Number of *Parish-Churches*, besides *Chapels*, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, is 132, (twice more than any City in *Christianity* can shew;) The *Cathedral* of which, is dedicated to the Apostle St. *PAUL*, and the onely *Cathedral* of that Name in *Europe*. It was founded by *Æthelbert* King of *Kent*, Anno 610. (under whom *Seibert* a *Saxon* Reigned in this Tract of Ground) in a place where stood a Temple of *Diana*, and afterwards did endow it with Lands and Privileges; so did afterwards *Athelstan*, *Edgar* and *Eward* the Confessor. It was much enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the Fourth *Saxon* Bishop thereof: And being almost destroyed by Fire Anno 1078. *Mauritius*, another of its Bishops, began the Foundation of this magnificent Pile, and went on about 20 years, but the Quire and Tower were not finished till Anno 1221. As to other Casualties, we refer you to the Chapter that treats of *Fires*.

As to its *Dimensions*, the length of it, according to *Stow*, was 240 Taylors Yards, or 720 Foot; the *Breadth*, 130 Foot; the Height of the Steeple, 520 Foot; whereof the Stone Work was 260, and the Spire 260 Foot.

The Length of it, according to others, was 690 Foot, that is, 20 Foot more than St. *Peters* at *Rome*. It stood upon so much Ground, as contained above three Acres and an half. Upon the Spire of Timber was a Bowl of Copper Gilt 9 Foot and 1 Inch in compass, whereon stood the Cross 15 Foot and an half high, and very near 6 Foot across, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead. Above all, stood the Eagle, or Cock of

of Copper Gilt 4 Foot long, and the Breadth of the Wings 3 Foot and an half,

It was built in Form of a Cross, and in the midst of the Cross, upon mighty high Arches, was the Tower built. It was a very magnificent Structure for Beauty, Dimensions and Proportion, as *William of Malmesbury* says, adding, That it ought to be numbred among the Number of the most excellent Edifices, the large Arched Vault, and the Church above it, being of such a capacity, that (saith he) it may seem sufficient enough to receive any Number of People.

The *Cæmity*, or Church-yard, was of a very great Dimension, for it reached North, as far as *St. Nicholas Market-place*; West, almost as far as *Ludgate*; South, near to *Baynards Castle*. I my self this last year, viz. *January 1680.* saw in the place where the New *Conduit* is a building, where they digged to lay the Foundation, several Coffins and Bones, so that it extended farther by far on that side, and probably on all sides, than it does now. As to its Benefactors, and its being consumed by the dreadful Conflagration in 1666. more shall be spoken under their proper Heads.

As to its *Situation*, it was built on the highest part of the City, and so more conspicuous, perhaps, than any Cathedral in the World. His present Majesty in the year 1673. having with great cost pulled down the Burnt Walls, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundation, has laid another Foundation, which is considerably advanced; and for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and Curious Architecture, will, probably, excel any to be seen elsewhere.

Besides this stately Cathedral, there were destroyed in the dreadful Fire of 1666, Eighty seven *Parish Churches*, and six *Consecrated Chapels*, a great many of which are since Re-built (far more stately and mag-

magnificent than ever they were before) of solid Stone, with very curious Workmanship, beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true *Roman Architecture*.

Of the *Churches* in City and Suburbs we will give a brief Account, beginning with *Westminster Abby*, and so on with the rest Alphabetically.

Westminster Abby was founded by *Sebert* King of the *East Saxons*, out of the Ruines of a Temple of *Apollo* which stood there, and fell by an Earthquake in the time of the *Roman* Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, about the year of our Lord 605, and had its Name from its Situation, as being West from *London*, and its Minster. It was dedicated to *St. Peter*, and destroyed in the furious Wars of the *Danes*, but Re-edified by Bishop *Dunstan*, by the favor of King *Edgar*, who gave it some few Monks.

Afterwards King *Edward* (called the *Confessor*) built it anew, and richly endowed it; but about 160 years after, King *Henry III.* Rebuilt it from the Ground, with that rare Architecture now seen. It was the work of 50 years complete. The King himself laid the first Stone, and covered the Roof with Lead in the year 1220. The Abbots much enlarged it afterwards to the Westward. And King *Henry VII.* Anno 1502. bestowed 14000 Pounds in Building that admirable Chapel (which *Leland* calls the Wonder of the World;) for if we respect the admirable and artificial Work without and within, Beauty, and Elegancy, it can scarce be parallel'd in the World: And it is the judgment of the most Exquisite Architects, that it comprehends whatsoever is rare and delicate in that Noble Art. Here is to be seen his own Tomb and Monument made of solid and massie Brass.

The Form of the old Building, as an old Manuscript shews, was, That the principal Plot or Ground-work of the Building, is supported with most lofty Arches,

Arches, cast round with a Four-square Work and semblable Joints. But the Compass of the whole, with a double Arch of Stone on both sides, is enclosed with Joined Work firmly knit and united together every way. The Cross of the Church, which was to compass the Mid-quire of those that chaunted unto the Lord, and with a twofold supportance that it had on either side to uphold and bear the lofty top of the Tower in the midst, simply ariseth at first with a low and strong Arch; then mounteth it higher, with many winding stairs, artificially ascending with a number of steps; but afterwards, with a single wall, it reacheth up to the Roof of Timber, well and surely covered with Lead.

But the new Work of King Henry III. far excels that for rare Workmanship, being supported with several Rows of Marble Pillars in very curious Order, and the Roof covered with sheets of Lead.

When the Monks were driven from this Church, it had (1) A Dean and Prebendaries. (2) Afterwards one Bishop (viz. T. Thurlby) who having wasted the Church Patrimony, was removed. (3) Queen Mary set the Monks and their Abbot in possession: But (4) They were by Queen Elizabeth and the Parliament cast out, and it was converted to a Collegiate Church, and a Dean placed therein with 12 Prebendaries, and as many old Soldiers past Service. Petty Canons, and others of the Quire, to the number of 30. And ten Officers belonging to the Collegiate Dyet, a Schoolmaster, and an Usher. Forty Scholars, who are in their due time preferred to the Universities, they are called the Queens (or Kings) Scholars. Twelve Almsmen, with plentiful Maintenance for all. Twelve poor Scholars, besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and other Officers; the Principal whereof is the High Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the Prime Nobility. The Dean is intrusted with the Custody of the

the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a place of necessary service at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*. The Dean and Chapter invested with all manner of Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical and Civil, not only in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins le grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted in the one from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, and in the other from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. There is a fair publick Library free for all Strangers to study both morning and afternoon always in Term-time. *William the Conqueror*, and all our Kings and Queens since, have been Crowned in this Church.

The Monument of King *Henry VII.* in the New Chapel, was made and finished in the year 1519. by one *Peter a Florentine*, for which he received of the Kings Executors 1000 l. The King, with *Elizabeth* his Queen, lie Interr'd in it, being (as was said) a Tomb of solid Brass, compassed about with these Verses, which, for their Elegancy, and because they describe him to be so Renowned, we shall here insert.

*Septimus Henricus Tumulo requiescit in isto
Qui Regum splendor, lumen & orbis erat.
Rex vigil, & sapiens, comis, virtutis amator
Egregius formæ, strenuus atque potens.
Qui p'perit pacem Regno, qui bella peregit
plurima, qui victor semper ab hoste redit.
Qui natus binis conjunxit Regibus ambas,
Regibus & Cuncti fœdere junctus erat.
Qui sacrum hoc struxit Templum, statuitque sepul-
chrum,*

*Pro se, proque sua conjuge, prole, Domo.
Lustra Decem, atque annos tres plus compleverat
annis.*

Nam tribus ætatis Regia Sceptra tulit.

Quin-

*Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus,
Currebat nonus cum venit atra Dies.*

*Septima termensis lux tunc fulgebat Aprilis,
Cum Clausit summam tanta Corona Diem.
Nulla Dedere prius tantum tibi secula Regem
Anglia; vix similem posteriora Dabunt.*

This Church is famous for the Monuments and Tombs of our Kings, Queens, Nobility, and other eminent Men, as *Sebert* the first Christian King of the *East-Saxons*. *Harold* the Bastard, Son of *Canutus* the Dane, King of England. King *Edward* the Confessor and his Queen *Edith*. *Maud* Wife to King *Henry* the First, the Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*. *Henry* the 3. and his Son. King *Edward* the 1. with *Eleanor* his Wife, daughter to *Ferdinando* the first King of *Castile* and *Leon*. King *Edward* the 3. and *Philippa* of *Henault* his Wife. King *Henry* the 5. with *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter to King *Charles* the 6. of *France*. *Anne* Wife to King *Richard* 3. Daughter to *Richard* *Newil* Earl of *Warwick*. King *Henry* the 7. with his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Edward* the 4. and his Mother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*. King *Edward* the sixth (that most Religious and truly Vertuous Prince,) who lyeth under the Brass richly Gilded Altar, most curiously wrought with Excellent Workmanship. *Anne* of *Cleave*, the 4th. Wife of King *Henry* the Eight. Queen *Mary*, and the Renowned Queen *Elizabeth*; upon the Remove of whose Body from *Richmond* (where She Dyed,) to *White-Hall* by Water, these Lines were Written, which may for their Elegancy, and in Remembrance of that most Illustrious Protestant Queen be inserted.

*The Queen was brought by Water to White-Hall,
At every stroake the Oars their tears let fall.*

More

*More cling about the Barge ; Fish under water
Wept out their Eyes of Pearl, swam blindly after :
I think the Barge-men might with easier Thighs,
Have row'd her thither in her Peoples Eyes,
For howsec'er, thus much my thoughts have scann'd,
Sh'ad come by Water, had she come by Land.*

Prince Henry, eldest Son of King James, the First Monarch of Great Britain. King James Himself and Queen Ann his Wife ; and the first Male born of King Charles the First, dying an Infant. Of Dukes , and Earls, and Lords Degree. Edmund Earl of Lancaster, second Son of King Henry the Third, and his Lady Aveline de fortibus, Countess of Albemarle. William and Andomar of Valente, of the Family of Lusignian , Earls of Pembroke. Alphonsus, John, and other Children of King Edward the first. John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, Son to King Edward the Second. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the youngest Son of Edward the Third, with other of his Children. Eleanor, Daughter and Heir of Humphry Bohun Earl of Hereford, and of Essex, Wife to Thomas of Woodstock. The young Daughter of Edward the Fourth. And King Henry the Seventh. Henry, a Child of two months old, Son of King Henry the Eighth. Sophia, the Daughter of King James, who died as it were, in the first Day-dawning of her Age. Philippa Mohun, Dutchess of York. Robert of Henault, in right of his Wife, Lord Bourcbier, Ann the young Daughter and Heir of John Mourbray, Duke of Norfolk, promised in Marriage unto Richard Duke of York, younger Son to King Edward the Fourth. Sir Giles Darnby, Lord Chamberlain to King Henry the Seventh, and his Wife, of the House of the Arundels in Cornwall. John Viscount Wells. Frances Brandon, Dutchess of Suffolk ; Mary her Daughter. Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, Grandmother

to *James*, King of Great Britain, with *Charles* her Son. *Winefrid Bruges*, Marchioness of *Winchester*. *Ann Stanhope*, Dutches of *Somerset*, and *Jane* her Daughter. *Ann Cecil*, Countess of *Oxford*, Daughter to the Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High-Treasurer of *England*, with *Mildred Burghley* her Mother. *Elizabeth Berkly*, Countess of *Ormond*. *Frances Sidney*, Countess of *Sussex*. *James Butler*, Viscount *Thurles*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Ormond*.

Besides these, *Humphry Lord Bouchier* of *Cornwall*. Sir *Humphry Bouchier*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Bouchier* of *Berners*, both slain at *Barnetfield*. Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Baron *Powis*. *Thomas Lord Wentworth*. *Thomas Lord Wharton*. *John Lord Russel*. Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*. *Douglas Howard*, Daughter and Heir General of *Henry Viscount Howard* of *Bindon*, Wife to Sir *Arthur Gorges*. *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *Edward Earl of Rutland*, Wife to *William Cecil*. Sir *John Puckering*, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. *Frances Howard*, Countess of *Hartford*. *Henry* and *George Cary*, the Father and Son, Barons of *Hunsdon*, both Lords Chamberlains to Queen *Elizabeth*. The Heart of *Ann Sophia*, the Daughter of *Christopher Harley*, Count *Beaumont*, Ambassador for the King of *France* in *England*, bestowed within a small Gilt Urn over a Pyramid. Sir *Charles Blunt*, Earl of *Devonshire*, Lord-Lieutenant-General of *Ireland*. *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the Prince of *English* Poets in his time. *Edmund Spencer*, an eminent Poet. *William Cambden*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms. *Causabon* the Famous French Writer. *Michael Drayton*, &c.

Then there is *George Villiers* Duke, Marquiss and Earl of *Buckingham*, Favourite to King *James*, and King *Charles* the First. Also the Earl of *Essex*, and several others Interr'd there, during His present Majesty's

jesties Absence from His Government. There is also Interr'd *George Duke of Albemarle*, (Father to his Grace the present Duke,) whose Funerals were Solemnly performed the Thirtieth of *April* 1670. The Dutches of *Albemarle*, was also Interr'd in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, the twentieth of *February* 1669. in *Westminster Church*. There is likewise Interr'd, that Celebrated Poet *Mr. Abraham Cowley*, under a Monument of Exquisite Curiosity, at the Charges of his Grace the Noble Duke of *Buckingham*.

Having done with *Westminster-Abby*, we shall give a Brief account of the other Churches Alphabetically, as they were before the Fire: And of such as are Re-built, (which are now far more Durable and Stately than before) the Reader may expect an Account hereafter.

I. *St. Albans Church* in *Woodstreet*, is of great Antiquity, being Dedicated to *St. Albans* the first Martyr of *England*. Another mark of Antiquity was to be seen in the manner of the turning the Arches in the Windows, and heads of the Pillars. There were also *Roman Bricks* found inlay'd here and there among the Stones of the Building; it was, *Anno* 1632. (being wonderfully decay'd,) pull'd down in order to be Re-built. In it were diverse Monuments, which for brevity sake are omitted.

II. On the North side of the East end of *Tower-street*, is the Parish-Church called *All-hallows Barkin*, a very fair Church, standing in a large Church-Yard; on the North side whereof, was built a fair Chappel by King *Richard* the first, whose heart ('tis said) was buried there, under the high Altar. This Chappel was Augmented by King *Edward* the first. And a fraternity settled there by King *Edward* the fourth. King *Richard* the third new Built it, and founded therein a Colledge of Priests; which was suppressed in the Year 1548.

in the Second of *Edward* the sixth, and the Ground made a Garden-Plat, till the time of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then Built upon, and made a Store-House for Merchants Goods. The Church was Beautified and Repaired in the Year 1613.

III. On the East-side of *Bread-street*, at the corner of *Watling-street*, is the Church of *All-hallows Bread-street*, wherein were divers Monuments. This Church had a fair Spired-Steeple of Stone, which in the Year 1559. *September* the Fifth, about Noon, by a great Tempest of Lightning, and a great Clap of Thunder, was struck about Nine or Ten Foot beneath the Top, out of which fell a stone that overthrew a Man, and slew a Dog; but the Spire was taken down to save the Charge of Repair. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish Charge *Anno* 1625.

IV. *Great All-hallows* in *Thames-street*, was a fair Church, with a large Cloyster on the South side, in which were Sundry Monuments, but now Ruinated. It was Repaired and richly Beautified at the Parish Charge, *Anno* 1627. and 1629. In the year 1632. all the Isles to the Chancel were raised a Foot and a half, and the Pews a Foot above that, for conveniency of Hearing, which cost six hundred Pound. There was a Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*, with these Verses:

*If Royal Vertues ever crown'd a Crown,
If ever Mildness shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour, honour'd true Renown,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princess put all Princes down
For Temprance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity,
This, this was She, that in Despight of Death,
Lives still Admir'd, Ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

*Many Daughters have done Vertuously, but thou
excellest them all.*

In the Figure of a Book over her, were these words:

They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Sion, which shall not be removed.

On the one side.

*Spains Ro-l, Romes Ruine, Netherlands Relief,
Heavens Jem, Earths Joy, Worlds Wonder, Na-
tures Chief.*

On the the other side.

*Britains Blessing, Englands Splendor,
Religions Nurse, the Faiths Defender.*

Under her.

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my
Course, &c.*

V. In *Hony-lane* near the Standard in *Cheap-side* is the small Parish-Church called *All-hallows Hony-lane*, Repaired at the Parish Charge, anno 1625. At the cost of above Fifty Five Pound.

VI. In *Thames-street* is the Parish-Church of *All-hallows the less*, which stood on Vaults, and said, to be Built by Sir *John Poultney*, sometimes Mayor of *London*; the Steeple and Quire stood on an Arched-gate, which was (being fallen) Re-built by the Parish, anno 1594. The whole Church was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishoners, anno 1616. Herewas also a Monument of Queen *Elizabeths*.

VII. In *Lumbard-street*, stood the Parish-Church called, *All-hallows Lumbard-street*,—began to be New Built anno 1494. and finished 1516. To which the *Pewterers* were good Benefactors; the Steeple

was finished 1544. about the 36 of H. 8. Here were also divers Monuments. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, Anno 1622, and 1623, and cost 177 l. 9 s.

VIII. The Parish-Church of *Alballows-Stayning*, or, as commonly call'd *Stane-Church*, lies on the South-side of *Langborn-Ward*, somewhat within *Mart-lane*, in which were divers fair Monuments, as of *John Costin* a Girdler, who dyed 1244. and gave the Poor of the Parish an Hundred Quarters of Charcoals yearly for ever. *John Mann*, Citizen and Mercer, who gave an Hundred Pounds towards the Repair of the Church, and dyed in the year 1615. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, Anno 1630.

IX. The Parish-Church of *Alballows the Wall*, so called, because it stands close to the Wall of the City in *Bread-street-Ward*. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners, Anno 1613. Again most curiously Repaired and Beautified, Anno 1627. at 220 l. Cost.

Queen ELIZABETHS Monument.

*Read but her Reign, the Princess might have been
For Wisdom call'd Nicaulis, Sheba's Queen
Against Spain's Holofernes, Judith she
Dauntless gain'd many a glorious Victory:
Not Deborah did her in Fame excel,
She was a Mother to our Israel.*

*An Hester, who her Person did ingage
To save her People from the Publick Rage;
Chaste Patroness of True Religion,
In Court a Saint, in Field an Amazon;
Glorious in Life, Deplored in her Death,
Such was Unparallel'd ELIZABETH.*

Born, *Anno* 1534. } Reigned years 44. mon. 4.
 Crowned, *An.* 1558. } days 17.
Jan. 15. } Dyed *An.* 1602. *Mar.* 24.

X. The Parish-Church of *St. Alphage*. The principal Isle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a Frame of Four Houses set up in the place. The other part, from the Steeple upward, was converted into a Parish-Church of *St. Alphage*: And the Parish-Church which stood near unto the Wall of the City by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down; the Plat thereof made a Carpenters Yard with Saw-Pits. This being decay'd, the Parishioners Repaired it, *Anno* 1624. and being Beautifully finished, *Anno* 1628. it cost the Parish 500 l.

XI. *St. Andrew Hubbard*, or *St. Andrew* in *East-Cheap*, is situate in *Love-Lane* in *Billinggate-Ward*, which was Repaired and Beautifully adorned at the Cost of the Parish, *Anno* 1630. amounting to above 600 l.

XII. *St. Andrew Undershaft*, stands at the North-West-Corner of *Aldgate-Ward*, a Fair and Beautiful Parish-Church; so called, because every *May-Day* in the morning, they were wont (in old times) to set up a high *Shaft* or *May-pole* in the Street before the South-door, which, when fixt, was higher than the Steeple. But this practice was discontinued since *Evil May-Day*, when there was an Insurrection of Apprentices, and other Young Persons, against Foreigners, *Anno* 1517. The said *Shaft* being laid along under the Pent-houses of a Row of Houses upon Iron Hooks, till the 3d of *Edw.* 6. the People Saw'd it in pieces, after it had lay'n 32 years, every man taking the length of his House: Which was occasioned by the Preaching of one *Stevin*, who at *Pauls Cross* said, It was an Idol, as giving Name to the Church. It was New Built by the Parish,

Anno 1520. to which *Stephen Jennings*, Merchant-Taylor, sometimes Lord Mayor, was a great Benefactor; as also *John Kerby*, Merchant-Taylor, sometimes one of the Sheriffs; *John Garland*, Merchant-Taylor, and his Executor, *Nicholas Levifon*, and several others, and fully finished, *Anno* 1532. It was afterwards Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, *Anno* 1627. They had at the lower end of the North Isle, a fair Wainscot-Prefs full of good Books, the Works of many Learned Divines, where at convenient times any that would, may read.

XIII. The Church of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, was a proper Church in *Baynard-Castle-Ward*, but few Monuments in it. *John Parut* founded a Chauntry there, it was Repaired at the Charge of the Parish, *Anno* 1627.

XIV. On the North of *Pope-Lane*, so called of one *Pope* that owned it, is the Parish-Church of *St. Ann in the Willows*, (or *St. Ann Aldersgate*) so called (as some think) of *Willows* growing formerly thereabouts. It was Burnt in part 1548. but since Repaired. It was afterwards much decay'd, but beautifully repaired, *Anno* 1624.

XV. *St. Ann Black-friers*, it seems, was built in the Reign of *Edw. III.* It was new built in the year 1430. 8 H. 6. *Sr William Eastfield* Mayor, *William Russe* and *Ralph Holland Esqs.* Sheriffs; and the Commonalty granted of the Common Ground of the City, Three Foot and an half in Breadth on the North part, and Four Foot in Breadth toward the East, for the enlarging thereof. This Ancient Church belonging to the *Black-friers*, before the dissolution of such places by *H. 8.* was one of the most spacious and fair Churches in *London*, but afterwards demolished *Anno* 1613. The Inhabitants of *Black-friers* purchased so much Houses on the South-side of their Church, as was 36 Foot in Length,

Length, and 54 in Breadth; the Purchase whereof, together with the Vault for Burying, and other Rooms under that part of the Church, &c. cost 1546 l. 6 s. Anno 1632. The Inhabitants of the said *Black-friers*, purchased the Rooms directly under an upper Room, formerly converted to a Church, to repair the Walls and Foundations whereon the Church stood at the cost (together with the Repairs) of 500 l. The Sum of all bestowed upon *Black-friers* Church, since the Reformation, amounted to 2600 l. 4 s. till the year 1633. It was burnt down, Anno 1666. in the great Fire, and not yet Re-built.

XVI. *St. Anthonic* Church (vulgarly called *St. Antlins*, or *St. Antholins*) in *Budg'-Row* in *Cordwainer-street Ward*, was a fair Parish-Church; Sir *Thomas Knowles*, late Lord Mayor of *London*, lieth Buried there, who Repaired, and was a great Benefactor to it. It was Repaired and Beautified, Anno 1616. towards which, Sir *William Craven*, Mr. *Henry Jay* Aldermen, Mr. *Adrian Moore*, Mr. *Thomas Boothby*, Mr. *Francis Dorrington*, Mr. *William Parker*, Mr. *Cleophas Smith*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, were free and bountiful Benefactors; the cost amounted to near 1000 l.

XVII. The Parish-Church of *Augustine* (vulgarly *Austin*) in *Watling-street* in *Faringdon-Ward-within*, was a fair Church, and well Repaired. And was in the years 1630, and 1631, in part Re-built, and Beautifully adorned at the charge of the Parishioners, which cost 1200 l.

XVIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Bartholomew* *Exchange*, at the end of *Bartholomew-lane*, was new Built by *Thomas Pike* Alderman, with the assistance of *Nicholas Yoo*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, about the year 1438. Sir *John Lepington's* Lady founded a Chauntry there, in the 21 of *Edw. 4.* Sir *William Capel* Mayor, added a proper Chapel, Anno 1509.

on the South-side. *James Wilford* Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1499. appointed by his Testament, a Doctor of Divinity, every Good-Friday to preach a Sermon there of *Christ's Passion*, for ever, from six a clock, till 8 before Noon. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, Anno 1620.

XIX. The Parish-Church of *St. Bennet*, which, of *Robert Fink* senior who new Built it, is called *St. Bennet Finck*, stands in *Thread-needle-street* in *Broad-street-Ward*, which was a proper Church. It was Repaired and Beautifully adorn'd at the Parish-charge, Anno 1633. at the cost of above 400 l.

XX. In the Street formerly called *Grass-street*, (but vulgarly *Graces*, or *Gracious-street*) is the Parish-Church called *St. Bennet Grass-Church*, of the Herb-Market kept near it, but vulgarly *Grace-Church* in *Bridge-Ward-within*. This Church was Repaired and Beautified, Anno 1630. with a new Clock-Dyal, and Chimes added, Anno 1633.

XXI. *St. Bennet Pauls-Wharf* in *Thames-street* in *Castle-Baynard-Ward*, was a proper Parish-Church, with several Monuments in it.

XXII. The Parish-Church of *St. Syth*, hath an addition of *Bennet-Shorne*, (or *Shrog*, or *Shorebog*) and is vulgarly called, *St. Bennet Sherebog*. The ancientest name of these is *Shorne*, of one *Benedict Shorne*, sometime a Citize, and Stock-fishmonger of London, who New Built, Repaired it, or was a Benefactor thereof in the time of *Edward II.* so that *Shorne* is corruptly called *Shrog*, and more corruptly *Shorebog*. Being very much decayed, it was at the Parish-charge very amply Repaired and Beautified, Anno 1628. It is near *Needles-lane* in *Cheap-Ward*.

XXIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Botolph* in *Thames-street* in *Billinggate-Ward*, was a handfom Church, and had many fair Monuments in it, but now defa-

defaced. This Church was Repaired and Beautifully adorn'd at the Parish-charge, *Anno* 1624.

XXIV. *Christ-Church* was founded by King Henry VIII. who gave the old Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, towards the maintenance of this New Church to be erected in the late dissolved Church of the *Greyfriars* called *St. Ewin*, which Parish-Church, with the aforesaid Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, and so much of *St. Sepulchres* Parish as is within *Newgate*, were then made one Parish-Church by the name of *Christ-Church*. Of the *Hospital* there, we shall speak under its proper head. There was a fair and spacious Gallery erected in the North Isle of this Church, *Anno* 1628. which cost the Parishioners 149 *l.* 10 *s.* which was not only necessary, but graceful and beautiful. It is in *Faringdon-Ward* within.

XXV. In *Broad-street-Ward* near the *Stocks-Market*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Christopher*: To which *Richard Sherington*, *Anno* 1392. gave Lands; so did the Lady *Margaret Norford*, *Anno* 1406. *John Clavering*, 1421, &c. But, above all, the charity of *Robert Thorne* Merchant-Taylor, and a Batchelor, is to be perpetuated, who lay Interred there in a fair Tomb of *Touch*, and gave, by his Will, 4445 *l.* to pious Uses. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parish, *Anno* 1621.

XXVI. *St. Clements East-Cheap* in *Candlewick-street-Ward*, is a small Parish-Church. *William Chartney* and *William Overie* founded a Chauntry there. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishioners, *Anno* 1632.

XXVII. At the South-west corner of *Lime-street* in *Langborn-Ward*, stood the fair Parish-Church

Church of *St. Dionis*, called *Back-Church*, new Built in the Reign of *Henry VI.* to which *John Bugge* Esq; was a great Benefactor. *John Darby* Alderman, added thereto a fair Isle or Chapel on the South-side, and was there Buried, *Anno* 1466. He gave (besides sundry Ornaments) his Dwelling-house, besides other Houses, unto the said Church. The middle Isle of this Church was new laid in the year of our Lord, 1629. The Steeple was repaired, a new Turret built, new Frames were made for the Bells, and the Church very decently beautified, *Anno* 1632.

XXVIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Dunstons East*, is so called, for difference from another Church in the West of that Name. It was a fair and large Church, of an ancient Building, and within a large Church-yard: There be many rich Merchants, and other rich Tradesmen in that Parish, chiefly *Salters* and *Ironmongers*. In this are divers Monuments of worthy persons. There are also Seven shillings three pence given to the Poor every Sunday throughout the year in ready money, besides Bread, and other Gifts, according to the Wills and Dispositions of Sir *Richard Champien*, and Alderman *Heardson*, with Coals given besides at certain times. One man hath given yearly an Ox, to be distributed by a quarter thereof quarterly, and a Peck of Oatmeal therewithall, to the Poor: But so ordered, that they that have the quarter of Beef and Peck of Oatmeal at one quarter, must stay till other Poor be served, and that it comes to their turn again. There are other Charities which came in Gifts of ready money, and are accordingly truly distributed. This Church being decayed, began to be Repaired in the year of our Lord 1631. and was fully Repaired, and curiously adorn'd, *Anno* 1633. the charge of it amounting to above 2400 *l.* to make up which, many worthy Parishioners did very bountifully contribute.

XXIX. The Parish-Church of *St. Edmond King and Martyr*, commonly called *St. Edmond Lombard-street* by the South-corner of *Birchover-lane*, is also called *St. Edmond Grass-Church*, because the Grass (or Herb) Market came down so low. In this Church were divers Monuments, and several pious Benefactors contributed to the Relief of the Poor; of which more in its proper place, under the Head of Benefactors. This Church was Repaired and Beautified very richly, at the charge of the Parishioners, Anno 1631, and 1632. It cost 248 l.

XXX. The Parish-Church of *St. Ethelburgh* stands near *Little St. Helens* in *Bishopsgate-Ward*. It was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, Anno 1612. And Anno 1620, the Steeple was Repaired. Anno 1630, a Gallery was built in the South Isle, at the charge of *Owen Sant-peere*, an Inhabitant of that Parish.

XXXI. At the West-end of *Jesus Chapel* under the Quire of *Pauls*, was the Parish-Church of *St. Faith*, commonly called *St. Faith under Pauls*, which served for the *Stationers*, and others dwelling in *Pauls Church-yard*, *Pater-Noster-Row*, and places adjoining. The Chapel of *Jesus* being suppressed in the Reign of *Edward VI.* the Parishioners of *St. Faith's Church* were removed into the same, as being more large and lightsom, Anno 1551. As to the Repairs of this, we will only say (what was anciently said of it) that

This Church needs no Repair at all,
Saint *Faith's* defended by Saint *Paul*.

XXXII. In the midst of *Fenchurch-street* stands the Parish-Church, called *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, to which *Helming Legget Esq;* by Licence

of

of *Edward III.* in the 49 year of his Reign, gave one Tenement with a Curtelage thereunto belonging, and a Garden with an Entry thereto leading, to the Parson and his Successors, as a Parsonage-house, and the Garden to be a Burying-place for the Parish. This Church was enlarged Nine Foot, and very richly Beautified, at the charge of the Parish, Anno 1631, and 1632. which cost them 537 l. 7 s. 10 d.

XXXIII. The Parish-Church of *St. George Botolph-lane* in *Billingsgate-Ward* is small, but had divers Monuments. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, Anno 1627.

XXXIV. Adjoining to the place where *Lo-lards Tower* stood, called the *Bishops Prison*, where they committed such as gain-said the Opinions of their Church, is the Parish-Church of *St. Gregory*, appointed to the Petty Canons of *Pauls*. This Church was repaired and richly adorned, at the cost of the Parishioners, Anno 1631, and 1632. which amounted to above 2000 l.

XXXV. The Parish-Church of *St. Hellens* in *Bishopsgate-Ward*, was sometimes a Priory of *Black Nuns*, founded in the Reign of *Henry III.* which was demolished the 30 of *Henry VIII.* The whole Church, and the Partition betwixt the *Nuns Church* and Parish-Church being taken down, remaineth to the Parish, and is a fair Parish-Church. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, 1631, 1632, 1633. which amounted to above 1300 l.

XXXVI. The Parish-Church of *St James Dukes-Place* in *Aldgate-Ward*, was built in King *James's* time, and consecrated Anno 1622. Sir *Peter Proby* being Lord Mayor, *John Hodges Esq;* and Sir *Humphry Hanford Kt.* Sheriffs and Aldermen. It

was.

was built where the Priory (as they called it) of the *Holy Trinity* formerly stood, the Parishioners obtaining License of King *James* to build themselves a Parish Church, having long been destitute; to the building of which, many worthy Persons were Benefactors. It is a very beautiful and handsome Church, and at the time of re-edifying it was called, *Trinity Christ Church*.

XXXVII. The Parish-Church of *James Garlick-hithe*, or *Garlick-hive*, because on the River *Thames*, near this Church, *Garlick* was usually Sold in former Days. This was a handsome Church. It is Recorded that *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, new built it in anno 1326, and lyes Buried there, &c. The North Ile was New Built, and the whole Church Repaired at the charge of the Parishioners, anno 1624. which amounted to above seven hundred Pound. This is in *Vintry-Ward*.

XXXVIII. The Parish-Church of *St. John Baptist*, (called *St. John* upon *Wallbrook*, because the West end thereof is on the very Bank of *Wallbrook*, by *Horse-shoe-bridge* in *Horse-shoe-bridge-street*) was some Years before the Fire new built. For in the Year 1412, License was granted by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty, to the Parson and Parish, to enlarge it with a piece of Ground on the North part of the Quire, one and twenty Foot in length, and seventeen Foot in breadth, and three Inches; and on the South side of the Quire, one Foot of the common Soyl. The most Memorable Monument there, was that of Sir *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, Draper, the first Lord Mayor of *London*, (in the Tenth of King *John*, anno 1208.) who continued by many Elections in the Mayoralty several Years. His dwelling House in that Parish was divided into two or three Houses, and given to the *Drapers*, for which they pay a quit-rent in his Name yearly for ever. So that *Mr. Stow's* avouching that he was Buried in the
Priory

Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Ald-gate*, (now called *Dukes-place*.) is a mistake. The Curious in this matter may be satisfied in the *Drapers-Hall*. This Church was Re-edified and Adorned, anno 1621. It is in *Wallbrook-Ward*.

XXXIX. On the East side of *Friday-street*, (so called of *Fishmongers* dwelling there that served *Fridays Market*.) is the Parish-Church commonly called *St. John Evangelist*, in *Bread-street-Ward*. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishioners, anno 1626. And a new Gallery was Built and Beautified at the proper charge of *Thomas Good-year*, a Citizen and Draper of *London*, that dwelt in the Parish.

XL. At the North-West Corner of *Maiden-lane*, in *Alder-gate-Ward*, is the fair Parish-Church of *St. John Zachary*. *Thomas Lis'field* founded a Chauntry there in the Fourteenth year of *Edward the Second*. *Sir Nicholas Twyford*, Goldsmith, and Lord Mayor, with Dame *Margery* his Wife, lye Interr'd there. Of whose Goods the Church was made, and new Built with a Tomb for them and their posterity, Anno 1390. Amongst many other Pious and Worthy Persons and Benefactors to the publick, we cannot omit a Monument erected there in Memory of *Sir James Pemberton* Knight, who being Sheriff of this City, at the coming in of King *James*, entertained near Forty *Earls* and *Barons* when the King was proclaimed. Anno 1612. he was Elected Mayor of this Honourable City of *London*. He Erected a Free-School in the Parish of *Eccleston* in *Lancashire*, sixteen years before his Death, and gave Fifty Pound by the Year for the maintaining thereof for ever. He gave also five hundred pound to *Christs-Hospital*, and two hundred pound to the Company of *Goldsmiths*, besides many liberal Gifts to the Poor of his Kindred, and many other most Charitable uses. He Died the Eighth of September, 1613, Aged Sixty Eight Years. This

This is the substance of the Inscription, with these Verses :

Marble, nor Touch, nor Alabaſter can
Reveal the Worth of the long buried Man :
For oft we ſee Mens Goods, when they are gone,
Do Pious deeds, when they themſelves did none.
Mine (while I liv'd) no goodneſs did expreſs,
'Tis not Inſcriptions make them more or leſs :
In Chriſt I hope to riſe amongſt the Juſt,
Man is but Graſs, all muſt to Worms and duſt.

There are many other Verſes, but our intended brevity will not admit of Tranſcribing them. The Repairs of this Church from the Year 1616, to 1631, coſt 120 l. 11 s.

XLI. Next Northumberland-Houſe in Aldgate-Ward, is the Pariſh-Church of St. Katherine Coleman, which addition of Coleman, was taken of a great Houſe-Yard or Garden, of old time called Coleman-Haw, in Trinity Pariſh now Chriſt-Church, and in the Pariſh of St. Katherine and All-Saints called Coleman-Church. Sir James Dean hath given two Shillings weekly in Bread to the Poor for ever, which is duly performed every Friday; and the Pariſhioners give as much every Sabbath day. This Church was Repaired and Beautified, Anno 1620. And 1624. their Veſtry was built, and a Gallery new made for the Poor of the Pariſh to fit in.

XLII. The Pariſh-Church of St. Katharine Chriſts-Church in Aldgate-Ward, commonly called Cree-Church, ſtands in the Cemiterie of the Diſſolved Priory of the Ho'y-Trinity, and is a very fair Church. Mr. William Gilborn a Draper, gave Four Marks Yearly for ever, to be beſtowed in one Dozen of Bread, and to be diſtributed on every Sabbath day

day to the Poor of the said Parish, which is duly paid: he gave twenty pound towards building a Gallery in the said Church. Mr. *John Smith Mercer*, gave three pound yearly for ever, to be distributed amongst the Poor every *Christmas* yearly. Mr. *George Lee Sadler*, gave twenty Shillings yearly for ever to the Poor. Mrs. *Dane* a Widdow, gave Eight Shillings yearly for ever. Mrs. *Alice Bateman*, gave forty two pound six shillings to the Parish, the profit to be distributed to the Poor for ever. Mr. *John Bedow Gent.* gave ten pound to be distributed in Bread yearly to the Poor. Mr. *George Hotherfal Merchant-Taylor*, gave four and twenty shillings yearly for ever, out of his Land, to the Poor of this Parish. Mr. *John Waddis, Cook*, born in this Parish, gave to the Poor thereof three pound to be distributed among them in Bread yearly for ever. *Stephen Roberts, Cook*, gave also four and forty shillings yearly for ever, to be distributed in Bread. These good Persons are remembred as such whose Memories are worthy to be perpetuated, and to be upon Record as an Example for others to imitate. But more under the head of *Benefactors*.

The Foundation of this Church was lay'd the twenty third of *June* 1628. It is said in *Stow's Survey*, pag. 839. Edit. 1633. That digging under the South Row of Pillars, they found the Scull of a Man, the thickness of which, was three quarters of an Inch and better, measured by many, and admired by all (as well they might) that saw it. The Structure was built of the best Free-stone that could be got, and finished anno 1630. There were many Lountifull Benefactors and Contributors to it; And a curious Table (one of the fairest in the City,) set up as a Monument of our Renowned Queen *ELIZABETH*, but the giver would be concealed.

XLIII. Southwest from *Guild-Hall*, in *Cheap-Ward*, stands the fair and large Church of *S. Lawrence*.

ronce-Jewry, which addition, (viz. *Jewry*) was, because of old time Many *Jews* Inhabited thereabouts. It had diverse Monuments. Mr. *Stow* tells us, That Seventy years before his first Edition of his *Survey*, which was 1598, that is now 163 years ago, he saw the *Shank-bone* of a Man (as it was taken,) twenty five inches long by the Rule, and remained before the Fire, fastned to a post of timber noted more for the thickness, hardness, and strength thereof, then the length, for when it was hanged on the Stone Pillar, it fretted (with moving) the said Pillar, and was not it self fretted, nor did it grow lighter by remaining dry; but how found or discovered we cannot learn. Also a *Tooth* of a very great bigness (he says of a mans Fist) hanged up for a show in a Chain of Iron upon a Stone Pillar; but conveyed from thence long since: the credit of this rests upon him. This Church was repaired and richly beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners, Anno 1618. Amongst other Monuments, we must not omit that of our celebrated and most Illustrious Queen *Elizabeth*, in this Church, with these Verses,

Here lyes her Type, who was of late
The prop of Belgia, stay of France.
Spains foil, Faiths Shield, the Queen of State,
Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance:
In Brief, of Women ne'er was seen
So great a Prince, so good a Queen.
Such Vertues her Immortal made
Death (envying all that cannot Dye,)
Her Earthly parts did so invade,
As in it Wrackt self Majesty.
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,
That she still lives in Loyal hearts, &c.

XLIV. The Parish Church of *St. Laurence* in *Candlewick Street* and *Ward*, was increased with a Chappel

Chappel of *Iesus* by *Thomas Cole* for a Master and Chaplain: which Church and Chappel was made a Colledge of *Iesus* and of *Corpus Christi* for a Master and seven Chaplains by *Sr. John Poultney* Lord Mayor, (of whom this Church was called *St. Laurence Poultney*) or *Pounney*, Confirm'd by *Edward* the Third in the Twentieth year of his Reign. This College was surrendred in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, the Steeple of the Church was new Leaded, Five new Bells were hung, and the Frames new made, all the Iles new raised and levelled, and the whole Church within and without most beautifully repaired at the cost of the Parish, Anno 1631. and 1632.

XLV. On *Fishstreet-hill* in *Bridge-Ward* within, is the Parish Church of *St. Leonard Milk-Church*, so termed of one *William Melker* an especial Builder thereof, but commonly called *St. Leonard-East-Cheap*, because it standeth at *East-cheap* corner: The Church and Steeple were repaired and beautified in the Year, 1618, 1619, 1620, and 1621. at the cost of Eight hundred and fifty pounds.

XLVI. On the West-side of *Foster-lane* in *Alder-f-gate Ward* is the Parish Church of *St. Leonards*, called *St. Leonards Foster-lane*; for them of *St. Martins le Grand*: A great number of Houses being built in place of the Great Collegiate Church of *St. Martin*, the Parish is very much increased: It was enlarged, repaired, and adorn'd at the Parish charge, Anno 1631. To which, *John Trot* Citizen and Merchant was a bountiful Benefactor; the cost amounted to above Five hundred pounds.

XLVII. On the East-side of *Bridge-Ward* stands the fair Parish Church of *St. Magnus*, in which were buried many Eminent men: it had many repairs and charges in the Years 1623, 1624, and 1625. which cost above Five hundred pound; in the Year, 1629. it was very richly and beautifully adorned, all at the proper cost and charge of the Parish.

XLVIII. The fair Parish Church of *St. Margarets Lothbury* in *Coleman-Street Ward* stands upon the Water-Course of *Walbrooke*, which was Re-edified, *Anno 1440.* *Robert Large* gave to the Quire of that Church One hundred Shillings, and Twenty pounds for Ornaments; and to the Vaulting over the Water-course of *Walbrook* by the said Church, for the enlarging thereof Two hundred marks: This Church was repaired and richly beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, *Anno 1621.*

XLIX. In *Friday street* in *Breadstreet-Ward*, is the Parish Church of *St. Margaret Moses*, so called of one *Moses* that was Founder, or Newbuilder thereof. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishioners, *Anno 1627,*

L. In the same Ward on *Fishstreet-bill* stands the Parish Church of *St. Margarets New Fish-street*, which was a Proper Church, but without any Monuments of Note.

LI. *St. Margaret Pattens* in *Rood-lane, Billingsgate Ward*, being much decayed, was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, *Anno. 1614.* who from that year, to 1632, expended 275 *l.* five *s.* 6 *d.* upon it.

LII. *St. Mary Abchurch* standeth near unto the South-end of *Abchurch-lane*, in *Candleweek-street-Ward*, upon a rising ground, and was a Fair Church with sundry Monuments in it: It was Beautified and Repaired at the proper cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the year of our Lord, 1611.

LIII. In *Alderman-bury-street* is the Fair Parish Church of *St. Mary Alderman-bury*, with a Church-Yard and Cloyster adjoyning, in which Cloyster (as *Mr. Stow* says) was hanged and fastned a shank-bone of a man, in length Twenty eight inches and a half, of a size larger by three inches and a half than that in *St. Laurence Jewry*, but not so hard: this is Monstrous, for it is more then
after

after the proportion of Five shank bones of any Man now living amongst us. The Church was repaired and beautified *An.* 1633. at the cost of the Parish.

LIV. *Alder-Mary Church* on the South-side of *Budg-Row*, by the West corner thereof, in *Cordwainer-street-Ward*, is so called because older than any Church of *St. Mary* in the City. *Sir Henry Keble* Grocer and Lord Mayor, who deceased 1518, gave a 1000 *l.* by his Testament, towards the Re-building it. It was repaired and beautified by the Parish *Anno* 1632.

LV. At the upper end of *Hosier-lane* toward *West Cheap*, is the fair Parish-Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, (vulgarly *Bow-Church*.) This Church in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, being the first in this City builded on Arches of Stone, was therefore called *New Mary Church*, or *St. Mary de Arcubus*, or *le Bow*, in *West Cheaping*. The Court of the Arches is kept in this Church, and taketh Name of the place, not the place of the Court. 'Tis in *Cordwainer-street-Ward*.

We read that *anno* 1090. the Third of *William Rufus*, by tempest of Wind the Roof of this Church was overturned, wherewith some persons were slain, and Four of the Rafter of twenty six Foot in length, were pitcht with such violence in the Ground of the high street, that scarce four Foot of them remained above Ground, which were fain to be cut even with the Ground, because they could not be plucked out, for the City of *London* was not then paved, but a Moorish ground.

Anno 1271, a great part of the Church fell down, and slew many people, Men and Women. *John Rotham* or *Rodham*, by his Will *Anno* 1465, gave the Parish (wanting room in their Church-Yard) a certain Garden in *Hosier-lane*, for burial of their Dead, which so continued near a hundred Years, but now is built up and converted to a private dwelling. The old

old Steeple was Re-edified *Anno* 1469, so that it was ordained by a Common Councel, that the Bow-Bell should be nightly Rung at Nine a Clock, to maintain which, (*viz.* the Ringing of Bow-Bell,) *John Denne* Mercer, by his Testament dated 1472, according to the trust of *Reginald Langdon*, gave to the Parson and Wardens two Tenements with the Appurtenances, since made into one, in *Hofier-lane*.

This Church has been Re-built very gorgeously since the great fire, and the Steeple finished with that Elegancy of rare Architecture, height, and curiosity, that it excels any in Christendom; of which more hereafter.

LVI. On the South-side of *Walbrook-Ward*, from *Candlewick-street* in the mid way betwixt *London-stone* and *Wallbrook-corner* is the proper Parish-Church called *St. Mary Bothaw* or *Boathaw*, because adjoyning to an Haw or Yard, wherein of old times Boats were made and Landed from *Dowgate* to be mended. It was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parish, in the Year of our Lord 1621.

LVII. The Parish-Church called *St. Mary-Cole*-Church in *Cheap-Ward*, is so named of one *Cole* that Builded it, upon a Vault above Ground, so that Men were forced to ascend thereunto by certain steps. It was repaired and beautified at the Parish charge, *Anno* Feb. 1623.

LVIII. In *St. Mary-Hill-lane* is the fair Parish-Church of *St. Mary on the Hill*, because of the ascent from *Billingsgate*. In the Year 1322, *Richard Hackney*, one of the Sheriffs of

London was buried there, and *Alice Stow*. p. 227. his Wife, as *Robert Fabian* writeth, saying thus: "In the Year 1379, in the Month of April, as Labourers digged for the Foundation of a Vault, within the Church of *St. Mary-Hill*, near
" unto

“unto Billingsgate, they found a Coffin of Rotten
 “Timber, and therein the Corps of a Woman,
 “whole of skin, and of bones undissevered, and the
 “joints of her Arms pliable, without breaking of
 “the skin, upon whose Sepulchre this was ingraven:
 “Here lies the Bodies of Richard Hackney Fish-
 “monger, and Alice his Wife; the which Richard
 “was Sheriff in the 15th of Edward II. (viz. anno
 “1322.) So that her Body was, 175 years after she
 had been buried, found uncorrupted: It was kept
 above ground three or four days without Noyance,
 but then it waxed unfavoury, and was again buried.
 This Church was repaired and beautified at the charge
 of the Parish, Anno 1616.

LIX. In Milk-Street in Cripple-Gate-Ward, stands the Parish-Church of St. Mary Magdalen, in which were several Monuments, amongst which, one for Queen Elizabeth. It was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parish in the year 1619.

LX. Over against the North-west end of Lambert-hill-lane in Knight-Riders-street, is the Parish-Church of St. Mary Magdalen, commonly called so with the addition of Old Fish-street. It was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parish, Anno 1630. which came to 140 l. in this was a Monument of Queen Elizabeth; it is in Castle-Baynard-Ward.

LXI. The Parish-Church of St. Mary de Monte also, commonly called St. Mary Mounthaw, is situate on the West-side of Old Fisk-street in Queen-bith-Ward. It was built to be a Chapel of the House of the Mountbaunts, and the Bishop of Hereford is Patron thereof. It was in part new built, and very much enlarged and beautified, Anno 1609. In the South Isle there hung a very fair Picture of King James, with the Figures of Peace and Plenty on either side of him; Peace with her Olive Branch, and Plenty with her Sheaf of Wheat in her hands being

being the Gift of *Robert Plonker*, then Church-Warden.

LXII. The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Somerset* at the South-end of *St. Mary Mounthaw-lane* over against *Broken-Wharf*, is also in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, and a proper Church; it was repaired and beautified, Anno 1624.

LXIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Mary* called *Stayning*, because it standeth at the North-end of *Stayning-lane* in *Aldersgate-Ward*, was repaired and beautified at the cost of the Parish, Anno 1630.

LXIV. Near *Stocks-Market* in *Walbrook-Ward* is the Parish-Church called *St. Mary Wooll-Church*, so called, of a Beam placed in the Church-yard, which was thereof called *Wooll-Church Haw*, of the weighing of Wooll there used; for amongst the Customs of *London* written in *French* in the Reign of *Edward II.* there is to be found a Chapter, intituled, *Les Customes de Wooll-Church Haw*. Wherein is set down what was there to be paid for every parcel of Wooll weighed. This weighing of Wooll was there continued till the 6th of *Richard II.* till *John Churchman* built the *Custome-House* upon *Wooll-Key* to serve for the said purpose. This was (and is now) a fair and large Church.

LXV. The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth* in *Langborn-Ward*, was a proper handsom Church, with some few Monuments in it.

LXVI. In *Ironmonger-lane* in *Cheap-Ward*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Martin*, formerly called *Pomary*, possibly of Apples growing where now Houses are built. It was repaired and beautified at the Parish-charge, Anno 1629.

LXVII. The Parish-Church of *St. Martin* by *Ludgate* in *Farringdon-Ward-within*, was a proper Church, to which, Anno 1437. (*viz.* 15th of *H.6.*) *Sir John Michael* Lord Mayor, and the Commonalty, granted a parcel of Ground, containing 28 Foot

in length, and 24 in breadth, to build their Steeple upon.

LXVIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Martin Orgar* in *Candlewick-street-ward*, is a small Church; Sir *William Crompter* Lord Mayor built a handfom Chapel on the South-side thereof, and was buried there in an ancient Tomb, Anno 1533. it was repaired 1630. at the cost of 122 l. 6 s. 6 d. There was a rich and very beautiful Monument in the Chancel of Sir *Allen Cotton* Knight, and Alderman of *London*, and sometimes Lord Mayor, who dyed the 24th of *December*, Anno 1628. with a large Inscription, concluding with these Verses.

*When he left Earth, Rich Bonny Dy'd,
Mild Courtesie gave place to Pride;
Soft Mercy to bright Justice said,
Oh Sister! we are both Betray'd;
While Innocence lay on the Ground
By Truth, and wept at eithers Wound,
The Sons of Levi did lament,
Their Lamps went out, their Oyl was spent;
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we
Spin out our Lives in misery:
So Death, thou missest of thy End,
And kill'st him not, but kill'st his Friend.*

There was also a delicate Monument of our famous Queen *Elizabeth*.

LXIX. The Parish-Church of *St. Martin Outwich*, is on the South-part of *Threadneedle-street* in *Broad-street-ward*; it is so called of *Martin de Oteswiche*, *Nicholas de Oteswiche*, *William Oteswiche*, and *John Oteswiche*, Founders thereof, and all buried there, as appeared by their ancient Monument. There was Interred *Richard Staper*, Elected Alderman of *London*, Anno 1594. the greatest Merchant in his time, and the chiefest Actor in the discovery of the Trades

Trades of Turkey, and the East-India. He was prosperous, wealthy, bountiful, and a good man; he died, Anno 1608. Sir Henry Row gave 5 l. yearly for Ever to the Poor of this Parish, to be bestowed in Bread and Coals. And Mrs. Sotherton yearly for Ever in Bread, 50 s.

LXX. The Fair Parish-Church called *St. Martin Vintrey* in *Vintrey-Ward*, was sometimes called *St. Martin de Beremand* Church. It was new built, Anno 1399. by the Executors of *Matthew Columbars*, a Stranger born, and a French Merchant.

LXXI. The Parish-Church of *St. Matthew Friday-street*, *Farringdon-ward-within*, had divers Monuments in it. It was repaired and beautified at the cost of the Parish, Anno 1633.

A S T O

LXXII. The Parish-Church of *St. Michael*, called *St. Michael at Basing-hall* in *Basing-hall-ward*.

LXXIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Michael Cornhil* in *Cornhil-ward*.

LXXIV. *St. Michaels Crooked-lane* in *Candle-week-street-ward*.

LXXV. *St. Mich. Queenhith* in *Queenhith-ward*. They are handsom Churches, affording no Remarkables, but what will fall under other Heads.

LXXVI. *St. Michael ad Bladum*, or, at the *Corne*, (corruptly called *St. Michael Querne*) is in *Farringdon-ward-within*, and was a fair Church, with divers Monuments in it, amongst the rest one for *John Leland*, the famous Antiquary, and others, as *John Banks Esq;* Mercer, who by his last Will written with his own hand, gave to pious and charitable Uses 6000 l. which his Executor *Robert Tichburn* carefully discharged.

LXXVII. *St. Michael Royal* in *Vintrey-ward* is a fair Parish-Church. It was new built, and made a Colledge by Sir *Richard Whittington* Mercer, and four times Lord Mayor; for a Master, four Fellows,

Masters of Art, Clerks, Conducts, Chorists, &c. There was also an Almshouse for thirteen poor men. The College was suppressed in the time of Edward the Sixth, the Almshouses, with the poor men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers. This Church was beautified at the proper cost of the Parish, Anno 1690. at the charge of 130 l. 9 s.

LXXVIII. The Parish-Church of St. Michael in Wood-street in Cripplegate-ward, was a proper Church, in which were divers Monuments. Here was Interred the Head of James the Fourth, King of Scots of that name, slain at Flodden-field. Here was also a Monument of Queen Elizabeth.

LXXIX. The Parish-Church called St. Mildred Bread-street in Bread-street-ward, had divers Monuments, amongst the rest, one for Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth Kt. some time Mercer and Lord Mayor of London, who gave a Vestry to this Church, an House for the Pastor to dwell in, and a Church-yard to the Parishioners, wherein to bury their dead. He deceased the 7th of May, An. 1401. In Memorial of whom, there was a fair Inscription on the Wall, in these words:

*Here lies a Man, that Faith and Works did even
(Like Fiery Chariots) mount him up to Heaven:
He did adorn this Church. When words were weak
And men forget, the living Stones will speak;
He left us Land: This little Earth him keeps,
These black words Mourners, and the Marble weeps.*

At the upper end of the Chancel was a fair Window full of cost and beauty, which being divided into five parts, carried in the first of them a very artful and curious Representation of the Spaniards great Armado, and the Battel in 1588. In the 2d, the Monument of Queen Elizabeth. In the 3d, of the Gun-powder Plot. In the 4th, of the lamentable

table time of Infection, 1625. In the 5th, the view and lively portraiture of that worthy Gentleman Captain Nicholas Crisp, at whose sole cost (among other) this beautiful piece of Work was erected, as also the Figures of his virtuous Wife and Children, with the Arms belonging unto them. Upon the story of 1588, were these Verses:

*Star-gazing Wizards sate upon this year,
Matter of wonder, and did threaten fear
Towards us, inſomuch that Rome and Spain
This Land accounted their aſſured gain.
But mark how God did quite their hopes confound,
Both ſhips and men we did ſee flee and drown'd.*

Queen Elizabeth's Monument.

*Marvel not why we do erect this Shrine,
Since Dedicated to Worth Divine;
Religion, Arts, with Policy and Arms,
Did all concur in Her moſt Happy Reign:
To keep God's Church and us from Plotted Harms,
Contriv'd by Romiſh Wits, and force of Spain.*

The Powder-Plot, 1605.

*When Force could not prevail, nor Plots abroad
Could have Succeſs, Sin now invents new Fraud;
Guy Faux is ſent Ambaſſador to Styx,
And thence returning, furniſheth with Tricks
His damned Crew, who forthwith all conclude
To blow up King, the State, and Multitude.*

The Great Plague, 1625.

*The Story's paſt, God's bleſſings to the State
Do clearly ſhew; but ſure we were Ingrate,*

For now, behold, instead of sweet protection,
 Thousands are swept away by foul Infection;
 But mark God's mercy in midst of greatest crys,
 He sheath'd his Sword, and wip't tears from our eyes.

The Founder's Figure, with their Wife, Children
 and Arms.

These Ensigns which you see and Monument,
 Are not so much to represent
 The Founder's Person, as his zealous care
 T' express God's Love and Mercies rare
 To this his Vineyard, for to that sole end
 Did he these Stories thus commend
 To After-Ages, that in their Distress,
 They might God's Goodness still express.

LXXX. In the main Body of Cheap-Ward, stands the Parish-Church called *St. Mildred Poultry*. The Founder is not to be read in any credible Record, but it appears by certain ancient Evidences of the said Church, that from the beginning it had not so much spare ground about it, as to make a Church-yard of, until *Anno 1420.* And the 8 of *H. 5.* *Thomas Morstead Esq;* and Chyrurgeon to the Kings *H. 4.* *H. 5.* & *H. 6.* (and afterwards, *Anno 1436.* was Sheriff and Alderman of *London*) gave unto the Church a parcel of Ground lying between his dwelling House, and the said Church adjoining to it towards the North, to make a Burying place of, containing from the course of *Walbrook* towards the West, 45 Foot; and in Breadth from the Church towards the North, 35 Foot. Besides other Monuments, here was one for *Queen Elizabeth*, with several Copies of Verses, some of which are before recited, (for there were Monuments for Her in several Churches, and She well deserved it, as being a most Heroick Princess, that check'd the Plots and Incroachments of the Pope,

Pope and his Adherents, and is therefore to be perpetuated to Posterity,) and therefore what we have not elsewhere met with, shall be inserted.

On the top of the Monument were these Lines:

If Prayers or Tears of Subjects had prevail'd,
To save a Princess, through the World esteem'd,
Then Atropos in Cutting here had fail'd,
And had not cut her throad, but been redeem'd.
But pale fac'd Death, and cruel Churlish Fate;
To Prince and People brings the latest Date.
Yet spite of Death and Fate, fame will display
Her Gracious Vertues through the World for aye.

Under Her were these Verses:

Th' Admired Empress through the World ap-
plauded,
For Supreme Vertues Rarest imitation,
Whose Scepters Rule, Fames loud voic'd Trumpet
lauded,
Unto the Ears of every Foreign Nation.
Canopied under powerful Angels Wings,
To her Immortal Praise sweet Science sings.

LXXXI. The Parish-Church of St. Nicholas-Acons in Lombard-street, in Langborn-Ward, was Repaired and Imbattled by Sir John Bridges Draper and Lord Mayor, Anno 1520, who was buried there. It was afterwards Repaired and Beautified at the Charge of the Parish Anno 1615. There was the Monument of John Hall, Master of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, who dyed the Nineteenth of November 1618. Aged Ninety three Years; and Fifty eight Years a House keeper in that Parish, and had Twenty seven Children all born there.

LXXXII. Towards the West-end of Knight-Riders-

Riders-street, in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, is the Parish-Church called *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey* (formerly *Cold-Abbey*,) which was an Antient and proper Church. In the Twenty sixth of *Edward the III.* *Thomas Frere, Fishmonger*, gave a piece of Ground to the said Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, containing Eighty Six Foot in Length Forty three Foot at one end, and Thirty four at another in Breadth, for a Burying place or Church-Yard. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parish, Anno 1630.

LXXXIII. On the West-end of *Bread-street-Hill*, also in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, is the Parish-Church called *St. Nicholas Olave*, wherein were divers Monuments. *Thomas Lewen Ironmonger*, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs 1537, gave his Messuage with Fourteen Tenements in the said Parish, to the *Ironmongers*, and they to give Stipends to *Alms-Men* in Five Houses, built in the Church-Yard of that Parish. His Monument, with *Agnes* his Wife, was Revived and Beautified at the Charge of the Right Worshipful Company of *Ironmongers*, Anno 1623.

LXXXIV. At the North-west corner of *Sydm-L ine* in *Tower-street-Ward*, is the handsom Parish-Church called *St. Olave Hartstreet*, in which were many Monuments. It was Repaired and Richly Beautified at the Parish Charges, in the Years 1632, and 1633, at the cost of above Four hundred thirty seven pound.

LXXXV. In the Street called the *Old Jewry* in *Coleman-street-Ward*, is the Parish-Church called *St. Olave Jewry*, in old Records called *St. Olave Upwell*, in which were several Monuments.

LXXXVI. At the North-end of *Noble-street* in *Aldersgate-Ward*, is the Parish-Church called *St. Olave Silver-street*. It was New built in the Year

Year 1609, (and enlarged in Breadth above seven Foot, (and Anno 1619, Repaired and Beautified, and enriched with a Fair Gallery, Anno 1632.

LXXXVII. In *Needlers-lane* in *Cheap-Ward* is the Parish-Church, called *St. Pancras Soper-lane*. Here was a fair Monument of *James Huish* (Citizen and Grocer of *London*) who by two Wives had twenty nine Children, he dyed the twentieth of *August* 1590. he was a good Man, and Charitable; upon his Tomb was an *Elegant Latin Epitaph*. Mr. *Thomas Chapman* in the Year 1617, gave a very fair and costly Table, bearing the Figure of the Monument of the Renowned *QUEEN ELIZABETH*.

LXXXVIII. At the South-West corner of *Wood-street* in *Farringdon-Ward* within, is the handsome Parish-Church called *St. Peter-Cheap*. In which are but few Monuments, Sir *John Shaw* Goldsmith and Lord Mayor, (deceased 1503,) appointed by his Testament, the said Church and Steeple to be New built at his cost, with a flat Roof. Yet *Thomas Wood* Goldsmith, of the Sheriffs 1491, is accounted a Principal Benefactor, because the Roof of the middle Ile was supported by Images of Wood-Men. It was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parish in the Years 1616 and 1617, which came to 314 l.

LXXXIX. The Parish-Church of *St. Peters* in *Cornhill* is an antient building; there is in that Church a Table fast chained, wherein it is said, this Anno 179, King *Lucius* founded this Church, and made it an Archbishops See, and the Metropolitana or chief Church of this Kingdom: and so endured Four hundred Years, then the Archbishops See and Pall were removed to *Canterbury*. But whether the Church that King *King Lucius* built, be this or *St. Peters Westminster*, is controverted by Historians

rians, and therefore we shall not wrangle about it. To the Poor of this Parish were sundry Benefactors, as *Lancelot Tompson* of *London* Draper, who amongst other Charities gave one hundred pound to the *Drapers Company*, and they to allow Five pound yearly for ever, for Bread and Coals for the Poor of the said Parish; whom several other well minded People imitated. It was most richly Repaired and Beautified at the Parish Charge, amounting to about one thousand four hundred pound, in the Year 1633.

XC. The Parish-Church called *St. Peter-Pauls-Wharf*, was in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, wont to be called *Parva* or *Little*, because it was a small Church; it was Repaired and Beautified Anno 1625. Therein was a Monument for *Queen ELIZABETH*.

XCI. In *Broad-street-Ward* is the Parish-Church vulgarly called *St. Peter-Poor*, peradventure so called, because the Parish was Poor formerly, (but now they are otherwise,) for to difference it from others of that Name; here are sundry Monuments, and several Benefactors to the Poor of the Parish. The *Lady Payton*, gave 40 s. Yearly for ever in Bread; the *Lady Ramsey* gave four pound Yearly for ever. *Mr. John Quarles* Citizen and Draper of *London*, gave the Sum of five pound Yearly for ever, &c. It cost in sundry Repairs from the year 1615, to 1630. the Sum of one thousand five hundred eighty seven pound; all which, except four hundred which *Sir William Garway* Knight gave, was the proper charge of the Parishioners.

XCII. The Parish-Church of *St. Stephen* in *Coleman-street* and *Ward*, had divers Monuments, and Benefactors, but I cannot omit the Verses on the Monument of *Barne Roberts Esq;* who Dyed Anno 1610. they are so Elegantly expressive of his Wifes affection, (she was eldest Daughter to *Sir William Glover* Knight, and Alderman of *London*,) who
Erected

Erected the Monument Anno 1611. at her own Charge.

*If human worth could have preserv'd him still,
He had been much too strong for Death to kill.
Yet being Conquer'd, he got by the strife,
A better being, in a better life:
So, that great Victor over Nature, left him
More happiness ten fold than he bereft him.*

This Church was sometime a Synagogue of the Jews, then a Parish-Church, then a Chappel to St. Olaves in the Jewry, and 7 E. 4. it was Incorporated a Parish-Church. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish Charge Anno 1622, and a very fair Gallery added in the South Ile Anno 2629. Here was also a Monument for Queen ELIZABETH.

XCH. In Wallbrook-street, and Ward, is the fair Parish-Church called St. Stephen-Wallbrook. Sir Robert Chicheley sometimes Lord Mayor, in the Year 1428. 6 H. 6. gave to this Parish one Plat of Ground containing two hundred and eight Foot and a half in Length, and sixty six Foot in Breadth, to Build a New Church, and for a Church Yard on the East-side of the Old Church, (the place of the Old Church being converted to a Parsonage-House,) This Ground he bought of the Gricers for two hundred Marks, which was Lett before for twenty six Marks Yearly. He gave over and above one hundred pound, to the said Work, bore the Charges of all the Timber-Work on the Procession-way, and laid the Lead upon it at his own Post. He gave also all the Timber for the Roofing of the two Iles, and paid for the Carriage therefore. It was finished 1439. The Breadth being sixty seven Foot, the Length 125. The Church-Yard Ninety Foot in Length, and thirty seven in Breadth and more. It had

had many Repairs to the Year 1632, amounting to five hundred and ten pound fifteen shillings and six pence.

XCIV. The Parish-Church of *St. Swithins* is also in *Wallbrook-Ward*, on the South-West corner of *Swithins-lane*, wherein were divers Monuments.

XCV. In *Knight-Riders-street* in *Vintry-Ward* is the proper Parish-Church of *St. Thomas Apostle*. In which was a neat Monument, on which was an Elegant Epitaph in *Latin Verse*, composed by *Mrs. Katherine Killegrew* for her self in her life time. And another in neat *Greek Verse* by her Sister *Elizabeth*, for the said *Katherine* when she dyed; besides two more, expressing the great Learning and Accuteness of those Noble Sisters. But our intended brevity permits the Recital but of two, and that for a taste, and to shew what Women may arrive to, if Studious.

What she Writ her Self was :

*Dormio nunc Domino, Domini virtute resurgam;
Et cum Tunc, meum carne videbo mea,
Mortua ne Dicar, fruatur pars altera Christo
Et surgar Capiti, tempore, tota, meo.*

Here was another Epitaph by *Andrew Melvin*.

*Palladis & Phabi comes una, & Pieris una,
Pieridumque soror, Pieridumque Parens
Gratia, suada, lepas, Gravitas, Constantia, Candor,
Religio, Pietas, & pudor, & probitas,
Atque Palestinæ, & Latix, Graiaeq; Camena
Clausit olim uno omnes pectore, nunc Tumulo.*

It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish charge,

charge, amounting to three hundred pound, Anno 1630. There was also a Monument of Queen *ELIZABETH*, but the Verses being the same we had in other places, we omit them, to avoid proximity.

XCVI. In *Knight-Riders-street* is the small Parish-Church of the *Holy-Trinity*. To which *John Bryan* Alderman in the Reign of *Henry the V.* was a great Benefactor, &c. It was Re-built at the Parish charge (being lamentably decayed) Anno 1607, and 1608. To which the Worshipful Companies of *Merchant Taylors* and *Vintners*, were very Bountiful Benefactors. As also these Aldermen, *Sir Thomas Cambel*, *Sir John Swinnerton*, *Sir John Gore*, *Sir William Craven*, *Sir Thomas Middleton*.

XCVII. The Parish-Church called *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster*, in *Farringdon-Ward-within*, was a Fair Church, had had many Benefactors, and in it were several Monuments. To this Church at the Chancel end, the Breadth being twenty Yards and above, was added twenty Foot of Ground, which Ground was given to the Parish, to Lengthen the Church, out of a Fair Court then belonging to the *Sadlers-Hall*.

Having given a brief Account of the Churches within the Walls as they were formerly, (reserving their present State to another Head, there being Eighty seven Destroyed by the Fire, of which many are bravely Re-built, &c.) We shall proceed Alphabetically to those sixteen without the Wall. And,

I. The Parish-Church of *St. Andrew-Holborn*, stands at the very corner of *Shoos-lane* in *Holborn*. In which are several Monuments, but we cannot omit that of *Ralph Okey* of *Lincolns-In* Esq; because

cause of his Piety and Bounty in Legacies. He was Master of *St. Katharines*, and one of the Masters of Requests to Queen *ELIZABETH*, he Dyed the Fourth of June, 1596. He gave by his Testament to *Christs-Hospital*, one hundred pound. To the Colledge of the Poor of Queen *ELIZABETH* in *East Greenwich*, one hundred pound. To Poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, one hundred pound. To Poor Scholars in *Oxford*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in the two Compters, of *London*, two hundred pound. To Prisoners in the *Fleet*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in *Ludgate*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in *Newgate*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in the *King's-Bench*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in the *Marshalsea*, one hundred pound. Which is Eleven hundred pound. Besides twenty pound to the Prisoners in the *White-Lyon*. And to the Poor of *St. Katharines*, twenty pound. And to every Brother and Sister there, forty shillings. He hath a Curious Monument in the Wall of the Quire, expressing in *Latin* his Descent, Employs, Deserts, and Piety, &c.

II. In treating of the Parish Church of *St. Bartholomew-Great*, in *Farringdon-Ward-without*, it is necessary to say something briefly of its Original. On the East-side of *Duck-lane* near *Smithfield*, one Rabere, a pleasant wittied Gentleman, Founded the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, about the Year 1102. He placed Canons there, and became himself their first Prior, and so continued while he lived, and was Buried there in a Fair Monument, Renewed by Prior *Bolton*, who was the last Prior in that House; this Priory was New built Anno 1410. King *Henry II.* Granted it the priviledge of a Fair to be kept Yearly at *Bartholomew-tide*. When it was surrendered in the Thirtieth of *H. VIII.* it was valued at six hundred fifty three pound fifteen shillings per annum. Six Bells in a Tune belonging

ing to it, were Sold to the Parish of *St. Sepulchres*. And then the Church being pulled down to the Quire, the Quire was by the Kings order, annexed, for the enlarging of the old Parish-Church adjoining, and so was used till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who gavethe Remnant of the *Priory-Church* to the *Friers Preachers*, or *Black-Friers*, and was used as their *Conventual-Church*, until the first of Queen *Elizabeth*. Thenthose *Fryers* were put out, and all the said Church, with the old Parish-Church, was wholly as it stood in the last Year of *Edward* the VI. given by Parliament to remain for ever a Parish-Church, to the Inhabitants within the *Close*, called *Great St. Bartholomews*. Since which time much cost hath been spent in Repairs upon it.

III. The *Hospital* of *St. Bartholomew* (now the Parish-Church called *St. Bartholomew the less*,) was Founded by the above mentioned *Rabere*. This was confirmed by *Edward III.* in his Twenty sixth Year; this *Hospital* was valued at the Suppression Anno 1539. in the Thirty first of *Henry VIII.* at thirty five pound six shillings and seven pence Yearly. It Remaineth now the Parish-Church to the Inhabitants in the Precinct of the *Hospital*. In the later end of *July* Anno 1552. This *Hospital* was Repaired, New Endowed and Furnished at the charge of the Citizens.

IV. The Parish-Church of *St. Bridget* or *Bride*, in *Farringdon-Ward-without*, of old time was a small Thing, but increased since with a large Body and side-Iles towards the West, at the charge of *William Vennor* Esq; Warden of the *Fleet*, about the Year 1480. All which he caused to be brought about in the Stone, in the Figure of a Vine, with Grapes and Leaves, &c. The partition betwixt the old work and the New, some time prepared as a Screen, to be set up in the Hall of the *Duke of Somerset's-House* in the *Strand*, was bought for eight score pound, and

and set up, in the Year 1557. This Church was Repaired and Richly and Curiously Beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners 1630, 1631, 1632, The Battlements were New built, the middle Roof, and a very Fair Gallery on the North side of this Church answerable to that on the South, erected Anno 1607.

V. As to *Bridewel Precinct* we refer you to the Section of *Hospitals*, with respect to that Foundation. It was Enlarged and Beautified at the proper cost and Charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of the Precinct, Anno 1620. Sir Thomas Middleton being President, and Mr. Thomas Johnson Treasurer. There was above twenty four Foot in Length added to it. It is a Beautiful Chappel; that commends the care of its Governors. We must not omit to insert, that close by the Pulpit, hangs the Picture of King Edward the VI. that truly Religious and most Vertuous Protestant Prince, with the following Lines:

*This Edward of fair Memory, the sixth
In whom with Greatness Goodness was commixt;
Gave this Bridewel, a Palace in old times,
For a Chastising-House of Vagrant Crimes.*

There is likewise a Monument of Queen Elizabeths, but the Verses being before Recited, we shall for brevity here omit them.

VI. In *Alders-gate-Ward*, and in *Britain-street*, so called of the Dukes of Britain that lodged there, is the Parish-Church of St. Botolph, called *Alders-gate*. There was a Popish Brotherhood Founded there Anno 1377, indowed with Lands above thirty l. per annum, (a great Sum then;) but suppressed by King Edward the VI. In this were divers Monuments, amongst the rest was a Fair Pyramid erected

ed against a Pillar, with this Pathetick Inscription,
not unworthy to be Transcribed.

*Katharina Mountague obiit 7. die Decembris
anno Domini. 1612.*

*What Epitaph shall we afford this Shrine?
Words cannot Grace this Pyramid of thine: about
Thy sweet Perfections, all summ'd up, were such,
As Heavens (I think) for Earth did think too much.
Religious Zeal did thy pure heart command,
Pity thine Eye, and Charity thy Hand:
These Graces, joyned with more of like degree,
Make each Mans word an Epitaph for thee.
Calm was thy Death, well order'd was thy life,
A Careful Mother, and a loving Wife,
Ask any, how these Vertues in thee grew?
Thou wast a Spencer and a Mountague.*

VII. The Parish-Church of St. Borolp-Ald-gate, is a very Fair Church, not far from Ald-gate in Portsoke-Ward. It is a Populous Parish, and there are several Monuments in the Church. Amongst which (for his Charity, which deserves to be Remembered,) we shall Remark that of George Clark Citizen and Vintner of London, who gave these following Legacies. For a publick School in the University of Oxford, the Sum of two hundred pound. To the use of the Poor of the four Precincts of the Ward of Portsoke, being in this Parish, two hundred ninety three pound six shillings and eight pence. To the Parish of White-Chappel, for the Relief of the Poor there, one hundred and six pound fifteen shillings and four pence. To the Company of Vintners ten pound. To the Poor of Christ's-Hospital five pound. That is, eight hundred forty five pound two shillings and two pence. He Deceased the fourteenth of April Anno 1606. Aged 63 Years.

63 Years. This Church was Repaired and Beautified Anno 1621. There is a Memorial Erected by the Right Worshipful the Company of Merchant-Tailors, for Robert Dove Esq; Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, Master of the same Company, and one of the Customers in the Port of London, who gave, in his Life-time, Three thousand five hundred twenty eight pound ten shillings and eight pence, for Charitable Uses for ever, to divers Poor Brethren of the same Company, and other Uses for the said Company, viz. To Christ's-Hospital. To St. Sepulchres-Parish. To the Two Compters. To Ludgate and Newgate. To the Poor of this Parish. To St. John-Baptist's-Colledge in Oxford. To Queen Elizabeth's-Hospital at Bristol, &c. He Dyed the Second day of May 1612. at the Age of Ninety Years. His Arms under him, Three Doves. He lived Vertuously all his Life, and Dyed a sincere Professor of the True Christian Protestant Religion, in the Eleventh of King JAMES; who is remembered as being a Worthy Example to the living, and deserves a Memorial in All Ages.

VIII. The Parish-Church of St. Buttolphs Bishops-gate in Bishops-Gate-Ward, stands in a Fair Church-Yard, (adjoyning to the Town-Ditch, upon the very Bank thereof,) inclosed with a comely Wall of Brick, Repaired by Sir William Allen, Lord Mayor Anno 1571. Because he was born in that Parish, where also he was buried. Mrs. Wood the Wife of Robert Wood, gave large Gifts and Legacies to this Parish, she Dyed November the twenty fifth 1600, and lyes buried there. John Heyward, Citizen, and Alderman of London, by his last Will and Testament, Inrolled in the Court of Hustings in the Guild-Hall of London, Anno 13th. of Edward the IV. gave 25 Quarters of Charcoale Yearly, to be delivered by the Company of Tallow-Chandlers, betwixt the first of November, and the twenty

twenty fifth of *December*, with a Penalty of Forfeiture of twenty shillings for the first quarter, if they be not Delivered as aforesaid, forty shillings for the second quarter, four pound for the third quarter, and eight pound for the whole Year, if they be not delivered : and so double still from quarter to quarter, if defect of Payment herein be made. *John Bricket* Citizen and Tooth-Drawer, (by Will dated the Eleventh of *Feb.* 1554.) gave for ever Twelve Sacks of Charcoal to the Poor of this Parish to be paid at *Easter*. *Mrs. Mary Wilkinson*, gave them Sixty Quarters of Coals to be paid in *November* and *December* for ever, provided that out of each Load (being Four in all, Thirty Quarters being two Loads) the Overseers of the Precinct of *Norton-Folgate*, shall have Ten Sacks to be by them given to the Poor of that Precinct. *Sir William Allen*, gave thirty shillings for ever to be distributed by the *Ironmongers* to the Poor in Bread every Year. *Sir Stephen Scudamore* Twenty shillings paid likewise by the Company of *Vintners*. *Mary Webster* gave ten shillings for ever, to be paid to the Poor on *St. Thomas Day*. *Mr. William Hobbs* gave the Tenor Bell. *Mr. Ralph Pinder* Citizen and Draper of *London*, gave to the Poor in Money Sixty pound, for which is given to Thirteen Poor People every *Sunday* in the Year, two pence a piece, in good Wheaten Bread. Anno 1626. *Nicholas Rieve*, gave the Sum of Forty six pound five shillings to the Parish, with which they purchased Lands at *Stratford and Bow*, worth twenty five pound per annum. In the Year 1628, on the twentieth of *June*, the Earl of *Devonshire* then deceasing at *Devonshire-House* without *Bishops-gate*, gave one hundred pound for ever to the Poor, for which the Church-Wardens give every *Sunday* in the Year to Fifteen Poor People of this Parish, two pence a piece in good Wheaten Bread. T.C. Citizen and Armourer of

of *London*, gave a 100 *l.* to the Chamber of *London*, for which 5 *l.* yearly is to be paid, to buy five Wastecoats, and five Kirtles of good Kersley or Cloth, each Wastecoat and Kirtle to be worth at least 15 *s.* five pair of Stockings, each worth at least 18 *d.* five pair of Shoes, each worth at least 2 *s.* for five poor aged Widows, to be received on *St. Thomas* the Apostles day for ever. These Charities are briefly remembered, as Examples for others.

There is a Remarkable Monument in *Petty-France*, at the West-end of the Lower Church-yard of this Church without the Church-yard wall, erected to the memory of one *Coga Shawsware*, a *Persian* Merchant, principal Servant and Secretary to the *Persian* Ambassador, with whom he and his Son came over. He was aged 44 years, and buried the 10th of *August*, 1626. (now almost 35 years ago) the Ambassador himself, young *Shawsware* his Son, and many other *Persians*, mournfully following him to the Ground about Nine in the Morning. Their Ceremony was, the Son sat cross-legged at the North-end of the Grave, did sometimes read, and sometimes sing, both internixt with sighing and weeping for about half an hour. Some of them, morning and evening, came precisely at six for a month together, and might have come longer, but that the Rudeness of our People disturbed them. The Son, at his own charge, erected this Tomb of Stone for him, with an Epitaph in *Persian* Characters.

IX. The Parish-Church of *St. Dunstan*, called *West*, to distinguish it from that in the *East*, is a fair Church with divers fair Monuments. *William Crowch* Citizen and Mercer of *London*, one of the Common-Council, besides other Legacies, gave 10 *l.* a year for ever, to be distributed among 36 poor People of honest life of this Parish. He dyed *April* 16, Anno 1606. this is his pious Epitaph:

Lo, thus he Dy'd; For vain and frail is Flesh:
 Yet lives his Soul (by Faith) in endless Blys,
 By Faith in Christ; whose Grace was so enlarg'd,
 That by his Blood mans sin he hath discharg'd.

X. Over against Suffolk-place in the Borough of Southwark and Bridge-Ward-without, is the Parish-Church of St. George; sometimes pertaining to the Priory of Bermondsey. Mr. William Evans of the Right Worshipful Company of Merchant-Tailors, deceased July 1590. gave 10 l. 8 s. to the Poor yearly for ever, to be distributed in Bread, by which 208 poor People are served every Sunday, as appears by his Epitaph. James Savage gave 5 l. yearly, for ever, for the same use. This Church, Steeple and Gallery, was Repair'd, New Pew'd and Beautified, and the South Ile enlarged by the Parishioners, with the assistance of several Benefactors, amongst which several of the Companies of London contributed 166 l. 10 s. Anno 1629.

XI. The fair and large Parish-Church of St. Giles Cripplegate, is without the Postern in Cripplegate-ward, which was burnt 1545. 37 H. 8. In it were divers Monuments, amongst which we must not forget John Fox the learned, godly and famous Author of the Book of Martyrs, an indefatigable Searcher into Antiquity, and a most faithful Assertor and Defender of Gospel-Truth, who revived the Marian Martyrs, as it were Phoenixes, from their ashes. He lies Interred in this Church, and dyed the 18 of April, Anno 1587. (that is, in this present year 1681, 94 years ago) in the 70th year of his Age, in whose Memorial his eldest Son, Samuel Fox, upon a very fair Marble Stone on the end of the South-wall of the Chancel, placed his Epitaph, which we shall insert, though we are sure his Name will ever live in that Never-dying Monument (his stupendious and

and most elaborate Work, viz. his great Martyrology to all succeeding Generations. The substance of his Epitaph you have before in English, but take it in Latin too.

CHRISTO S. S.

Iohanni Foxo, Ecclesie Anglicane Martyrologi Fidelissimo, Antiquitatis Historice Indagatore Sagacissimo, Evangelicæ Veritatis propugnatore acerrimo, Thaumaturgo admirabili; Qui Martyres Marianos, tanquam Phœnices, ex cineribus redi-vivos præstitit. Patri suo omni pietatis officio im-pius colendo, Samuel Foxus illius primogenitus, hoc Monumentum posuit, non sine lachrymis.

Obiit die 18 Mens. April. An. Dom. 1587. Jan.
Septuagenarius

Vita vitæ mortalis est,
Spes vitæ immortalis.

There is a fair Plate Engraven on a fair Stone in the Chancel under the above Monument, where he lies buried with these Verses :

Sacra sub hoc saxo tria Corpora mista quiescant,
Gulielmi Bullen Medici, Fratrisque Richardi,
Ac Johannis Foxi : qui tres, mihi crede, fuerunt
Doctrina clari, rari & pietatis alumni.

Gulielmus Bullen Medicamina semper habebat,
Æque pauperibus danda, ac locupletibus æque.
Sicque Richardus erat, benefacere, & ipse paratus,
Omnibus ex æquo quibus ipse prodesse valebat.
At Foxus noster per multas hos Parasingas,
Vita præcurrit, studiisque accedimus omnes.

Extant quæ scripsit tormenta cruenta priorum,
Extans perdocte permulta volumina scripta,
Quæ scripsit Foxus : Nulli fuit ipse secundus.

Obiit An. Dom. 1587. Apr. 18.

Though

Though the Learned need no interpretation of these Verses, yet for the satisfaction of the English Reader, I will adventure to paraphrase them, having a great Veneration for the Memory of this good man, to whom all Protestants in Europe are so much beholden. This is what English my Extemporary Muse can give them:

Three Sacred Corps beneath this Stone do rest;
Of William Bullen, who with skill profess
Physick; with Richard his dear Brother, and
John Fox: No three more famous in the Land.
Of pious Doctrine they Promoters were;
In Life and Holiness Examples rare.
Bullen had Medicines for the free Relief
Of Poor and Rich to ease them of their Grief.
Richard was still a ready Benefactor,
For common good, where he would be an Actor.
But our Great FOX, did largely these out-do
In course of Life, and liberal Studies too.
His Works are extant, where he did describe,
Saints cruel Torments, by a hellish Tribe.
The Learning in his pious Volumes shown,
Do still proclaim him, Second unto None.

On the same Stone are these words,

Here lieth buried William Bullen, who dyed the 17th of January, 1576. Under this Stone sleepeth the Body of Richard Bullen, a Faithful Servant and Preacher of Jesus Christ, and was buried the 16th of October, Anno Dom. 1563.

Roger Mason of this Parish, Citizen and Vintner, gave to the Poor of this Parish 200 l. wherewith a yearly Rent of about 16 l. per Annum, is purchased for ever, to be bestowed on ten Gowns of Black Cloth

Cloth lined, to be Yearly given to ten Poor Men of Freedom of this Parish, upon *All-Saints-day*; he dyed the Third of September 1603, Aged thirty seven Years. *William Day* Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave to the Poor of this Parish Eighty pound, with which the Yearly Rent of six pound is purchased for ever, to be bestowed upon twelve Coats of Green Cloth, for twelve Poor Orphans upon *All-Saints-day*.

Other Benefactors were *Thomas Busby* Cooper, who gave fourty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and four Loads of Charcoal to the Poor for ever Yearly.

Mr. Blighton Butcher, gave forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and two Loads of Charcoals to be Yearly distributed. *Mr. Charles Wangley* Brewer, gave twenty Gowns for Men and Women, and twenty Shirts for twenty other Men, and twenty Smocks for twenty Women Yearly for ever on *All-Saints-day*, and a remainder of money to be given amongst the Poor people that day, and forty shillings also that day allowed for a Sermon. *Mrs. Ann Harvill*, gave forty Tenements of twenty pound Yearly Rent, to be distributed quarterly to twenty Poor Widows by five shillings a quarter each.

Mr. Robert Smith, gave four Bibles in Octavo, well buffed and bossed, to four Poor Mens Children, such as can best deserve them by Reading, to be given every Easter for ever. (A very good Act.) As also, fifty two Dozen of Wheaten Bread, every Week one Dozen for ever. *Mr. Richard Hanbury* and *Mr. Richard Bud*, gave six Common Prayer Books, and fifty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, in the same manner to be distributed.

Mr. Roger Bellow, Brewer, gave twenty pound *per annum*, of which ten pound Yearly to the Poor, and ten pound to be reserved to purchase Land for the Relief of the Poor.

Here is also the Monument of *John Speed*, the famous

famous Geographer and Historian, who dyed July 28. 1629, in his seventy eighth Year. As also his Wife *Susanna*, who was his Wife 37 Years, and had by her twelve Sons and six Daughters; who dyed in her seventieth Year, the twenty eighth of March 1628. Here are divers other Monuments, but for brevity we omit them.

XII. The Parish Church called *St. Olave Southwark*, stands on the bank of the River *Thames* in *Bridge-Ward-without*, the Parish is large. And in the Church there are some Monuments; amongst the rest, one for *Queen Elizabeth*.

XIII. The Fair Church called *St. Mary Overy*, (or over the *Rie*, that is, over the River) vulgarly called *Saviour Southwark*, was formerly a *Priory*. For from a House of Nuns, it was converted into a Colledge of Priests. And Anno 1106 Founded again for Canons Regular. *William Gifford* Bishop of *Winchester*, Builded the body of the Church Anno 1106. 7 H. 1. It was surrendered to *Henry VIII.* in the thirty first of his Reign Oct. 27. Anno 1529, valued at 624 l. 6 s. 6 d. per annum. The Inhabitants of the Burrough in *December* following, purchased the Church of the *Priory*, of the King; whereof they made a Parish Church, for the Parish Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, on the South-side of the Quire out of *St. Margarets* on the Hill, which were made one Parish of *St. Saviour*. In it there be divers Monuments; as of *John Gower* a Famous Poet, and a great Benefactor to this Church, who lived in the times of *Edward the III.* and *R. II.* The Monument of that Famous and Learned Bishop *Andrews*, who dyed in the Eleventh of *Charles the I.* Anno 1626, Aged Seventy one Years. Here is likewise a very Fair Monument of *Dr. Loaker*, that Famous Physitian. There are also divers

bountiful Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish; and other Pious Uses. This is a Stately and Spacious Church, and has been from time to time kept in good Repair, and with much cost has received many Graceful and Useful Additions. Here is a Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*, with these Verses:

ELIZABETHA REGINA.

*St. Peters Church at Westminster,
Her Sacred Body doth inter.
Her Glorious Soul with Angels sings.
Her Deeds live Patterns here for Kings,
Her Love in every heart hath Room,
This only shadows forth her Tomb.*

XIV. The Fair Parish-Church of *St. Sepulchres* stands without *Newgate*, in a Fair Church-Yard; but of late much Incroached upon, as being part of it Lett out for Buildings, and a Garden-Plat. This Church was Re-built about the Reign of *Henry the V.* or *Edward the IV.* one of the *Pophams* was a great Builder there, namely of one Fair Chappel on the South-side of the Quire, as appeareth by his Arms there, &c. Here are divers Monuments. There has been much money spent in Repairs upon this Church. In it there is an Excellent Organ, and a very good Ring of Bells. It is in *Farringdon-Ward-without*.

XV. Anno 1552. The Citizens of *London* having purchased the void suppressed Hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, in the Month of *July*, began the Reparations thereof for Poor, Impotent, Lamé and Diseased People, so that in *November* next following, the Sick and Poor People were taken in. The Church of this Hospital, remaineth as a Parish-Church for the Inhabitants thereabout, by the Name of

of St. Thomas Southwark. The Steeple was Repaired, New Leaded, and from the Ground to the Top, Coated with a Beautiful Rough-Cast, and Enriched with a very Fair Turret in the Year 1633. It is in Bridge-Ward-without.

XVI. In Portoken-Ward is the small Parish-Church called Trinity Minories, there was first a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of Sancta-Clara, called the Minories, Founded by Edmond Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, Brother to Edward the I. Anno 1293. Which was Demolished in King Henry the Eighth Thirtieth Year, Anno 1536. There were built Store-Houses for Armour and other Martial Habiliments, with divers Work-Houses for that purpose, and near it, this Church for the Inhabitants; who at several times Repaired and Beautified it. In the Body of this Church is a Monument with this Inscription:

*Vivere Cornices multos dicuntur in annos,
Cur vos Angusta conditione sumus,*

We shall now proceed to the out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.

I. As to Christ's-Church, we refer the Reader to another place, where he shall have a fuller account than we can give here.

II. The Parish-Church of St. John at Hackney, is an antient and handsom Church, and kept in good Repair; there are divers Monuments in it, but our Discourse being Principally of the City of London, it cannot be expected, that we should enlarge much more than the bare mention of generals, having things much more Material, that require our dispatch. But the Fair Parish-Church of

III. *St. Giles in the Fields*, is a very Neat and well built Parish-Church, in a handſom Church-Yard. It was formerly an *Hospital*, Founded by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to King *Henry* the I. about the Year 1117. at which Priſoners, convey'd from *London* to *Tyburn* to be Executed, were preſented with a great Bowl of Ale, thereof to Drink at pleaſure, as to be their laſt Refreshing in this Life. In this Church are ſeveral Monuments. It began to be Raiſed a New, Anno 1623, and was Finished in two Years, and incompaſſ'd with a Fair Brick-Wall in the Year 1631. To which there were many good and great Benefactors, many of whom would be concealed. This is a very large Pariſh, and (next to *St. Giles Cripple-gate* and *Stepney*) is reputed to be the moſt Populous in *England*, (if not in *Europe*;) it being thought by ſuch as have made an Eſtimate, that it contains above 100 000 Souls, beſides Strangers, who are very Numerous.

IV. The Pariſh-Church called *St. James Clerkenwell*, in the North-Weſt Suburbs, was formerly a *Priory*, ſo called of *Clark's-Well* adjoining. It is a handſom large Church with divers Antient and ſome Modern Monuments. And it had ſundry Benefactors. *William Hern* a Maſter of Defence, and Yeoman of the Guard 1580, gave Lands and Tenements to the *Cloathworkers* in *London*, they to pay Yearly for ever fourteen pound to the Church-Wardens of *Clerkenwel*, and fourteen pound to the Church-wardens of *St. Sepulchres*, towards Reparation of thoſe Churches, and Relief of Poor Men. More he gave after the Death of one Man, eight pound a Year for ever, to the mending of High-Ways.

Thomas Saclford Eſq; one of the Maſters of Requeſts, gave to the Poor of that Pariſh forty ſhillings

lings a Year for ever, out of his Alms-House at *Woodbridge* in *Suffolk*, where he is buried. *Henry Stoke*, Gardiner, buried there, gave twenty shillings a Year for ever, towards Reparation of that Church. The *Priory* was valued to dispend 262 *l.* 9. s. *per annum*, and was surrendred 30 *H. VIII.* and is now a *Parish-Church*. It was Repaired after the fall of its Steeple, which spoil'd a great part of the Church, and finished, *Anno* 1627. at the cost of 1400 *l.*

V. The *Parish-Church* called *St. Katharine-Tower*, because near the *Tower of London*. On the East-side was an *Hospital* of *St. Katharine*, Founded by *Queen Matilda* Wife to *King Stephen*. There lye buried (besides many others) in this Church, the Countess of *Huntington*, Countess of the *March* in her time, 1429. *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntington* 1447, and his two Wives, in a Fair Tomb, *Thomas Walsingham* Esq; and *Thomas Ballard* Esq; by him 1465. This Church was Repaired, and throughout Trimmed and Beautified, *Anno* 1618. Inlarged with a Fair Gallery 1621. The Walls and out-side cloathed with a Beautiful Rough-Cast, at the Charge of *Sr. Julius Caesar*, *Anno* 1626. *Mr. Stephen Scudamore*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave 20 *s.* *per annum*, to be bestowed in Fuel amongst the Poor forever. *Mr. John Boum*, Baker, gave 5 *l.* *per annum*, to be bestowed in Bread among the Poor for forty Years.

VI. In the Church at *Lambeth*, are very many Monuments, which for brevity we pretermitt.

VII. The *Arch-Deacon* of *London* is always Parson of *St. Leonard Shore-Ditch*; and the Cure is served by a Vicar. There were divers Honorable Persons buried there; and there were many Bounti-

ful Benefactors to the Church and Poor. *John Fuller* of *Bishops-Hall* Esq; gave a Sum of Money for the Building of twelve *Alms-Houses*, for twelve Poor Widdows of this Parish; who receive fifty pound *per annum* of his Gift. *William Peak* Esq; gave two shillings a Week to be distributed in Bread for ever on Sundays. *Robert Brainforth*, Gentleman, gave eight pound Yearly for ever to the Poor. *Thomas Russel*, Draper, gave twelve pence Weekly for ever, to be paid by the Drapers. *George Clark*, gave to the Poor one hundred Marks in Money, &c.

VIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Magdalen Bermondsey*, was built by the *Priors* of *Bermondsey*, near the *Abby* of *Bermondsey*, which was surrendered to *King Henry* the VIII, it was much enlarged, Anno 1608, at the Charge of 860*l.* so that it became (and is) a Fair Church.

IX. The Church of *St. Mary Islington*. And,

X. The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Newington*, are Fair Parishes, with some Monuments, but being so Remote, we pretermitt them.

XI. *St. Mary White-Chappel* is as it were a Chappel of Ease to *Stepney*-Parish, and the Parson of *Stepney* hath the Gift of it, 'tis a handsom Church and in good Repair. There are some few handsom Monuments in it.

XII. The Parish-Church of *St. Pauls* in upper *Shadwel*, was also lately made a Parish-Church; the Parish being too Numerous for the Church of *Stepney*. It is a handsom Church with a large Church-Yard, and the Parish very Populous.

XIII. In the Parish-Church of *Rotherbith* (vulgarly

garly *Redriff*) are some Monuments also. It is a pretty handfom convenient Church.

XIV. The Parish-Church of *Stepney* is indifferent capacious, yet too too narrow for the Inhabitants, it being the most populous Parish in *England*, as appears by our Bills of Mortality, and of a great Extent. There are divers Monuments in it, and some of great Antiquity. Now we shall speak of the Churches in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*.

I. The Parish-Church of *St. Clements Danes* near *Temple-Bar*, is so called, because one *Harold*, a *Danish* King, and other *Danes*, were buried there. It was in the Liberties of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. This was a fair Church, and likely, ere long, to exceed its former beauty. Here were several curious Monuments. And 'tis a populous Parish, full of handfom Buildings.

II. *St. Pauls Covent-Garden* is a very handfom and a delicate Church, of no great Antiquity, yet a populous Parish.

III. *St. Martins in the Fields* is a spacious Church, and the Parish wonderful populous. In it are divers fair Monuments, and of several Persons of Honor, which are too tedious to be recited, only for the pithiness, I shall insert one Distich upon *Charles Blount*, an Infant, 2d Son to the Earl of *Newport*.

Vivus nil poteram fari, quin mortuus Infans,

Ecce loquor, Mortis sis muner, atque vale.

Which I shall English, without minding the Slavery of *Rhiming* :

Living I could not speak, an Infant dead,
Behold I speak, Mind Death, and so farewell.

IV. After the *Savoy-House* was burnt by the *Kentish* and *Essex* Rebels, for Malice to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, which for beauty and stateliness none in the Kingdom could then compare with, as from Antiquity we learn; it came to the

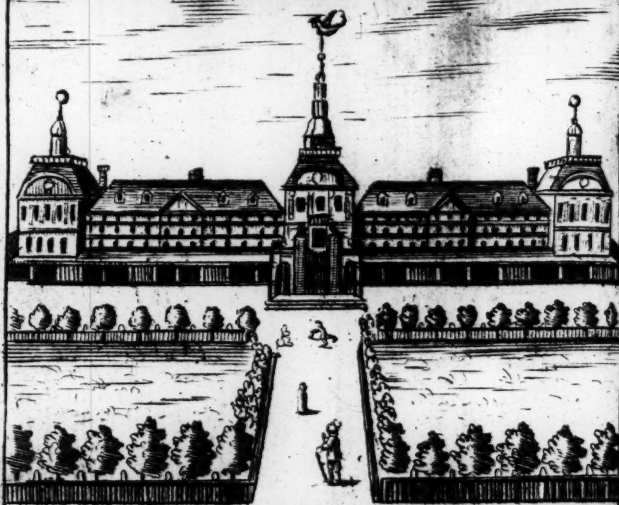
Kings hands, and was Re-built, and made an Hospital of *St. John Baptist*, by King *Henry VII.* about the year 1509. for which he purchased Lands, to relieve an 100 poor People; it being valued to spend 529 *l.* 15 *s.* per Annum, was suppressed in *Edward the Sixth's* Time; the Beds, Bedding, and Furniture thereof, and 700 Marks of the said Land yearly given to the Citizens of *London*, with his House of *Bridewell* for a Work-house for poor and idle Persons, and towards furnishing the Hospital of *St. Thomas Southwark*. The Chapel of this Hospital serveth now for a Parish-Church to the places adjoining, called *St. Mary Savoy*; in it are divers Monuments. The Benefactors to it, are Registered in a Book kept there, which are too many to be inserted in our small Volume.

V. The Parish-Church of *St. Margarets Westminster* is a sumptuous and stately Church, Re-built by King *Edward the Confessor*, for the Ease and Commodity of the Monks of *Westminster*, because before that time the Parish-Church stood within the old Abby Church in the South Ile, somewhat to their annoyance. It was new built again by the Merchants of the *Staple*, and Parishioners of *Westminster*, and is now, as was said, a very fair Parish-Church, with very strong and beautiful Galleries, where, in Parliament-time, the Honourable House of Commons sit, &c. in it are divers fair Monuments of Persons of Quality.

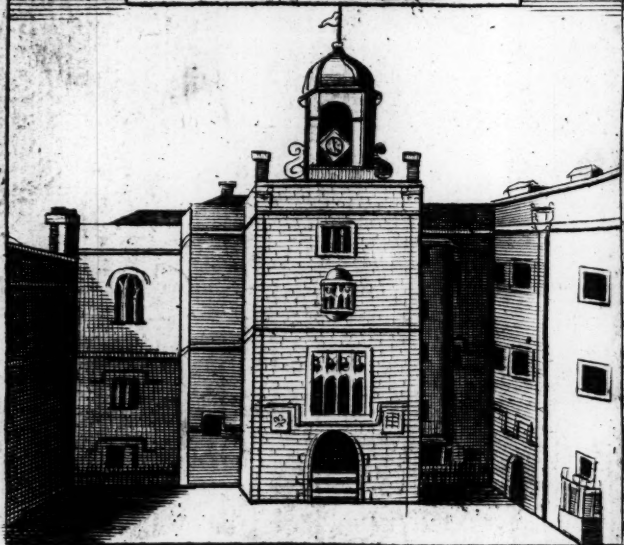
Having given a brief Account of the Churches within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, reserving some Additions, especially relating to their Modern Estate, and the Re-building of those demolished by the great Fire, to another place; and omitting particular Chapels, of which there are many, and the contiguous Churches round about *London*, (because not so immediately relating to the Design in hand) we shall proceed to treat of *Hospitals*, especially the most Eminent.

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NEW BEDLAM.



BRIDE WELL.



S E C T. 3.

Of HOSPITALS, &c.

I. **C**hrists-Hospital was founded by that Pious King Edward VI. upon this occasion, which being so Remarkable, we shall recount from Mr. *Stow* and others.

Dr. *Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, Preached before the King's Majesty at *Westminster*, in which Sermon he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful to the Poor; and also to move such as were in Authority, to act by some charitable way and means to relieve them. Whereupon the King's Majesty, (being a Prince of Towardness and Virtue for his years, as *England* before never brought forth, and being also so well retained and brought up in all godly knowledge, as we'll by his dear Uncle, the late Protector, *Edward Seymour* Duke of *Sommerfet*, as also by his virtuous Schoolmasters) was so careful of the good Government of the Realm. and chiefly to do and prefer such things as most especially touched the Honour of Almighty God. And understanding that a great number of poor People did swarm in the Realm, and chiefly in the City of *London*, and that no good order was taken for them, did suddenly (and of himself) send to the said Bishop, as soon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until he had spoken with him. And this that I now write (saith Mr. *Stow*) was the very Report of the said Bishop *Ridley*, who (according to the King's Command) gave his attendance. And as soon as the King's Majesty was at leisure, he called for him, and caused him to come to him in a great Gallery at *Westminster*, where no person was present but they two, and therefore made him

fit down in one Chair, and He Himself in another, which before the coming of the Bishop were there purposely set, and caused the Bishop, notwithstanding his unwillingness, to be covered, and then entered communication with him, in this manner: First giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation; He therein rehearsed such special things as he had Noted, and that so many, that the Bishop said, *Truely, truely,* (for that was commonly his saying) *I could never have thought that excellency to have been in His Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him.* At last the King's Majesty much commended him for his Exhortation, for the Relief of the Poor.

But my Lord (quoth he) you willed such as are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to devise some good Order for their Relief; wherein I think you mean Me, for I am in Highest Place, and therefore am the first that must make Answer to God for my Negligence if I should not be careful therein, knowing it to be the expresse Commandment of Almighty God, to have compassion of his poor and needy Members, for whom we must make an Account unto Him. And true'y, my Lord, I am (before all things else) most willing to travel that way, and I doubt nothing of your long and approved Wisdom and Learning, but that you, having such good Zeal to wisher help unto them, have also had some conference with others, what ways are best to be taken therein, and therefore I pray you to say your mind.

Which Speech being so truely Virtuous and Noble in so yung a Prince, deserves an everlasting Record.

The Bishop thinking least of that matter, and being amazed to hear the Wisdom and earnest Zeal of the King, was (as he said himself) so astonished, That he could not tell what to say. But after some pause,

pause, said, That he thought (at this present) for some entrance to be had, it were good to practise with the City of *London*, because the Number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens also very many and wise; and he doubted not, but they were also both pitiful and merciful; as the *Mayor*, and his Brethren, and other the Worshipful of the said City: And that if it would please the *Kings Majesty* to direct His Gracious Letters unto the *Mayor* of *London*, willing him to call unto him such Assistants as he should think meet, to consult of this matter; for some Order to be taken therein, he doubted not but good would follow thereon; and he himself promised the King to be one himself that should earnestly travel therein.

The King (forthwith) not only Granted his Letter, but made the Bishop tarry until the same was written, and his Hand and Signet set thereto; and commanded the Bishop not only to deliver the said Letter himself, but also to signify unto the *Mayor*, that it was the *Kings* especial Request and express Commandment, that the *Mayor* should therein travel; and so soon as he might conveniently, give him knowledge how far he had proceeded therein. The Bishop was so joyous at the having this Letter, that now he had occasion to travel in so good a matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleased and delighted him: wherefore the same Night he came to the *Lord Mayor* of *London*, who was then *Sir Richard Dobbs Kt.* and delivered the King's Letter, and shewed his Message with effect.

The *Lord Mayor* not only joyfully received this Letter, but with all speed agreed to set the matter forward, for he also favoured it very much. And the next day; being Monday, he desired the Bishop of *London* to dine with him, and against that time the *Mayor* promised to send for such men as he thought meetest

meeteſt to talk of this matter, and ſo he did. He ſent firſt for two *Aldermen*, and fix *Commoners*, and afterwards more were appointed, to the number of 24. In the end, after ſundry Meetings, (for by the means and good diligence of the Biſhop it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book that they had deviſed, wherein firſt they conſidered on Nine ſpecial kinds and ſorts of poor People, and thoſe they brought into theſe

Three degrees, { 1. *The Poor by Impotency.*
2. *The Poor by Caſualty.*
3. *The Thriftleſs Poor.*

1. *The Poor by Impotency*, are alſo divided into three kinds,

viz. { 1. *The Fatherleſs Poor Mans Child.*
2. *The Aged, Blind and Lame.*
3. *The Diſeaſed Perſon, by Leproſie, Dropſie, &c.*

2. *The Poor by Caſualty*, are likewiſe of 3 kinds;

that is to ſay, { 1. *The Wounded Soldier.*
2. *The Decayed Houſholder.*
3. *The Viſited with any grievous Diſeaſe.*

3. *The Thriftleſs Poor*, are three kinds in like manner;

viz. { 1. *The Rioter, that conſumeth all.*
2. *The Vagabond, that will abide in no place.*
3. *The Idle Perſon, as Strumpets, and others.*

For theſe three ſorts of *Poor*, three ſeveral *Houſes* were provided: (1.) For

(1.) For the *Innocent* and *Fatherless*, which is the Beggars Child, and is indeed the Seed and Breeder of Beggary; they provided the House that was the late *Gray-Fryers* in *London*, and called it by the Name of *Christs-Hospital*, where poor Children are trained up in the knowledge of God, and some virtuous Exercises, to the overthrow of Beggary.

For the (2) Degree, was provided the *Hospitals* of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, where are continually at least 200 Diseased Persons, which are not only there lodged and Cured, but also fed and nourished.

For the (3) Degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet is chastised, and compelled to labour, to the overthrow of the vicious life of Idleness.

They provided also for the honest decayed *Houzkolder*, that he should be relieved at home at his House, and in the Parish where he dwelt, by a Weekly Relief and Pension.

And in like manner they provided for the *Lazer*, (or Leprous Person) to keep him out of the City from Clapping of Dishes, and Ringing of Bells, to the great trouble of the Citizens, and also to the dangerous Infection of many, that they should be relieved at home at their Houses, by several Pensions.

Now after this good Order taken, (to the Eternal Honour of this Noble City) and the Citizens willing to further the same; the Report thereof was made to the King; And His Majesty, for the Advancement thereof, was not only willing to grant such as should be Overseers and Governors of the said Houses, a *Corporation*, and Authority for the Government of them: but also required, that he might be accounted as the *Chief Founder* and *Patron* thereof.

And for the furtherance of the said Work, and continual maintenance of the same, He, of his meer Mercy

Mercy and Goodness grante^t, that whereas (before) certain Lands were given to the maintaining of the House of the *Savoy*, founded by King *Henry VII.* for the Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers, and that the same was now made but a Lodging for Loyters, Vagabonds and Strumpets, that lay all day in the Fields, and at night were harboured there, the which was rather the maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor : gave the same Lands, being first surrendred by the *Master and Fellows* there, (which Lands were of the yearly value of 600 *l.*) unto the City of *London*, for the maintenance of the *Foundation* aforesaid.

And for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majesty, for a Licence to take in *Mortmaine*, or otherwise without Licence, Lands to a certain yearly value, and a space left in the Patent for His MAJESTY, to put in what Sum He please^t: He looked on the void place, called for Pen and Ink, and with His own *Royal Hand* wrote this Sum, 4000 Marks by the year, (which is 2666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and with the former 600 *l.* makes in all 3266 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*) and then said, in the hearing of his Council, Lord, I yield thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long, to finish this work to the Glory of thy Name.

After which *Foundation* established, he lived not above two days; whose life wou'd have been wished equal to the *Patriarchs*, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it. He dyed at *Greenwich* the 6th of July, Anno 1553. He was in Body beautiful, of a sweet Aspect, and specially in his Eyes, which seemed to have a starry liveliness and lustre in them. For his pregnancy of Wit and Knowledge in all kinds of Learning, *Cardan* (who coming into *England*, had often conference with him) reporteth of him, that he was extraordinary skilful in *Languages*, and in the *Politicks*; well seen in *Philosophy*, and in *Divinity*; and,

and generally indeed, *a very Miracle of Art and Nature.*

He would answer Ambassadors sometimes upon the sudden, either in *French* or *Latin*. He knew the state of *Foreign Princes* perfectly, and his own more. He could call all *Gentlemen of Account* through his Kingdom, by their Names. And all this, when he had scarce yet attained to the Age of Fifteen Years, and dyed before Sixteen. That from hence we may gather, *It is a sign of no long Life, when the Faculties of the Mind are ripe so early.*

His Pious and Religious Life was Remarkable, as may be seen in the whole series of it; and his Death was no less, for the hour before he dyed, he was overheard to pray thus by himself:

O Lord God, deliver me out of this miserable and wretched life. O Lord, thou knowest how happy it were for me to be with thee; yet for thy Chosen's sake, if it be thy Will, send me life and health, that I may truly serve thee. O Lord God, save thy chosen People in England, and defend this Realm from P A P I S T R Y, and maintain thy true Religion, that I and my People may praise thy Holy Name for thy Son Jesus Christ's sake.

So turning his Face, and seeing some by him, he said, *I thought you had not been so nigh.* Yes, said Dr. Owen, we heard you speak to your self. Then, said the King, *I was praying to God; I am faint, Lord have mercy upon me, and receive my Spirit.* And, in so saying, his blessed Spirit departed, to take possession of an heavenly Crown, when he had enjoyed an earthly Crown, six years, five months, and nine days.

He was buried the 9th of *August*, in *Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster*, near the Body of the said King *Henry the Seventh* his Grandfather.

This small Digression, I hope, will not be unacceptable.

table to all true Christians, being in memorial of that Peerless, and Never-enough Bewailed Prince; but he was too good for the World, and rests now in endless Happiness.

In the year 1552, began the Repairing of the *Gray-Fryers House*, for the poor *Fatherless Children*, and in the month of *November* the Children were taken in to the same, to the Number of almost 400.

On *Christmas-day* in the Afternoon, while the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* Rode to *Pauls*, the Children of *Christs-Hospital*, from *St. Lawrence-lane* end in *Cheapside* towards *Pauls*, all in one Livery of *Russet-Cotton*, Three hundred and forty in Number; and at *Easter* next they were in *Blue* at the *Spittle*, and so they have continued ever since, but they were this Year at *St. Sepulchres*.

This indeed was a work of extraordinary Piety, and, in my judgment, it is a very Comely Sight to see the Poor Boys, when they Sup all together, with what Decency, Order and Neatness they are serv'd and Governed, by the respective Persons in that Office; how plentifully they are provided with good Dyet, Washing, Lodging, and Learning, to fit them for business, which the City takes care to settle them in, according to their respective Capacities; and it is known that many of them came to be Men of Note, Wealth, and great Usefulness in their Countrey.

Christs-Hospital, *Bridewel* and *St. Thomas* are Incorporated, by the Names of the *Mayor*, *Commonalty*, and *Commons* of the City of *London*, *Governors* of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Hospitals of *Edward King of England*, the *Sixth*, of *Christ*, *Bridewel*, and *St. Thomas the Apostle* &c.

St. Bartholomew-Hospital is Incorporated, by the Name of the *Mayor*, *Commonalty*, and *Citizens* of the City of *London*, *Governors* of the Hospital for

the Poor, called, *Little Saint Bartholomews*, near to *West-Smithfield*, of the Foundation of King Henry the Eighth.

In the Year 1533, the 10th of April, Sir George Barna (being Mayor of this City) was sent for to the Court at *Whitehall*, where the King gave him (as was said) his House of *Bridewel*, and 700 Marks of Land, late belonging to *Savoy Hospital*, and all the Bedding, and other Furniture, &c. for *Bridewel*, and *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*. The Gift was confirmed by Charter, dated June 26. following. And in the Year 1555, Sir William Gerrard, Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, entered *Bridewel*, and took possession thereof, according to the Gift of the said King Edward, the same being confirmed by Queen Mary. This *Bridewel* is now built in a very curious and stately manner.

To reckon up the several Eminent and Bountiful Benefactors to these Hospitals, would be endless, they except some that would be concealed, are to be found in the Records of those places, to which the Reader is referred. Only it being a very singular Example of Honesty, Industry, and Piety, (not to detract, in the least, from any Worthy and Bountiful Benefactor) I will Remark one Richard Castles, of *Castellor*, Shoemaker, dwelling in *Westminster*, a Man of great labour and care in his Faculty with his own hands, so that he was called the Cock of *Westminster*, because both Winter and Summer he was at his Work before Four a Clock in the morning. This Man thus honestly and painfully labouring for his Living, God blessed and increased his Labours so abundantly, that he purchased Lands and Tenements in *Westminster*, to the yearly value of 44 l. And having no Child, with the consent of his Wife, who survived him, and was a virtuous good Woman, gave the same Lands wholly to *Christs-Hospital* aforesaid, to the Relief of the Innocent and Fatherless Children, and

and for the Succor of the Miserable, Sore and Sick, harboured in other Hospitals about London.

Sir William Chester Kt. and Alderman of London, and John Calthrop Citizen and Draper of the same City, at their own proper Costs and Charges, made the Brick-Walls and Way on the Back-side, which leadeth from the said New Hospital, unto the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, and also covered and vaulted the Town-Ditch from Aldersgate to Newgate, which before was very Noisom and Contagious to the said Hospital.

Sir Rowland Hill Lord Mayor, in the 3d Year of this King, besides many large and bountifull Charities on other things, gave this Hospital 500 l. in his Life, and 100 l. at his Death.

In the Year 1552, the Citizens of London having purchased the void suppressed Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark, in the Month of July began the Reparations thereof, for Poor, Impotent, Lame, and Diseased People, so that in November following the Sick and Lame were taken in.

II. Of all the Hospitals that ever were Founded in Christendom, there is none can parallel that of Thomas Sutton Esq; called, Sutton's Hospital, which will commend to all succeeding Posterity the duely deserved Praises of that truly Worthy, and Never-to-be-forgotten Gentleman, the Phoenix of Charity in our Times.

The Dissolved Charter-house by West-Smithfield, belonging to the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Suffolk, after Lord Treasurer of England, is sufficiently known to be a very large and goodly Mansion, beautified with spacious Gardens, Walks, Orchards, and other Pleasures, Enriched with divers Dependencies of Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, and very aptly seated for wholesome Air, and several other Commodities.

All which Commodiousness of Situation, and largeness of Circuit, gave occasion to this well minded Gentleman, Mr. Sutton, to affect that House, as the only Place whereon to build the Foundation of his Religious Purpose.

For among other his Christian Determinations, he had formerly intended to build an House at *Hallingbury-Bouchers* in *Essex*, to be an *Hospital* for such Poor Men and Children, as he himself in his life time (or future Governors for the same to be Deputed) should think fit to be Lodged and Relived there. Also for a *School-Master* and *Usher*, to Teach Children to Read, and Write, and instruct them in the *Latin* and *Greek* Grammar, with a Learned Divine likewise, to Preach the Word of God to them all. And a Master beside to Govern all those People belonging to that House.

But finding this Goodly Mansion of the *Charter-House*, to be much more convenient for the purpose, he became an earnest Suitor to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to purchase that House of him, acquainting his Honour with the alteration of his mind concerning *Hallingbury*, and his earnest Desire to make the *Charter-House* the *Hospital*. The Earl being Honorably inclin'd to so Godly a motion, the Price being concluded on, the Bargain and Sale was assured. The Sum disburs'd for this purpose amounted to 13000 *l.* which was Paid down in hand, before the unsealing of the Conveyance. Then he became Suitor again to his Majesty, to perform all that, at the *Charter-House*, which he had formerly intended at *Hallingbury*. Whereto the King readily yielded, being Graciously affected to so Charitable a Work, and Granted His Letters Patents to the same effect.

This Gentleman lived always a Batchelor, and by sundry Employments and Parsimony grew to great Wealth, which he well Employed, to his immortal

tal honour. He endowed this Hospital with above 3000 l. a Year in Land, viz. All and singular the Mannors, Lordships, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Reversions, Services, Meadows, Pastures, Woods, Advowsons, Patronages of Churches, and Hereditaments of the said Thomas Sutton whatsoever, Situate, lying and being within the County of Essex, Lincoln, Wilts, Cambridg, and Middlesex, or in any of them, with all and every of their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances whatsoever. Except all his Mannors and Lordships of Littlebury, and Haddestock, with their Appurtenances in the County of Essex. In this Hospital he placed Fourscore Poor Men, with convenient Lodging, Dyet, and Allowance of Money for Apparell; also Forty Poor Children with the like Provision; and a Grammar School, with a Master and an Usher to Teach them: over all whom, he ordained, a Learned Man to be Master of the Household, to be chosen by the Governors whom he appointed for the present, by the Authority of the Kings Letters, Patents, to be George Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Lord Elmfore Lord Chancellor; Robert Earl of Salisbury Lord Treasurer; John Bishop of London; Lancelot Bishop of Ely; Sir Edward Cook, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Thomas Foster, a Judge of the Common Pleas, Sir Henry Hubbard, the Kings Attorney-General, Doctor Overal Dean of Pauls; Doctor Mountain, Dean of Westminster; Henry Thursby Esq; Master of the Chancery; Richard Sutton Esq; Auditor of the Impres; Geoffery Nightringale Esquire; John Low Gentleman; Thomas Brown Gentleman, and Master of the Household, for the time being, to be always one; and as any of those Sixteen Governors should die, the Survivors to make present Additions of others.

Towards the building of this Hospital, Chappel and School-House, he gave 5000 l. but he lived not

to

to see it performed, but what Death bereft him of, he left to the performance of his Faithful Executors, Mr. Richard Sutton, and Mr. John Low, Men of Religious and upright Souls, who carefully accomplished the Work, so that the Monday after Michaelmas day, being the 3d of October, Anno Dom. 1614. The Captains, Gentlemen, and Officers, entered into their Famous prepared Hospital, to the Glory of God, Honour of the King's Majesty, Credit of the Governors, and Joy of Honest minds, and the Eternal Fame of the Noble Founder, who is laid in a goodly Tomb in the Chappel of his own Hospital,

With this Inscription:

*Sacred to the Glory of God, in Gratefull Memory
of Thomas Sutton Esquire.*

*Here lieth buried the Body of Thomas Sutton, late
of Castel Camps, in the County of Cambridge
Esq; at whose only Costs and Charges this Hospi-
tal was Founded, and Endued with large Posses-
sions, for the Relief of Poor Men and Children.
He was a Gentleman, born at Knayth in the
County of Lincoln, of Worthy and Honest Pa-
rentage. He lived to the Age of 79 Years, and
Deceased the 12th. Day of December, Anno
Domini 1611.*

Though we Design to avoid all Prolixity, yet tis hoped it will be Pardoned, if we Transcribe an Epitaph, made upon this Worthy Man, by a Friend to Piety and Goodness; for he being a Rare Example, challenges, as his due Merit, a more than ordinary mention.

When bad Men die, the Memory Remains
 Of their Corruptions and ungodly ways,
 As Merit to their mis-applied pains,
 Out of ill actions forming as ill praise.
 For Vertue wounded by their deep disgrace,
 Leaves Fame to their posterity and Race.

When Good Men die, the Memory remains
 Of their true Vertue, and most Christian ways,
 As a due Guerdon to their Godly gains,
 Out of good Actions forming as good praise.
 For Vertue cherish'd by their Deeds of Grace,
 Leaves Fame to their Posterity and Race.

Among these Good (if Goodness may be said
 To be among the seed of Mortal Men,)
 In upright Ballance of true Merit weigh'd,
 Needs must we reckon Famous SUTTON then,
 In whom, as in a Mirror doth appear,
 That Faith with Works in him did shine most
 clear.

And let us not, as is a common use,
 Measure him by a many other more;
 In Death, to cover their bad lifes abuse,
 To lanch out then some bounty of their store.
 No, SUTTON was none such, his Hospital,
 And much more else beside, speaks him to all.

For as God blest him with abundant Wealth,
 Like to a careful Steward he empt'd it;
 And order'd all things in his best of health,
 As glad to leave it, as when he enjoy'd it.
 And being prepared every hour to die,
 Dispos'd all his Gifts most Christian'y,

*In Abrahams bosome sleeps he with the blest,
His Works, they follow him, his worth survives,
Good Angels guide him to eternal rest,
Where is no Date of time, for Years or Lives,
You that are Rich, do you as he hath done,
And so assure the Crown that he hath won.*

To conclude in a word, this Famous Hospital, with the value of the Lands laid into it, the Purchase of the House, Stock laid in, (which he hath given into the Treasury, or Store of the said Hospital to begin with, and to defend the Rights of the House, being 1000 l.) and Allowance towards the Building: also the Remainder of his Goods unbequeathed, his large Gifts and Legacies to divers Honorable and Worthy Friends, besides great store of far more inferior account (which would puzzle me to number) and the residue of 20000 l. left to the discretion of his Executors, may truly and deservedly be said, to be the very greatest and most bountifull Gift, that ever was given in England, no Abbey (at the first Foundation thereof) excepted, or therewith to be compared, being the Gift of one man only.

He gave to the Poor in Barwick 100 Marks. To the Poor of Stoke-Newington 10 l. To the Poor Fishermen of Ostend in Flanders 100 l. To the mending of the High-Ways between Islington and Newington, in the County of Middlesex 40 Marks (or 26 l. 13 s. 4 d.) To the mending the High-Ways between Ashden and Walden, called Walden-lane in Essex 100 l. To the mending the High-Ways between Great Lynton in the County of Cambridge, and the said Town of Walden 60 l. 13 s. 4 d. Towards the mending of Horseth-lane 60 l. To the mending of the Bridges and ordinary High-Ways between South-Minster and Malden in Essex 100 l. To the Chamber of London 1000 l. to be Yearly lent to Ten young Merchants, not having any great Stocks,

Stocks of their own: and those Ten to be appointed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City for the time being, and the Dean of *Pau's*: they are not to pay any Interest for it, nor any to enjoy it but

To the Poor People of *Hadstock* 20 l. To the Poor of *Littlebury* and *Balsbam* 40 l. To the Parson and Church-Wardens of *Balsbam* for the time being, towards the buying a Bell, to be hanged up in the Steeple, to attend the Ring there 20 l. To the Poor of *South-minster* 20 l. To the Poor of little *Haltenbury* 20 l. To the Poor of *Dunsby*, in the County of *Lincoln* 20 l. To the Poor Prisoners in the Prisons of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, the two *Compters* in *London*, the *King's Bench*, the *Marsfield* 2000 l. to be paid and divided among the said Prisoners by even and equal portions.

To the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the Corporation of *Jesus College* in *Cambridge* 500 Marks. To the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the Corporation of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Cambridge*, 500 l. To every one of his *Feesees*, put in trust about his *Hospital* 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. To the Poor of *Beverly*, a Close in *Cottingham*. To the Poor of *Lincoln*, a *Reu'hinder* of Years in the Rectory of *Glentham* in the County of *Lincoln*. To Mr. *Hutton*, Vicar of *Littlebury* 20 l. To the Poor of *Camps Castle* 10 l. To the Poor of *Blomb* 10 l. To Mr. *Floud*, Parson of *Newington* 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. To the Poor of the Parish of *Hackney* 10 l. with several others, &c. And so much for Famous *SUTTON* and his *Hospital*, which deserves an Eternal MEMORIAL.

III. The *Hospital* of *St. Mary of Berblem*, vulgarly called *Bedlam* was, Founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, Anno 1246. He Founded it to have been a Priory of *C. nuns*, with

with Brethren and Sisters: and King *Edward* the III. granted a Protection for the Brethren; *Militia Beata Mariae de Bethlem*, within the City of *London*, in the Fourteenth of his Reign. But it was made an *Hospital* for Distracted People. *Stephen Gynning*, Merchant-Taylor, gave 40 *l.* towards the purchase of the Patronage, by his Testament, Anno 1523. The Mayor and Commonalty purchased it with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, in the Year 1546. The same Year King *Henry* the VIII. gave this *Hospital* unto the City. The Church and Chappel thereof were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houses built there, by the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*. In this Place People that be Distracted of their Wits, were received and kept at the Suit of their Friends, but not without Charges to their bringers in.

This Place being old, narrow, and not very pleasant, the City of *London* resolved to build a New *Hospital*, which in April 1675, was begun, and to the great Glory and Ornament of the City, and the great benefit of the Poor Lunaticks, was finished July 1676, in so Stately and Beautiful a manner, that the whole World can hardly Parallel it; It is of a great Length, reaching from *Moor-gate*, to the *Little-Postern*, leading out of the North-East part of *Moor-Fields*, into the City, near the City Walls, with a most Glorious Front towards those Delicate Walks of *Moor-Fields*; the Architecture is very Regular, Exquisite, and Rich, with a Stately Tower in the midst of a Curious Form, and Fair green Courts, part of which are Paved with broad Stone for walks, Environ'd with a very handsome Brick-Wall; there are two Stately Galleries, reaching from one end to the other, on the sides of which, are the Lodgings of the Distracted People, which are very neat and convenient, they are carefully and very

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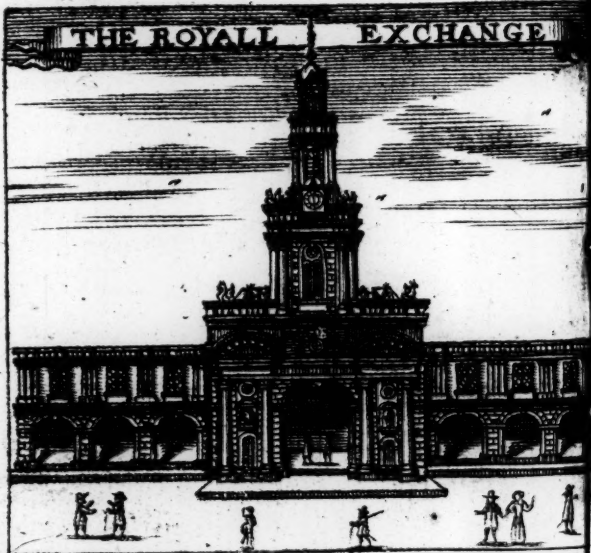
decently

decently served with plenty of good wholsom Dyet, and very well attended, by Persons appointed to that purpose. This Work cost above 18000 *l.* to which many Noble Citizens, &c. were Benefactors, and is indeed, a Work very well becoming the Magnificence of this Renowned City, who in all their undertakings, and in all Publick Acts of Ornament to the City, or Charity to the Poor, have demonstrated themselves to be Peerless.

Besides these Grand *Hospitals*, there are a great many *Alms-Houses* in and about the City, which were the Gifts of Pious and Worthy Persons, of which, as far as we could obtain a distinct Information, we have given an account in the Chapter of Churches. I have Read that in the 44 of Edward the III. an *Hospital* was Founded by Robert Denton, Chaplain in the Parish of *Barking*, for the Sustainment of Poor Lunaticks, or such as were Phrenetick, or Sick of the Phrenzie, there to remain till they were perfectly whole, and restored to good Memory. There was also an *Hospital* of St. *Mary Spittle*, in *Spittle-Fields*, but dissolved. There was likewise an *Hospital* of St. *Anthony*, in the Parish of *Bennet-Fink*. The Protectors of this House were to Collect the Benevolence of Charitable Persons, towards the Building and Support thereof. These Officers were charg'd with the over-sight of the Markets in the City, and did several times take from the Market-People, Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholsom for Mans sustenance; which they slit in the Ear, and one of the Proctors of St. *Antthonies*, tyed a Bell about the Neck, and let it feed at pleasure, on Dung-hills, or other places, which no Body would hurt or take up: but if any gave them Bread or other Feeding, such would they know, watch for, and follow, whining till they had given them something, whereupon was raised a Proverb. *le whines (or jelloweth) like a Tantony-Pig*; but if the Pigs came

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came to be Fat, and of good liking, the Proctor would apprehend them for the Use of the *Hospital*; which is a matter not be much wondred at, for those Persons usually loved their Bellies very well.

There was of old an *Hospital* of St. Mary Rouncival by *Charing-Cross*, but suppressed, and turned to Tenements. So much for the *Hospitals*.

S E C T. 4.

Palaces and Houses of the Nobility.

WE will begin with the *Royal Palaces*, as *White-Hall*, where the Court is kept when the King is in the City. In antient times *Westminster-Palace* was the habitation of the Kings of England, from the time of *Edward the Confessor*, which was by casual Fire burnt down in the time of *Henry the VIII.* This was a very large and stately Palace, and for the building in that Age incomparable. In the Remains of which, the High Court of Parliament Sits, but more of that hereafter.

King *Henry the VIII.* translated his Seat to a House not far of, built by *Cardinal Wolsey*, and is called *White-Hall*. This Place formerly belonged to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, by whom it was given to the *Gray-Friers*, and of them bought by *Walter Gray*, Archbishop of *York*, and called *York-place*; but Anno. 1529, the King took it from *Wolsey* and the *Archbishop*, and named it *White-Hall*: this King built there a Sumptuous Gallery, and a very Beautiful Gate-House, thwart the *High-street* to *St. James's-Park*. In this Gallery the Princes with their Nobility used to stand or sit, to behold all Triumphant or Military Exercises.

To Describe all particularities relating to this *Royal-Seat*, would be too tedious. Take a few

short Remarks. There is a most Magnificent and Stately *Banquetting-House*, built by King *James*. And the Delicate *Privy-Garden* was lately enlarged towards the South, with a Pond of an Oval form, supplied with Water from *Hide-Park*, where you may see the Water shot, or forced up to a great height from the surface of the Pond, and by its winding-fall delights the Eye, and the Ear, with its pretty murmur.

Although this Palace of *White Hall* makes not so Glorious a shew on the out-side, as some other stately Edifices, yet there is not in Christendom a Court more convenient, and meet for Royal Accommodation, nor more Richly Furnisht. But for the Readers more distinct information, we will give him a Brief account of our *King's-Court*, under two heads,

Viz. { 1. *Its Government both Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military.*
2. *Its Hospitality, and plentiful Tables.*

1. *Its Government, &c.* The Dean of the Kings Chappel is usually some Grave and Learned Prelate, chosen by the King, who only is his Superiour, his Chappel being exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, being called *Capella Dominica*, the *Demean Chappel*, in no Diocess, but is a Regal Peculiar, Exempt and Reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supream Ordinary, and as it were Prime Bishop over all the Churches and Bishops of *England*. By the Dean are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, viz. A Sub-Dean or *Præcentor Capellæ*; Thirty two Gentlemen of the Chappel, whereof twelve are Priests, the other twenty, commonly called Clerks, of the Chappel, are to perform, with the said Priests, the Office of Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being

being well skill'd in *Musick*, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof are twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of *Musick*, for the service of the Chappel; three others are chosen to be *Organists*, to whom is joyned, upon Solemn Days, a Consort of the King's *Musick*, to make the *Musick* more full and compleat. There are four Officers called *Vergers*, because they carry Silver Rods in their hands, *viz.* a Sergeant, two Yeomen, and a Groom of the Chappel. Common Prayers are Read there three times a day. The King has his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary perform the Office every day of the Week. Upon twelve high and Principal *Festivals* in the Year, the King (after the Service is over,) attended with the Principal Nobility, offers a Sum of Gold to God, *in signum specialis Domini*, that by his Grace he is King, and holds all of Him, which belongs to the Dean to be distributed amongst the Poor. This Gold offered is called the *Bizantine*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold Coyned by the Emperours of *Constantinople*, in *Latin*, *Bizantium*; That which was used by King *James*, was a piece of Gold, having on the one side, the Pourtrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four Crowns before Him, and this *Motto* circumscribed, *Quid retribuam Domino, pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi?* On the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with this *Motto*, *viz.* *Cor Contutum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus.*

The King hath (besides His Extraordinary, which are many) Fourty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, who are Eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof Four every Month wait at Court to Preach. The Lord High Almoner is usually the Bishop of London, who disposeth of the Kings Alms, and for that use receiveth (besides other Moneys allowed by the King) all *Deodands*, and *bona felonum de se*, to be

that way disposed. Under the Lord High *Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, two *Yeomen*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*. Then there is the Clerk of the *Closet*, usually some Reverend Divine, much esteemed by His Majesty, who attends at his Right hand in Service time, to Resolve Doubts about Spiritual matters, to wait upon His Majesty in His private Oratory or Closet. The Dean of the Chappell's Fee, is 200 *l.* Yearly. And the Sub-Deans, one hundred pound. The Clerk of the *Closet's* Fee is, twenty Nobles *per annum*.

The Chief Officer of Civil Government in His Majesties Court, is, the Lord *Steward*. To whom the State of the Kings-House is committed, to be Ruled and Guided by his Discretion; whose Commands in Court are to be obey'd; whose Power, State, and Dignity is very great.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of His Majesties Court, except those of His Majesties Chappel, Chamber and Stable, &c. He may by his Office, without any Commission, Judge of all Discords, as Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Bloodsheds, committed within the Court, or the Verge thereof, which is every way within Twelve Miles of the Chief Funnel of the Court, (only *London* by Charter is exempted;) because where the King is, Justice ought to be immediatly sought of the King's own Officers. So that the Jurisdiction of the *Verge* hath been from very Antient times Executed by the Lord *Steward*, with great Ceremony, in the Nature of a peculiar *King's-Bench*, and that not only within, but without the Kings Dominions.

The Lord *Steward* is a *White-staff-Officer*, for he in the King's presence carrieth a *White-staff*, and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. Which *White-staff* is taken for a Commission. When the King Dies, he breaketh his

his Staff over the Herse made for the King's Body, and thereby discharges all the Officers, whom the succeeding Kings usually establish in their former Offices. His Fee is 100 *l.* yearly, and 16 Dishes of Meat daily, besides Wine, Beer, &c.

The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the Over-sight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber (except the Precincts of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the *Groom of the Stole*) and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the Gentlemen Ushers) to the King. He hath also the Over-sight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe*, at all His Majesties Houses, and of the Removing *Wardrobes*, or of *Beds*, of the *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, and of the *Messengers*, of the *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, of all *Handicrafts* and *Artizans* retained in the King's Services. He hath also the Over-sight of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, and *Sergeants at Arms*; of all *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Barbers*, *Chaplains*, though himself be a *Lay-man*. Also of the Charges of *Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Entries*, *Cavalcades*, *Funerals*, &c. His Fee is 100 *l.* yearly, and 16 Dishes each Meal, with the Appurtenances.

The third great Officer is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently called *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, who hath the ordering and disposal of all the King's *Stables*, and *Races*, or *Breed of Horses*. He hath also power over the *Escuries* and *Pages*, *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders* of the Great Horses, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avener*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful. He hath the Charges of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the King's *Breed of Horses*, and for Charges of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

At any Solemn *Cavalcade*, he Rides next behind the King, and leads a *Leer Horse* of State. His annual Fee is 666 l. 16 s. 4 d. and a Table of 16 Dishes each Meal. The Accompt of the Stables for Horse-meat, Livery, Wages, and Board-Wages, are brought by the *Avenor*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be passed and allowed by the *Green-Cloth*.

Under these Principal Officers, are almost all the other Officers and Servants, as under the *Lord-Steward* in the *Compting-house*, is the *Treasurer* of the *Houſhold*, the *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Maſter* of the *Houſhold*, the two *Clerks* of the *Green Cloth*, the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, one *Sergeant*, two *Yeomen*, the *Cofferers Clerks*, or *Clerks* of the *Aſſignments*, the *Groom*, two *Messengers*.

The *Compting-house* is ſo called, becauſe the Accompts for all Expences of the King's Houſhold are there daily taken by the *Lord-Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Maſter* of the *Houſhold*, the two *Clerks* of the *Green Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who alſo there make Proviſions for the Houſhold, according to the Law of the Land, and make *Payments* and *Orders* for the Well-governing of the Servants of the Houſhold.

In the *Compting-house*, is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a *Court of Juſtice* continually ſitting in the King's Houſe, compoſed of the Perſons laſt mentioned; whereof the three firſt are uſually of the King's Privy Council. To this Court, being the firſt and moſt ancient Court of *England*, is committed the charge and over-ſight of the King's *Court Royal* for matters of Juſtice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace, within 12 Miles diſtance whereſoever the Court ſhall be and within the King's Houſe, the power of correcting all the Servants therein, that ſhall any way offend. It is called.

led the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* whereat they
over whom are the Arms of the *Compting-
house*, bearing *Vert a Key*, or, and a *Staff Argent
Saultier*, signifying their power to Reward and Cor-
rect, as Persons, for their great Wisdom and Expe-
rience, thought fit by His Majesty, to exercise both
these Functions in His Royal House.

The *Treasurer* of the *King's House* is always of
the *Privy Council*, and, in absence of the *Lord
Steward*, hath power with the *Comptroller* and *Stew-
ard* of the *Marshallsea*, to hear and determine *Trea-
sons*, *Felonies*, and other *Crimes*, committed within
the *King's Palace*, and that by Verdict of the *King's
Household*.

If any Servants within the *Check-Roll* be found
Guilty of *Felony*, they are to have no Benefit of
Clergy allowed them.

The *Comptrollers Office*, is to Controul the Ac-
compts and Reckonings of the *Green-Cloth*. His
Fee is Annually 107 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* A Table of 16
Dishes each Meal. He bears a *White Staff*, &c.

The *Cofferer* is a principal Officer, and hath
especial Charge and Over-sight of other Officers of
the House, for their good Demeanor and Carriage in
their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the *King's
Servants*, above and below Stairs. And for Provisi-
ons, by the Direction and Allowance of the *Green-
Cloth*. His Annual Fee is 100 *l.* and a Table of
seven Dishes each day.

The Office of the *Master* of the *Household*, is to
survey the Accompts of the House. His Fee is 100
Marks, and seven Dishes daily.

All Bills of *Comptro'ment*, *Parcels* and *Brieve-
ments*, are lotted and allowed by the *Clerks Com-
ptrollers*, and summed up by the *Clerks* of the *Green-
Cloth*.

⚡ Note, That though the *King* pays still the
ancient Fees, which at first were above ten times the

value they are now; yet the Perquisites in many Offices, make sometimes a place of 10 *l.* Fee, to be worth near 500 *l.* per Annum.

Note also, That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another, the inferior Degree still coming into the place of the next above if he dyes, as one of the Children may come to be Groom, then Yeoman, then Gentleman, then Sergeant, &c. as he happens to out-live them above him.

The Chief Clerk waits upon, and appoints, the Kings, Queens, and Household Dyets every third Month; waits upon all Foreign Princes, Strangers, and Ambassadors, when His Majesty gives them Entertainment. He keeps all the Records, Leger-Books, and Papers, relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, Parcels and Debentures, for Board-Wages, and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the Pantery, Buttery and Cellar. Keeps Account of, and makes up the Remains, with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting. He appoints Scowrs, Turn-Brochers, and Porters in his turn with the Master Cook, in the several Kitchens, and hath a Fee equal to an Officer of the Green-Cloth, and Diet, of seven Dishes each Meal.

The second and third Clerks wait upon the Diet, as abovesaid, each of them one month in three, and attend the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the Green-Cloth, and have a Table of five Dishes. There are three Master Cooks for the King, Queen, and Household, who have each a Table of five Dishes.

There is a Knight Harbinger, three Gentlemen Harbingers, and seven Yeomen Harbingers. The Office is given to the Knight-Harbinger by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, during Life. When the King goes on Progress in England, or Beyond the Seas, he does by himself, or

his

his Deputy, provide and appoint all Lodgings and Harbingage for all great Persons, all Noblemen, Bishops, all His Majesties Servants and Attendants, &c. For all Ambassadors and Foreigners, &c. His Salary is 20 Marks per Annum, and 10 s. a day out of the Exchequer, besides Fees for Honours given by the King, and Homage done to His Majesty, and divers other Perquisites.

In the Court the Officers, according to their several Degrees, are called either Lords, Knights, Esquires, Sergeants, Gentlemen, Clerks, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, or Children. There are two Lords; viz. the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain. Two Knights, viz. the Knight Marshal, and the Knight Harbinger. Four Esquires of the Body, &c.

The Knight Marshal, called *Mareschalus Hospitalii Regis*, hath Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Crimes within the Royal Palace, whereunto one of the Parties is the King's Servant. He is one of the Judges of the Court called the *Marshalsea*, or *Marshal-Seat* of Judicature, which is held in Southwark, and hath there a Prison belonging to the same. Upon Solemn Occasions he Rides before the King with a short Baston tipt at both ends with Gold, and hath six Provost Marshals or Virgers, in Scarlet Coats to wait on him, and to take care of the Royal Palace, that no Beggars, Vagabonds, Common Women that prostitute their Bodies, Malefactors, &c. come within or near the Court. There are divers other Officers below Stairs under the Lord Steward, as also the Officers belonging to the Queens Kitchen, Cellar, Pantery, &c. and to the Lords Kitchen, together with Children, Scowpers, Turn-Broaches, &c.

His Majesties Servants in Ordinary above-stairs,
are as followeth :

THE Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, where-
of the first is called the Groom of the Stole,
as it were Servant of the Robe, or Vestment, he ha-
ving the Office and Honour to Present and Put on
His Majesties first Garment or Shirt every morn-
ing, and to order the things of the Bed-Cham-
ber.

The Gentlemen are usually of the prime Nobility
of England. Their Office is each one in his Turn
to wait a Week in every quarter in the King's Bed-
Chamber, there to lie by the King in a Pallet-Bed
all Night, and in the absence of the Groom of the
Stole, to supply his place. They wait on the King
when he eats in private, for then the Cup-Bearers,
Carvers and Sewers do not wait. The yearly Fee
to each is 1000 l. There is a Vice-Chamberlain, a
Keeper of the Privy-Purse, a Treasurer of the
Chamber, who pays Riding and Lodging Wages, as
the Lord Chamberlain shall direct, a Surveyor
General of His Majesties Works. The Master of
the Robes belonging to His Majesties Person, whose
Office it is to order them at Coronations, St. George's
Feast, and Parliament-Time. He has also the or-
dering of all His Majesties Wearing Apparel, of His
Collar of Esses, Georges, and Garter beset with Dia-
monds and Pearls.

The Grooms of the Bed-Chamber are Twelve,
besides some Supernumeraries. They are to be un-
der the degree of Knights, and to attend in the
King's Bed-Chamber, to dress and undress him in
private. The yearly Fee to each is 500 l. Then there
are Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber, Four Gentle-
men-Ushers of the Privy Chamber, who wait, one
at a time, in the Privy Lodgings. There are Forty
eight

eight Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary, who are all *Knights*, or *Esquires* of Note, of which Twelve every Quarter wait on the King's Person within doors and without, so long as His Majesty is on Foot; and when the King is in the Privy Chamber, they wait at the Table, and bring in his Meat. They wait also at the Reception of *Ambassadors*, and every Night two of them lie in the King's Privy Chamber. A Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, by the King's Commandment onely, without any written Commission, may Arrest any Peer of England, as Cardinal *Wolsey* acknowledged.

There are Six Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary, all Gentlemen of Quality. These wait (as all Grooms) without Sword, Cloak, or Hat: whereas the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, wear always Cloak and Sword. There is also a Library Keeper. In the Presence Chamber, Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters in Ordinary are four, whereof the first hath that considerable Office of the Black Rod, and in time of Parliament is to attend every day in the Lords House, and is also Usher of the most Honourable Order of the Garter. Second Gentleman Usher, daily Waiter, &c. their Office is to wait in the Presence Chamber, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and Vice-Chamberlain, to order all Affairs, and all Under-Officers above-stairs are to obey these.

There are Eight Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, who wait also in the Presence Chamber, and are to give Directions in the absence of the Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the Gentlemen-Ushers Quarter-Waiters. The Grooms of the great Chamber are Fourteen; Six Gentlemen-Waiters, Four Cup-Bearers, Four Carvers, Four Sewers, Four

Four *Esquires* of the Body, whose Office is to guard the King's Person by Night, to set the Watch, and to give the Word, and to keep good Order in the whole House by Night; as the *Lord Chamberlain*, and his other Officers, are to do by day. The *Sewers* of the Chamber are Eight. The *Groom-Porter's* Office is to see the King's Lodgings furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to furnish Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowling, &c.

There are *Sixteen Sergeants at Arms*, all Gentlemen, or Knights, attending upon His Majesty. There are also Four other *Sergeants at Arms*, whereof one attends the *Lord President of Wales*, another the *Speaker of the House of Commons*, and another the *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*.

There are *Forty eight Chaplains* in Ordinary, usually *Doctors* in Divinity, and, for the most part, *Deans* or *Prebends*, and all principal Preachers, who attend by Four every month to Preach before the King.

There are *Four Physicians* in Ordinary for the King's Person, whereof one is assigned to attend the Queen. There are also *Physicians* in Ordinary to the Household, of which one is for the Tower of London. There are, besides these, above Twelve able Physicians, who are the King's Sworn Servants, but wait not, nor have Fee.

There is a *Master* and *Treasurer* of the *Jewel-house*, and three *Under-Officers*, called *Yeomen* and *Grooms*, whose Office is to take charge of all Vessels of Gold, or Silver Gilt, for the King and Queens Table, of all Plate in the Tower, of Chains and loose Jewels not fix'd to any Garment.

The *Master of the Ceremonies*, has a Fee of 200 l. his *Assistant* 120 l. 13 s. 4 d. and one *Marshal*, 100 l. per Annum. This Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, was instituted by King James, for the

the more Honourable Reception of *Ambassadors*, and Strangers of *Quality*. The *Assistant* Master of the Ceremonies, is to execute the same Employment in all Points, whensoever the other is absent. The *Marshal* of the Ceremonies is their Officer, for the more easie performance of the said Services, and being subordinate to them both, is to act nothing but by the directions of one of them.

Amongst the King's Servants in Ordinary, are three *Kings of Arms*, six *Heralds*, or *Dukes of Arms*, and four *Pursuivants at Arms*. The Title of the first is *Garter*, whose Office is to attend and direct at those Ceremonies and Solemnities, that concern the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and to *Marshal* the Solemn Funerals of the *Knights* of that Order, as also of the *Peers of England*, and to direct all things else relating to *Arms*, which appertain to the *Peerage*.

The Title of the Second is *Clarencieux*, who regulates and directs the Proceedings at *Solemn Funerals* of all Degrees under *Peers* as shall be celebrated in his Province, which is the Counties on the South of *Trent*, and whatsoever else there relateth to *Arms*.

The Title of the Third is *Norroy*, who regulates and directs like the Second throughout his Province on the North of *Trent*.

The Offices of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, besides their Services at the aforesaid Solemnities, are (together with the *Kings of Arms*) to attend at Publick Solemnities, and some or all of them to proclaim *War* or *Peace*, carry *Defiances*, summon *Fortified Places*, or *Rebels* in *Arms*, proclaim *Traytors*, and to do their best Service in whatsoever relateth to the Nobility and Gentry of *England* in point of Honour and *Arms*.

Amongst the King's Servants in Ordinary, are reckoned one *Geographer*, one *Historiographer*, one
Hydro-

Hydrographer, one *Library-keeper*, one *Cosmographer*, one *Poet Laureat*, and one *Publick Notary*.

The King, besides the *Great Wardrobe*, hath divers standing *Wardrobes* at *Whitehal*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, and *Greenwich*, &c. whereof there are divers *Officers*.

There is the *Removing Wardrobe*, which always attends upon the Person of the *King*, *Queen*, and the *Children*, as also upon *Ambassadors*, *Chriftenings*, *Masks*, *Plays*, &c. at the Command of the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the disposing of vacant places. Here are six *Officers*, one *Yeoman*, two *Grooms*, and three *Pages*; the Salary of the *Yeoman* is 200 *l.* of the *Grooms* 100 *l.* and of the *Pages* 100 *Marks*. And to all together, six *Dishes* each *Meal*. The *Moveables* of this *Wardrobe* are at length divided into three parts, whereof the *Yeoman* hath one for his own use, the *Grooms* another, and the *Pages* the third.

In the Office of the *Tents*, *Soyls*, *Hayes*, and *Pavilions*, are two *Masters*, four *Yeomen*, one *Groom*, one *Clerk Comptroller*, and one *Clerk* of the *Tents*. The *Master of the Revels* is to order all things concerning *Comedies*, &c. there is one *Yeoman*, one *Groom*. *Engraver Sculptor*, one in each Office. In the Office of the *Robes*, besides the *Master* above-mentioned, there is one *Yeoman*, three *Grooms*, one *Page*, two *Purveyors*, one *Brusher*, one *Taylor*, one *Dyer*, one *Girdler*, one *Clerk*, one *Lace-man*, one *Cutter* and *Racer*, two *Embroiderers*, two *Silkmen*, one *Shoemaker*, one *Perfumer*, one *Feather-maker*, one *Millener*, one *Mercer*, one *Hosier*, one *Draper*, one *Surveyor*, &c.

Falconer with Thirty three *Officers* under him. *Master of the Buck-Hounds*, with a *Sergeant*, and Thirty four persons under him. *Master of the Otter-Hounds*. *Master of the Harriers*, and five under

der him. Master of the Ordnance, a Lieutenant, and Master Armorer, with Seventeen Under-Officers. Messengers of the Chamber in Ordinary, two Clerks of the Check, and Forty more, in all Forty two.

Musitians in Ordinary, Sixty two. Trumpeters and Kittle-Drummers, Fifteen. Drummers and Fifes, Seven. Apothecaries Two, one for the King's Person, and one for the Household. Chyrurgeons two. Barbers two. Printers three, besides one for the Oriental Tongues. Bookseller, Stationer, and Book-binder. Siliman, Woollen-Draper, and two Taylors. Post-Masters for all the Port-Towns in England, all sworn to, and paid by the King. A Master of the Game of Cock-fighting.

One Sergeant Skinner, who hath the care of His Majesties Furrs. Two Embroiderers. Two Keepers of the Privy Lodging. Two Gentlemen, and one Yeoman of the Boars. One Cross-Bow-maker. One Fletcher. One Cormorant-Keeper. One Hand-Gun-maker. One Master and Marker of Tennis. One Mistriss Semstress, and one Laundress. One Perspective-Maker. One Master-Fencer. One Haberdasher of Hats. One Comb-maker. One Sergeant Painter. One Painter. One Limner. One Picture-Drawer. One Silver-Smith. One Goldsmith. One Jeweller. One Peruke-maker. One Keeper of Pheasants and Turkies. Joyner. Copier of Pictures. Watch-maker. Cabinet-maker. Lock-Smith, of each one. Game of Bears and Bulls, one Master, one Sergeant, one Yeoman. Two Operators for the Teeth. Two Coffer-bearers for the Back-stairs. One Yeoman of the Leash. Fifty five Watermen. Upholsterer, Letter-Carrier, Foreign-Post, Coffee-maker, of each one.

Ten Officers beionging to Gardens, Bowling-Greens, Tennis-Court, Ball-Mall, Keeper of the Theatre at Whitehall. Cutler, Spurrier, Girdler, Corn-

Corn-cutter, Button-maker, Embosser, Enameler, of each one. Writer, Flourisher, and Embellisher, Scenographer, or Designer of Prospects, Letter-Founder, of each one. Comedians, Seventeen Men, and Eight Women, Actors.

Gunner, Gilder, Cleanser of Pictures, Scene-keeper, Coffe-maker, Wax-chandler, of each one. Keeper of Birds and Fowl in St. James's-Park, one. Keeper of the Volery, Coffee-club-maker, Sergeant-Printer, of each one; with divers other Officers and Servants under the Lord Chamberlain to serve His Majesty upon occasion. Many of which Offices and Places are of good Credit, and great Profit, and enjoyed by Persons of Quality.

As to the Officers under the Master of the Horse, there are Twelve *Querries*, so called of the French *Escuyer*, derived from *Escury*, a Stable. Their Office is to attend the King on Hunting or Progress, or on any occasion of Riding abroad, to help His Majesty up and down from his Horse, &c. Four of these are called *Querries* of the Crown-Stable, and the others are called *Querries* of the Hunting-Stable. The Fee to each of these is only 20 l. yearly, according to the ancient Custom; but they have allowance for Diet, to each 100 l. yearly, besides Lodgings, and two Horse-Liveries.

Next is the chief *Avenor*, from *Avena*, Oats, whose yearly Fee is 40 l. There is, moreover, one Clerk of the Stable, four Yeomen-Riders, four Child-Riders, Yeomen of the Stirrup, Sergeant-Marshal, and Yeomen-Farriers, four Groom-Farriers, Sergeants of the Carriage, three Surveyors, a Squire and Yeomen-Saddlers, four Yeomen-Granators, four Yeomen-Purveyors, a Yeoman-Peckman, a Yeoman-Bit-maker, four Coach-men, eight Litter-men, a Yeoman of the Close Wagon, Sixty four Grooms of the Stable, whereof 30 are called Grooms of the Crown Stable, and Thirty four of the Hunting and Pad-Stable,

Stable. Twenty six Footmen in their Liveries, to run by the King's Horse. All these Places are in the Gift of the Master of the Horse.

There is besides these an antient Officer, called *Clerk of the Market*, who within the *Verge* of the King's Household, is to keep a Standard of all *Weights* and *Measures*, and to burn all that are false. From the Pattern of this *Standard*, all the *Weights* and *Measures* of the Kingdom are to be taken.

There are divers other considerable Officers, not Subordinate to the Three Great Officers, as the *Master of the great Wardrobe*, *Post-Master*, *Master of the Ordinance*, *Warden of the Mint*, &c.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court the Lords of the *Privy-Council*, *Secretaries of State*, the *Judges*, the *College of Civilians*, the King's *Council at Law*, the King's *Serjeants at Law*, the *Masters of Requests*, *Clerks of the Signet*, *Clerks of the Council*, *Keeper of the Paper-Office*, or *Papers of State*, &c.

There is always a *Military Force* to preserve the King's Person, which are His *Guards* of Horse and Foot. The *Guards* of Horse are in Number 600 Men, well Armed and Equipped; who are generally Young Gentlemen of considerable Families, who are there made fit for *Military* Commands. They are divided into Three Troops, viz. The *King's Troop*, distinguished by their Blew Ribbons and Carbine Belts, their Red Hooses, and Houlster-Caps, Embroidered with His Majesties Cypher and Crown. The *Queens Troops* by Green Ribbons, Carbine Belts, covered with Green Velter, and Gold Lace, also Green Hooses and Houlster Caps, Embroidered with the same Cypher and Crown. And the *Dukes Troop* by Yellow Ribbons, and Carbine Belts, and Yellow Hooses, Embroidered as the others. In which Troops, are 200 Gentlemen, besides Officers. Each of these Three Troops is divided into
Four

Four Squadrons or Divisions, Two of which consisting of one hundred Gentlemen, and Commanded by one Principal Commissioned Officer, two *Brigadiers*, and two *Sub-Brigadiers*, with two *Trumpets* mount the Guards one day in six, and are Relieved in their turns. Their Duty is always by *Parties* from the Guard, to attend the Person of the KING, the *Queen*, the *Duke*, and the *Dutchess*, wheresoever they go near home, but if out of town, they are attended by *Detachments* out of the said Three Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance *Wally* on the KING's Person on Foot, wheresoever He walks, from His Rising to His going to Bed, by one of the three Captains, who always waits immediatly next the KING's own Person, before all others, carrying in his hand an *Ebony-staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold head, Engraved with His MAJESTIES *Cypher* and *Crown*. Near him also attends a Principal Commissioned Officer, with an *Ebony-staff*, and Silver head, who is ready to Relieve the Captain on occasion; and at the same time also, two *Brigadiers*, having also *Ebony-staves*, headed with Ivory, and Engraven as the others.

There is added a Troop of *Grenadiers* to each Troop of Guards, one Division of which mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong; they never go out on small Parties from the Guard, only perform *Centry-Duty* on Foot, and attend the KING also on Foot when he walks abroad, but always March with great *Detachments*. The KING's Troop consists of a *Captain*, two *Lieutenants*, three *Sergeants*, three *Corporals*, two *Drums*, two *Hautbois*, and eighty private Souldiers Mounted. The *Queens Troop*, of a *Captain*, two *Lieutenants*, two *Serjeants*, two *Corporals*, two *Hautbois*, and Sixty private Souldiers Mounted. The *Dukes Troop* consists of the like Number with the *Queens*.

The

The *Captains* of His MAJESTIES Guards always Command as *Eldest Colonels* of Horse; the *Lieutenants* as *Eldest Lieutenant-Colonels* of Horse; the *Cornets* and *Guidons*, as *Eldest Majors* of Horse; the *Quartermasters*, as *Youngest Captains* of Horse; the *Brigadiers* as *Eldest Lieutenants* of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission, takes precedency, when on Detachments, but not when the *Three Troops* march with their Colours, for then the *Officer* of the *Eldest Troop*, commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, though their Commission be of Elder Date.

Next immediatly after the *Three Troops* of Guards, His MAJESTIES Regiment of Horse Commanded by the Earl of *Oxford* takes place, and the *Colonel* of it is to have precedency, after the *Captains* of the Guards, and before all other *Colonels* of Horse, whatsoever change may be of the *Colonel*; and all the *Officers* thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commissions. As to the Foot, the *King's* Regiment, Commanded by the Honorable Colonel *John Russel*, takes place of all other Regiments, and the *Colonel* thereof is always to precede as the first *Colonel*. The *Colestream Regiment*, Commanded by the Earl of *Craven*, takes the next; the *Duke of Yorks* Regiment next, then His Majesties *Holland Regiment*, Commanded by the Earl of *Mulgrave*, and all other *Colonels*, according to the Dates of their Commissions. All other Regiments of Horse and Foot, not of the Guards, take place according to their Respective Seniority, from the time they were first Raised, and no Regiment loses its precedency by the Death of its *Colonel*.

At the KING's House there is a Guard for His Person, both above and below stairs. In the Presence Chamber the Band of *Gentlemen Pensioners*

ers wait, instituted by King Henry the VII. and chosen out of the best and antientest Families in England, to be a Guard to His Majesties Person, and also to be a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments, Civil and Military, as well abroad as at home; as Deputies of Ireland, Embassadors in Foreign Parts, Counsellors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governours of places, Commanders in the Wars, both by Sea and Land, of all which there have been Examples. They are to attend the King's Person to and from His Chappel, only as far as the Privy Chamber: also in all other Solemnity, as Coronations, publick Audience of Embassadors, &c. They are 40 in Number, over whom there is a Captain, usually some Peer of the Realm, a Lieutenant, a Standard-bearer, and a Clerk of the Check. They wait half at a time quarterly. Those in quarter wait daily five at a time upon the King in the House, and when He walks abroad. Upon extraordinary occasions, all of them are Summoned. Their ordinary Arms are Gilt Pole-Axes. Their Arms on Horse-back in time of War, are Cuirassiers Arms, with Sword and Pistol. These are only under their own Officers, and are always Sworn by the Clerk of the Check, who is to take Notice of such as are absent when they should be upon their Duty. Their Standard in time of War, is a Cross Gules in a Field Argent, also 4 bends.

In the first Room above stairs, called the Guard-Chamber, attend the Yeomen of the Guard of His Majesties Body; whereof there were wont to be 250 Men of the best quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature then ordinary (for every one was to be Six Foot high) there are at present 100 Yeomen in dayly waiting, and 70 more not in waiting, and as any of the 100 die, his place is filled up out of the 70. These wear Scarlet Coats Down to the knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly Guarded with

with black *Velvet*, and rich *Badges* upon their Coats both before and behind, moreover black *Velvet* round broad Crown'd Caps, with Ribbons of the *King's* Colour: One half of them of late bear in their hands *Harquebuzes*, and the other half *Partizans*, with large Swords by their sides: they have Wages and Diet allowed them. Their Office is to wait upon the *King* in His standing Houses, 40 by Day, and 20 to Watch by Night; about the City to wait upon the *King's* Person abroad by Water or Land.

The *KING's* Palace Royal (*ratione Regie dignitatis*) is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastick, but only to the Lord Steward, and in his absence to the Treasurer and Comptroller of the *King's* Household, with the Steward of the *Marshalsea*, who by vertue of their Office, without Commission, may Hear and Determine all Treasons, Felonies, Breaches of the Peace, Committed within the *KING's* Court or Palace. The Orders and Rules for the Demeanor of all Officers and Servants, are hung upon Tables in several Rooms at the Court, and Signed with the *King's* own hand, worthy to be Read of all Strangers.

The Court or House where the *King* resides, is accounted a Place so Sacred, that if any Man presume to strike another there, and, only draw blood, his Right hand shall be cut off, and he Committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and Fined. All occasions of striking are also there forbidden.

The Court of *England*, for Magnificence, Order, Number and Quality of Officers, rich Furniture, Entertainment and Civility to Strangers, and for plentiful Tables, might compare with the best in Christendom, and far Excels most Courts abroad. It hath for a long time been a Pattern of Hospitality and Charity, to the Nobility and Gentry of *England*. All Noblemen or Gentlemen, Subjects

or Strangers, were freely Entertained at the plentiful Tables of His *Majesties* Officers. Divers Dishes were provided every day extraordinary for the *King's* Honour. Two hundred and forty Gallons of Beer a day, were allowed at the *Buttery-Bar* for the Poor, besides all the broken Meat, Bread, &c. gathered into Baskets, and given to the Poor, at the *Court-Gates*, by Two *Grooms*, and Two *Yeomen*, of the *Almonry*, who have Salaries of His *Majesty* for that Service. The Lord *Almoner* hath the Priviledge to give the *King's* Dish, to whatsoever Poor Man he pleases; that is, the first Dish at Dinner which is set upon the *King's* Table, or in stead thereof four pence a day, (which anciently was equivalent to four shillings now;) next he distributes to 24 poor men, named by the Parishioners of the *Parish* adjacent to the *King's* place of Residence, to each of them four pence in money, a Two-penny *Loaf*, and a Gallon of *Beer*, or in stead thereof three pence in money, equally to be divided among them every morning at seven of the Clock at the *Court-gate*. The *Sub-Almoner* is to scatter New-coined Two-pences in the *Towns* and *Places* where the *King* passes through in his *Progresses*, to a certain Sum by the year. Besides there are many poor *Pensioners*, either because so old that they are unfit for service, or the *Widows* of any of the *King's* Servants that dyed poor, who have a Competency duly paid them: Besides, there are distributed among the Poor the large Offerings which the *King* gives in *Collar* days.

The magnificent and abundant plenty of the *King's* Tables, hath caused amazement in *Foreigners*. In the Reign of *King Charles I.* there were daily in his *Court* 86 *Tables* well furnished each Meal, whereof the *King's* Tables had 28 Dishes, the *Queens* 24, 4 other *Tables* 16 Dishes each, 3 other 10 Dishes, 12 other 7 Dishes, 17 other 5 Dishes, 3 other 4, 32 had 3, and 13 had each two; in all about

500 Dishes

500 Dishes each Meal, with Bread, Beer, Wine, and all other things necessary. There was spent yearly in the King's House of *gross meat* 1500 Oxen, 7000 Sheep, 1200 Veals, 300 Porkers, 400 Sturks, or young Beefs, 6800 Lambs, 300 Fitches of Bacon, and 26 Boars. Also 140 dozen of Geese, 250 dozen of Capons, 470 dozen of Hens, 750 dozen of Pullets, 1470 dozen of Chickens, for Bread 36400 Bushels of *Wheat*, and for Drink 600 Tun of *Wine*, and 1700 Tun of *Beer*. Moreover, of *Butter* 46640, together with the *Fish*, and *Fowl*, *Venison*, *Fruit*, *Spice* proportionably. This prodigious plenty in the King's Court, caused Foreigners to put a higher value upon the King, and was much for the Honor of the Kingdom. The King's Servants being Men of Quality, by His Majesties special Order went to *Westminster-Hall* in Term-time, to invite Gentlemen, to eat of the King's *Acates* or *Viands*, and in Parliament-time, to invite the Parliament-men thereto.

On the Thursday before *Easter*, called *Maunday Thursday*, the King, or his Lord *Almoner*, was wont to wash the Feet of as many poor Men, as His Majesty had Reigned years, and then to wipe them with a Towel, (according to the Pattern of our Saviour) and then to give every one of them two Yards and a half of *Woollen Cloth*, to make a Suit of Cloaths; also Linnen Cloth for two Shirts, and a pair of *Stockings*, and a pair of *Shoes*, three Dishes of *Fish* in Wooden Platters, one of *Salt Salmon*, a second of *Green Fish* or *Cod*, a third of *Pickle-Herrings*, *Red Herrings*, and *Red Sprats*, a Gallon of *Beer*, a Quart Pottle of *Wine*, and four six-penny Loaves of *Bread*, also a Red Leather-purse with as many single Pence as the King is years old, and in such another Purse as many shillings as the King hath reigned years. The Queen doth the like to divers poor Women.

The Form of Government is by the wisdom of many Ages, so contrived and regulated, that it is al-

most impossible to mend it. The Account (which is of so many Natures, and is therefore very difficult, must pass through many hands, and is therefore very exact) is so wisely contrived and methodized, that without the Combination of every one of these following Officers, *viz.* the *Cofferer*, a Clerk of the *Green Cloth*, a Clerk *Comptroller*, a Clerk of the *Kitchen*, of the *Spicery* or *Avery*, or a particular Clerk, together with the conjunction of a *Purveyor* and *Waiter*, in the Office, it is impossible to defraud the King of a *Loaf* of Bread, of a *Pint* of Wine, a *Quart* of Beer, or *Joint* of Meat, or *Money*, or any thing else.

Having given this brief *Abstract*, if any would be more curious to read it more at large, or about the Courts of the Queen and Royal Family, they are referred to the *Present State of England*.

II. West from *Charing-Cross*, there stood sometimes an Hospital of *St. James*, founded by the Citizens of *London*, before the time of any Mans memory, for 14 Sisters, Maidens that were Leprous. This Hospital was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* in the 23 of his Reign. The Sisters being compounded with, were allowed Pensions for term of their Lives, and the King built there a goodly Mannor, now the Duke of *York's Palace*, annexing thereunto the beautiful Park called *St. James's*, inclosed with a Wall of Brick, serving indifferently for that Palace, and the Court or Palace of *Whitehall*, which, in a word, for extraordinary Commodiousness, Conveniency and Situation, being seated between a Noble Navigable River, and a most Delectable and Spacious Park, full of great and rare Varieties; (as hath been hinted) for the Great Chamber there, called the *Banquetting-House*, the like whereof for Spaciousness, Beauty Peinture, and exact Proportion, no King in *Europe* can parallel, deserves the View and Notice of all Strangers.

III. Although it might seem more proper to treat of *Westminster-Hall*, under the Head or Chapter of Publick Halls or Courts, yet being a Place so Eminent, above any other in this Renowned City, and formerly a *Royal Palace*, we shall leave our Remarks upon it with the Reader in this place, and give a brief Account, (1) of its *Foundation* and *Antiquity*; (2) of the *Courts* held there, especially the High Court of *Parliament*, which, we hope, will be acceptable.

I. Many Eminent Authors do affirm, That this Great Hall was built by *William Rufus*, about the year of our Lord 1097. amongst whom, *Roger of Windover*, and *Matthew Paris* write, that King *William* being returned out of *Normandy* into *England*, kept his Feast of *Whitsonide* very Royally at *Westminster* in the New-Hall, which he had lately built. This Hall, for all Dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in *Christendom*. It is (say some) 270 Foot in length, and 74 broad. It is reported that the King should say to one that thought the Hall too big, That it was not big enough by one half, and was but a Bed-chamber in comparison of what he meant to make.

This Palace was Repaired Anno 1163. by *Thomas Becket* Chancellor of *England*, with exceeding great celerity and speed, being before ready to have fallen down. It hath been the principal Seat and Palace of all the Kings of *England* since the Conquest, where they kept Coronation, and other Solemn Feasts, till the time of King *Henry VIII.* In this Palace (by a marvelous Inundation or Overflowing of the River of *Thames* in the year 1236, which drowned many Cattle and Men, Women and Children) Men did Row with *Wherries* in the midst of the Hall. The like (or rather more dreadful Inundation) hapned in the year 1242. the *Thames* overflowing the Banks about *Lambeth*.

In the year 1299, 27 *Edw. I.* this Palace was burnt by a vehement Fire, kindled in the lesser *Hall* of the King's House, by which the same (with many other Houses adjoining, together with the *Queens Chamber*.) was consumed, but after that repaired.

In the year 1397, King *Richard II.* caused the Walls, Windows and Roof to be taken down, and new made, with a stately Porch, and divers Lodgings of a marvelous Work, and with great Costs, which being finished, *Anno* 1399. He kept a most Royal *Christmas* there, with daily Joustings and Runnings at Tilt, whereunto resorted such a number of People, that there was every day spent 28 or 26 Oxen, 300 Sheep, and Fowl without number. He caused a Gown to be made for himself of Gold, garnished with Pearl and precious Stones, to the value of 3000 Marks. There daily fed there 10000 People, as appeareth by the *Messes*, told out from the Kitchen, to 300 Servitors.

A great part of this Palace was burnt *Anno* 1512, the 4th of *Henry VIII.* since which time it hath not been Re-edified: Only the Great Hall, with the Offices near adjoining, are kept in good Reparations, and serveth, as afore, for Feasts at Coronations, Arraignments of Great Persons charged with Treason, and keeping of the Courts of Justice. For whereas formerly the Courts and Benches followed the King wheresoever he went, before and since the Conquest, but being found to be troublesom, chargeable, and inconvenient to the People, it was, *Anno* 1224, 9 *H. 3.* agreed, that there should be a standing place appointed, where Matters should be heard and judged, which was in the Great Hall at *Westminster*.

I. The Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

Where he appointed Three Judgment-Seats, viz. at the Entry on the Right-hand, the Court of Common-

mon-Pleas; So called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject, as about Tenures of Lands, and Civil Actions. None but *Sergeants at Law* may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

Pleas are distinguished into *Pleas of the Crown*, (as *Treason* and *Felony*, with *Misprision of Felony*, which belong to the *Kings-Bench*) and *Common or Civil Pleas*, whereof this Court takes Cognizance.

This Court may grant *Prohibitions*, as the *Kings-Bench* doth. The Chief Judge is called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or *de Communi Banco*, the *Common Bench*, who holds his place by Letters Patents, *Durante Beneplacito*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

Here all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually Tried, according to the strict Rule of the Law. Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only in this Court. The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine. Also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four *Sergeants*, is allow'd Fees, Reward and Robes to each one. The Officers are many, *Custos Brevium*, three *Protonotaries*, Clerk of the *Warrants*, Clerk of the *Kings Silver*, four *Exigenters*, fourteen *Filazers*, Clerk of the *Juries*, Clerk of the *Essoignes*, Clerk of the *Outlawries*, which belongeth to the *Attorney General*, who exercises it by Deputy, &c. For which at large, see the *Present State of England*, Pag. 102. Edit. 1679.

II. KINGS-BENCH.

At the upper End of the *Hall*, on the Right-hand, or South-east Corner, the Court of *Kings-Bench* was appointed, which is of a larger Extent of Power, and more Uncontroulable than any other Tribunal: For the Law presumes, that the *King* is there still in Person, He being Lord Chief Justice of *England* Himself; yet it is observable, that though He should personally sit upon the Bench, He can pass no Sentence of Judgment, but by the Mouths of His Judges, who did use to sit there at His Feet when He was present. After the House of *Lords* in Parliament, this is the Highest Court in *England*, and the Judicature, in the Absence of the *King*, belongs to His Judges.

In this Court are handled the *Pleas of the Crown*, all things that concern loss of *Life* or *Member*, of any *Subject*; for then the *King* is concern'd, because the *Life* and *Limb* of the *Subject* (in the sense of the Law) belong only to the *King*, so that the *Pleas* here are between the *King* and the *Subject*. Here are handled all *Treasons*, *Felonies*, *Breach of Peace*, *Oppression*, *Misgovernment*, &c.

This Court hath power to Examine and Correct all *Errors in Facto*, and *in Jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this not only in *Pleas of the Crown*, but in all *Pleas Real*, *Personal*, and *Mixt*, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled, *The Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench*, and is Created not by *Patent*, but by a short *Writ*, yet of large Extent in point of Authority, thus—*Rex, &c. Mathæo Hale Militi, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitem ad placita*

coram nobis tenenda, Durante beneplacito nostro, teste Me Ipso apud Westm. &c. That is in English, *The King, &c.* To Sir Matthew Hale Kt. Greeting. Know ye, That we have Constituted you our Capital (or Chief) Justice in Pleas held before Us, during Our Pleasure. Witness My Self at Westminster, &c.

The rest of the Judges of the Kings-Bench, hold their Pleas by Letters Patents, in these words——

Rex omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis quod Constituimus Dilectum & Fidelem nostrum A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum ad placita coram nobis tenenda, Durante beneplacito nostro. Teste, &c.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe. In this Court, all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their due Bounds and Jurisdiction. The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, extending to all England, as before. None can be a Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif, that is, a Sergeant at Law, (and yet in the Writ or Patent to them made, they are not called Sergeants) who upon taking this high Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap for ever after. For the Officers of this Court, see the Present State of England, of the same Edition, Pag. 98.

TIL CHANCERY

On the Left-hand, or South-west Corner, sitteth the Lord Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, and eleven other Men learned in the

Civil Law, and called *Masters of Chancery*, which have the King's Fee. This Court is placed next the *Kings-Bench*, to mitigate the Rigor of it. It is *Curia Cancellaria*, because (as some think) the Judge of this Court sat anciently *intra Cancellor*, or *Lattices*, as the East-end of Churches are separated *per Cancellor*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, and were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is *Officina Justitiæ*, the Fountain of all our Fundamental Laws, and Proceedings in Law, and the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily according to the Laws, Statutes and Customs, of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs *Mandatory*, and Remedial, Writs of Grace: or else according to *Equity and Conscience*, and by *Englisch Bill*: so that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one: The Equitable part is by *Bills, Answers, and Decrees*, to Examine *Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret Uses, &c.* To moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and Rescue Men out of the hands of their Oppressors. To Relieve a Man especially in three things, *viz.* against *Cheats*, unfortunate *Accidents*, and *Breaches of Trust*.

Out of this Court Issue out Writs, or Summons for *Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, safe-Conducts, Writs of Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been Amerced too high, are for a reasonable part of Goods for *Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of Certiorari* to remove Records, and false Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire Facias*: here are Sealed and Inrolled, Letters *Patents, Treaties and Leagues* with Foreign *Princes, Deeds between Party and Party* touching Lands, Estates, or Purchasers, taking Recognizances,

recognizances, and making Extents upon Statutes, and Recognizances, for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, Oyer and Terminer, &c. The Court of Common Pleas, which are between Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the Chancery, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the Latin part of this Court, are the 24 Curfitors; and for the English part, are the six Clerks.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods. The Judge of this Court is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. He is here the Sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges. But he may and doth often, in Cases of greater Weight and Difficulty, in Cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it has been frequently to their great Praise. It is the highest Dignity in England, that a Lay-Man is capable of; it is *Summum ambicium in omni quasi solstitium*; and the Chancellor is, *Magistratum omnium Antistes*. Antiently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called Keeper of the Great Seal, but of latter times they differ only in Name.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to Judge *secundum equum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *excessus legum*, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are exactly tyed. For the Princes of this Realm, (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have Erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper end of

Westminster-Hall, one of Justice, wherein nothing but the *strict Letter* of the Law is observed; and the other of Mercy, wherein the Rigor of the Law is *tempered* with the sweetness of *Equity*; which is nothing else, but Mercy qualifying the sharpness of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of *Conscience*, the less it is perplexed with the *Quirks* of *Lawyers*, the more it is guided by *Conscience* and *Equity*.

The manner of proceeding in this Court is thus; the Action is by *Bill* or *Plaint*, the Witnesses Examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences are given by the *Judge* of the Court.

The place of *Master of the Rolls* is of great Dignity, in the Gift of the King, for life, or during pleasure. This Officer hath *jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Officers of the *Six Clerks* in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the *Rolls*, and in the absence of the *Chancellor*, hears Causes, and makes Orders by Vertue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *jure Officii* by right of Office.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in *Term time*; so that if a Man be wrongfully Imprisoned, in the Vacation time out of *Term*, the *Lord Chancellor* may Grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law, so likewise may this Court Grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in *Term time*.

The Defendant is to Answer *Bills* and *Interrogatories* upon Oath, though to the accusing of himself in divers matters Dammageable and Penal; the Witnesses are to Depose upon *Interrogatories* and in *perpetuam rei Memoriam*, by the Term and use of Final Decree, agreeable with the Civil Law.

In the *Master of the Rolls* Office are kept all the *Rolls*, since the beginning of King Henry the VII. the rest are kept in the *Tower of London*. In this

Gift

Gift are besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, and three of the Clerks of the Petty-Bag-Office.

The Office of Clerk of the Crown is of High importance; he is either by himself or Deputy continually to attend the Lord Chancellor for special matters of State, and hath place in the Higher House of Parliament. He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, Sitting in Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Goal-Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to His Majesties Subjects.

The Office of the Protonotary of this Court is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

The Office of the Clerk of the Hamper (or Hamper) is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now (but antiently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all the Sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags delivered to the Comptroller of the Hamper.

The Office of Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the Fleet-Prison, is very Considerable. He is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt of the King, or His Laws, on such as will not pay their Debts, &c. The Serjeant at Arms Office, is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being. The Six Clerks are Officers of great account, next in Degree to the Twelve Masters in Chancery, whose Office is to Inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They are Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Causes depend-

ing in this Court. Their Offices are at a place called *Six-Clerks-Office* in *Chancery-Lane*; they keep Commons together in Term time.

The Three Clerks of the *Petty-Bag*, are under the Master of the Rolls; they make all *Patents*, for *Customers Comptrollers*, all *Conge d'Eslires*, first *Summons* of *Nobility*, *Clergy*, *Knights*, *Citizens*, and *Burgesses* to *Parliament*. From the *Subpana-Office*, are Issued Writs to Summon Persons to appear in *Chancery*. There are two *Examiners* who are to examin Witnesses upon their Oaths in any suit on both sides. The *Cursitors Office* is to make out Original Writs, they were antiently called *Clerici de Cursu*. They are in Number 24, whereof each one hath certain *Counties* and *Cities* allotted to him. They are a Corporation of themselves, &c.

IV. EXCHEQUER

Within the Port or Entry into the Hall, on either side, are ascendings up into large Chambers without the Hall, adjoyning thereunto, wherein certain Courts be kept, namely on the Right hand, is the Court of *Exchequer*, which is so called, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought-Carpet*, covering the great Table in that Court, or else from the French word *Exchequer*, a Chess Board; because the *Accomptants* in that Office, were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are Tried all Causes that belong to the *King's Treasury* or *Revenue*, as touching *Accounts*, *Disbursements*, *Customs*, and all *Fines* imposed upon any Man. In this Court do Sit the *Lord Treasurer*, the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief Baron*, and Four other Learned Judges, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, and one other *Cursitor-Baron*, but the two first seldom Sit, and the five last seldom fail. The first

of

of these five is the Principal Judge of this Court which is a place of High Honour and Profit, he is styled *Lord Chief Baron*, is created by *Letters Patents* to hold this Dignity, *quam diu bene se gesserit* wherein he hath a more fixed Estate than the *Chief Justices* of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Estate for *Life*: In the absence of the *Lord Chief Baron*, the other three *Barons* supply his place, according to their Seniority; but the 5th is said to be *Cursitor* of the Court, and Administers the Oaths to the *Sheriffs*, *under-Sheriffs*, *Bayliffs*, *Searchers*, *Surveyors*, &c. of the Custom-House.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of *Law*, another of *Equity*, all Judicial proceedings according to *Law*, are *Coram Baronibus*, before the *Barons*; but the Court of *Equity* held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is, *Coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*, before the *Treasurer*, *Chancellor*, and *Barons*.

The Authority of this Court is of *Original Jurisdiction*, without any Commission. All the Twelve *Judges* belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in *Robes*, and *Square Caps* like *Doctors of Divinity*, because (as some say,) they were in old times most commonly *Clergy Men*.

There are divers Officers belonging to the upper *Exchequer*, as the *King's Remembrancer*, in whose Office are Eight Sworn *Clerks*. All Accounts pass there that concern the *King's Revenue*, for *Customs*, *Excise*, *Hearth-Money*, *Subsidies*, and all aids granted to the *King* in *Parliament*, and all other Accounts of what nature soever, concerning the *King's Revenue*, either *Certain* or *Casual*; all *Securities* whether by *Bond* or *Recognizances* to the *King* for any of His *Debts*, are taken here. All proceedings upon any *Statute*, by information for *Custom*, *Excises*, or any other *Penal Law*. All proceedings upon the said *Bonds* or *Recognizances*, or any other *Bonds* taken.

taken in the *King's Name* by Officers appointed thereunto, under the *Great Seal of England*, and transmitted into this Office for Recovery thereof. From whence Issue forth *Process*, to cause all Accountants to come in and Account, &c. This Office is in the *King's Gift*.

The Office of the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer* is to make *Process* against all *Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c.* for their Accounts, and many other things of Moment, as *Estreail Rules*, all *Charters* and *Letters Patents*, whereupon any Rents are reserved to the *King*. This also is in the *KING's Gift*.

The *Clerk of the Pipe* hath all the Accounts and Debts due to the *King*, drawn down out of the *Remembrancers Office*, and chargeth them down out of the *Remembrancers Office*, and chargeth them down in the *Great Roll or Pipe*, (and therefore probably called the *Pipe-Office*;) he hath under him Eight Sworn *Clerks*. Here Accountants have their *quiers est*, and here are made *Leases* of extended *Land*s.

The *Comptroller of the Pipe* writes out all *Summons* twice every Year, to the *High Sheriffs*, to Levy the *Farms* and *Debts* of the *Pipe*. He keeps a *Roll* of the *Pipe-Office* Accounts, whereby to discover any thing that shall be amiss.

In the Office of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileged Persons, as *Debtors* to the *King*, &c. are to have their Privilege to Plead, and be Impleaded, as to all matters at the *Common Law*. And the Proceedings are accordingly by *Declarations*, *Pleas*, and *Trials*, as at the *Common Law*, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is Required. In this Office are four Sworn *Attorneys*.

To the *Foreign Opposers Office*, all *Sheriffs* repair

paid to be by him opposed of their *Green-Wax*, and from thence is drawn down a Charge upon the *Sheriffs*, to the *Clerk of the Pipe*. This Office is kept in *Grays-Inn*.

The Office of the *Clerk of the Estreats*, is to receive every Term the *Estreats* or *Extracts* out of the Office of the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, and to write them out to be Levied for the *King*. Also to make *Schedules* for such *Summs* as are to be discharged.

The *Auditors of the Imprest*, Audit the Great accounts of the *King's Customs*, *Wardrobe*, *Mint*, *First Fruits* and *Tenths*, *Naval* and *Military Expenses*, *Moneys imprested*, &c.

The *Auditors of the Revenue*, Audit all the accounts of the *King's* other *Revenue*, that arise by *Aids* granted in *Parliament*.

The *Remembrancer of the first Fruits and Tenths*, takes all *Compositions*, for first *Fruits* and *Tenths*, and makes *Process* against such as pay not the same. This Office is kept in *Harron-Garden*, &c.

As to the other part of the *Exchequer*, where the *King's Revenue* is received and disbursed, the *Principal Officer* is the *Lord Treasurer*, whose place is sometimes (and is at this present) managed by *Commissioners*, appointed by His Majesty.

The next is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is an *Officer* of great *Account* and *Authority*. He hath a *Principal Power*, not only in the *Exchequer-Court*, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the *King's Revenue*; he hath the *Custody* of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He hath the *Gift* of the *Comptroller*, or *Clerk of the Pipe*, of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, of the *Clerk of the Nichils*, and of the *Seal of the Court*. He is also *under Treasurer*, and hath the *Gift* of the two *Prisors of the Court*. Then there are two *Chamberlains* of the *Exchequer*, in whose *Custody* are many *ancient Records*, *Leagues* and *Treaties*.

Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures; those antient Books called *Dooms-Day*, and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*. The former was six Years a making by *William* the Conqueror, and is a Cense or compute of all *England* as it was then, viz. all the Lands with the value and Owners, and Account of all Cities, Towns, Villages, Families, Men, Souldiers, Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, Rents, Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed. So that in Disputes about Taxes, this determined it without further controversie, as the Book of the *Great day of Doom* will then, (and therefore so called.) It is kept under three Locks, and not to be lookt into under 6 s. 8 d. And for every Line Transcribed, is to be paid 4 d.

The *Auditor of the Receipts*, is to File the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money Received, and to draw all Orders to be Signed by the Lord High *Treasurer*, for Issuing forth all Moneys by Vertue of the *Privy Seal*, which are Recorded and Lodged in his Office. He makes all *Debentures* to the several Persons who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions, by *Letters Patents*, from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for payment to the Tellers. He receives every Week the state of the Account of each Teller, and also Weekly certifies the whole to the Lord High *Treasurer*, who presently presents the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He takes the Tellers Account in Gross at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue; he is *Scriptor Talliarum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys received, disbursed and remaining.

There are four Tellers who Receive all Moneys due

due to the *King*, and thereupon throw down a Bill through a *Pipe* into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by the *Auditors Clerk*, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be Entred by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or his under *Clerk*, who Enters it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven by the two *Deputy-Chamberlains*, who have the *Seals*; and while the *Senior Deputy* reads one part, the *Junior* Examines the other part with the other two *Clerks*.

The *Clerk of the Pells*, Enters every *Tollers Bill* into a *Parchment of Skin*, (in *Latin Pells*, whence this Office hath its Name,) all *Receipts* and *Payments* for the *King*, for what cause, or by whomsoever, and is in Nature of a *Comptroller*, hath four *Clerks*, whereof one is for the *Inroitus*, and another for the *Exitus*. Moreover he is to make *Weekly* and half *Yearly Books*, both of the *Receipts* and *Payments* which are delivered to the *Lord Treasurer*.

He that Pays the *King* any *Moneys*, receives for his *Acquittance* a *Tally*; (so called from the *French Verb Tallier* to cut) that is, one half of a *Stick* cloven, with certain proportionable *Notches* thereon, expressive of the *Sum* from the said *Deputy Chamberlains*, who keep the other cloven part of the *Stick*, called the *Foyl*, and Delivers it to the *Tally-Joyners* on the other side of the *Exchequer*, who are also *Deputies* to the *Chamberlains*, and they joyn it with the *Foyl*, which agreeing, they give it their *Test*, and send it by an *Officer* of the own to the *Pipe*, where their *quietus est* is Ingrossed in *Parchment*.

In the Office of the *Deputy-Chamberlains* at *Westminster*, are preserved all the *Counterfoyls* of these *Tallies*, so exactly ranged by *Months* and *Years*, that they are to be presently found out, to

be joined with their respective Stock or Tally, when required, which proving true, they deliver it Attested for a Lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the great Roll; but in Case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished, by Fine and Imprisonment.

This Antient way of striking of Tallies hath been found, by long experience, to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented, for it is Morally impossible so to Falsifie or Counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it with the Counterfoyl, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the Cleaving, in the Longitude, Latitude, Natural growth or shape of the Counterfoyl; whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so done, but that they may be Counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original; shall not be able to know his own hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of Westminster.

There are two *Ushers*, whose Office it is to secure the *Exchequer* by Day and Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Paper, &c.

There is a Tally-Cutter, and four Messengers. This *Exchequer* is the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Court of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Before we come to treat of the High Court of *Parliament*, we will give an Account of the Court of the *Duchy of Lancaster*, kept at *Westminster-Hall*, on the left hand above Stairs, which takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue of that *Duchy*, which hath been long since Annexed to the Crown.

The

The Chief Judge of this Court, is the *Chancellor* of the *Dutchy*, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the *Dutchy*. To this Court belong divers other Officers. It is kept near the lower *Exchequer*, and at the Office of Sir Gilbert Gerrard at *Grays-Inn*.

Of the High Court of PARLIAMENT.

Sir Richard Baker tells us in his *Chronicle* that King Henry the I. instituted the Form of the High Court of *Parliament*: and that the first Council of this sort was held at *Salisbury*, on the 19th of April, and the 16th of his Reign, which is 560 and odd Years ago. Before the *Conquest*, the great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, the Convention or Meeting of the *Grandeas*, or Great Men, or else *Prelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Michel Gemot*, the great Assembly. After the *Conquest* it was called *Parlementum*, a French word derived of *Parler*, to talk together, consisting still only of the great Men of the Nation, till the afore-said King's Reign.

None but the King hath Authority to Summon a *Parliament*: In the King's absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni* in the King's Name, doth Summon a *Parliament*; and During the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

When the King of England is with His *Parliament*, in time of peace, He is then said to be in the height of His Royal Dignity, as well as when He is at the head of His Army in time of War.

He can with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons then do any thing in point of Enacting or Repealing Laws, *Legitimate* one that is born
Illegitimate,

Illegitimate, *Bastardize* one that is born *Legitimate*. He can make an *Infant of full Age*, make an *Alien* or *Foreigner* an *English Man*, can *Attaint* a *Man of Treason* when he is *Dead*, and when he is no more a *Man*, &c.

A *Parliament* is Summoned in manner following: About fourty Days before the *Parliament* doth Assemble, the *King* Issues out His *Writ* out of the *Chancery*, *cum advisamento Consilii sui*, with the advice of His Council, and the *Warrant* is, *per ipsum Regem & Consiliium*, by the *King* Himself and His Council.

The *King's Writ* (which is a short *Letter* or *Epistle*) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, commanding the Lords *Spiritual*, in *Fide & Dilectione*, in Faith and Love; and the Lords *Temporal*, *per fidem & allegantiam*, by their Faith and Allegiance, to appear at a certain time, and place; to Treat and give their Advice in some certain Important Affairs, concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other *Writs* are sent to the High *Sheriff* of each County, to Summon the People to Elect two *Knights* for each County, two *Citizens* for each City, and one or two *Burgesses* for each *Burrough*, according to *Statute*, *Charter*, or *Custom*.

In these Elections, antiently all the People had their *Votes*, and most *Votes* carried it, but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was Enacted by *Henry the VI.* that none should have any suffrage in the Election of *Knights* of the Shire, but such as were *Free-holders*, did Reside in the County, and had of Yearly Revenue 40 s. which till the discovery of Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 or 40 l. now.

The Persons Elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least *Esqs.* or *Gentlemen*, fit to be made *Knights*, as it is in the Statutes of

Henry

Henry the VI. they ought to be *de discretionibus Militibus & ad laborandum potentioribus*, of the discreetest *Knights*, and most able to endure Labour, of age, (*viz.* 21 Years at least,) and Experience, without *Rancor*, *Malice*, *Heat* and *Envy*, to be constant so as not to be swerved from *Right*, by *Fear*, *Reward*, or *Favour*, and in *Judgment* no respecters of Persons; of a ripe and good *Memory*, that remembring Perils past, they may prevent Dangers to come. They are to be Vigorous, Active and Temperate, and content to give their Attendance for Publick Good, with which they are Intrusted, Men of Noble Spirits and good Estates, to prevent their being Mercenary or Bribed, to betray their great Trust; Men well vers't in National and Political Affairs, and of Capacious Understandings, that so they might not be imposed upon, by the *Subtily* of such as would over-reach them. They ought also to be well acquainted with the Laws of the Land, and the Transactions of former *Parliaments*, in order to the Repeal of Old Laws; which though fit for the times they were made, may not be so for the present times, (the Circumstances of things being varied much from what they were, by divers Revolutions,) and to Enact New Laws for general Good. And indeed we have had of late *Parliaments* of this Character, Men of such brave *Spirits*, such *Sagacity*, *Prudence*, and *Integrity*, to promote the General Welfare of that Great Body Politick, whose Worthy Representatives they were, as have exceeded their Predecessors, and will hardly be out-done in succeeding times.

They ought to be Native *English* Men, or at least such as have been *Naturalized* by Act of *Parliament*. No *Alien* or *Denizen*, none of the twelve *Judges*, no *Sheriff* of a County, no *Ecclesiastical* Person that hath *curam animarum*, the cure (or care) of Souls, may be chosen to Serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

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This *Grand and Illustrious Senate*, Consists of the three great Estates of the Kingdom, (the King's most Excellent Majesty being the head,) viz. The *Prelates* and the *Peers* of the Realm, and the *Commons*; in which is such a Co-ordination of Power, such a Wholsom mixture betwixt *Prince* and *Commonalty*, during the time of Consultation, that they make but one Body Politique, their Results when they concur, being as so many Harmonious *Diapasons*, arising from the Touch of different Strings. This *Great Council* is the great *Bulwark* of the *English Liberty, Property, and Religion*, and the great *Bank* that keeps them from Slavery, and the Inundations of Tyrannical Incroachments, and unbounded *Will-Government*.

The People are lyable to no Laws but what they themselves make, and are subject to no *Contribution, Tax, Assessment, or Pecuniary Leveys* whatsoever, but what they themselves Vote, and Voluntarily yield to. For there all Degrees of People be Represented, the *Yeoman, Merchant, Tradesman, Mechanick, &c.* have their *inclusive Votes*, as well as the *Gentry, and Free-holders, their Burgessees, and Knights*.

The *House of Lords* consists of Eleven *Dukes*, whereof two are of the *Royal Family*, viz. the *Duke of York*, and *Prince Rupert*, then the *Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Privy Seal*, takes Place before all *Dukes* not of the *Royal Blood*.

There are two *Marquesses*, the *Lord High Chamberlain of England, the Lord Steward of the King's Household, and the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household* (in respect of their Offices) takes place of all *Earls*, who at present are in Number, (viz. such as may Sit in the *House of Lords*) 64. Then there are 7 *Viscounts*, and 60 *Barons*, (according to the Printed List of the last *Parliament* that met at

Oxford,

Oxford March 21. this present Year 1681.) Then there are two *Archbishops*, and twenty four *Bishops*, so that the whole Number may be about 176, some of which *Lords* are under Age, some Employed abroad by the *King*, some Sick or Infirm: so that the ordinary Number that Sits, (besides the *Peers* in the *Tower*, and such as are Excluded by *Act of Parliament for Recusancy, &c.*) may be about one hundred.

The *House of Commons* consists of two *Knights* for each of the 40 *Shires* in *England*, being 80. One for each *County* in *Wales*, being 12 *Knights*. Two for each of the 25 *Cities* in *England*, and four for *London*, in all 52. Sixteen *Barons* for the *Cinque-Ports*. Two *Burgesses* for each of the two *Universities*. About 330 *Burgesses*, for 168 *Burroughs* in *England*, of which, some few send but one *Burgess* a piece. Lastly, of twelve *Burgesses*, (*viz.* one for one *Burrough* in each *County* of *Wales*, so that the Total, according to the aforesaid List, is 513. Of which many are absent, sometimes by permission of the *House* upon business, or because of Sicknes, &c.

The Number of the Parliament Men, that each County sends, are as followeth:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| 1. <i>Bedfordshire.</i> | 4 | 12. <i>Essex.</i> | 8 |
| 2. <i>Berkshire.</i> | 9 | 13. <i>Glocestershire.</i> | 8 |
| 3. <i>Buckinghamshire.</i> | 14 | 14. <i>Herefordshire.</i> | 8 |
| 4. <i>Cambridgeshire.</i> | 6 | 15. <i>Hartfordshire.</i> | 6 |
| 5. <i>Cheshire.</i> | 4 | 16. <i>Huntingtonshire.</i> | 4 |
| 6. <i>Cornwall.</i> | 44 | 17. <i>Kent.</i> | 10 |
| 7. <i>Cumberland.</i> | 6 | 18. <i>Lancashire.</i> | 14 |
| 8. <i>Derbyshire.</i> | 4 | 19. <i>Leicestershire.</i> | 4 |
| 9. <i>Devonshire.</i> | 26 | 20. <i>Lincolnshire.</i> | 12 |
| 10. <i>Dorsetshire.</i> | 20 | 21. <i>Middlesex.</i> | 8 |
| 11. <i>Durham.</i> | 4 | 22. <i>Monmouthshire.</i> | 3 |
| | | 23. <i>Norfolk.</i> | |

| | | | |
|---|----|---------------------|----|
| 23. Norfolk. | 12 | 32. Staffordshire. | 10 |
| 24. Northamptonshire. | 9 | 33. Suffolk. | 16 |
| 25. Northumberland. | 8 | 34. Surrey. | 14 |
| 26. Nottinghamshire. | 8 | 35. Sussex. | 20 |
| 27. Oxfordshire. | 9 | 36. Warwickshire. | 6 |
| 28. Rutland. | 2 | 37. Westmorland. | 4 |
| 29. Shropshire. | 12 | 38. Wiltshire. | 34 |
| 30. Somersetshire. | 18 | 39. Worcestershire. | 9 |
| 31. Southampton, Or, Southamptonshire. | 26 | 40. Yorkshire. | 30 |

BARONS of the CINQUE-PORTS.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Port of Hastings. | 2 | Port of Hith. | 2 |
| Town of Winchelsey. | 2 | Port of Dover. | 2 |
| Town of Rye. | 2 | Port of Sandwich. | 2 |
| Port of new Romney. | 2 | Port of Seaford. | 2 |

W A L E S.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| 1. Anglesey. | 1 | Town of Flint. | 1 |
| Bewmaris. | 1 | 8. Glamorgan. | 1 |
| 2. Brecon. | 1 | Town of Cardiff. | 1 |
| Town of Brecon. | 1 | 9. Merioneth. | 1 |
| 3. Cardigan. | 1 | 10. Pembroke. | 1 |
| Town of Cardigan. | 1 | Town of Haverford- | 1 |
| 4. Carmarthen. | 1 | west. | 1 |
| Town of Carmarthen. | 1 | Town of Pembroke. | 1 |
| 5. Carnarvan. | 1 | 11. Montgomery. | 1 |
| Town of Carnarvan. | 1 | Town of Montgome- | 1 |
| 6. Denbigh. | 1 | ry. | 1 |
| Town of Denbigh. | 1 | 12. Radnor. | 1 |
| 7. Flint. | 1 | Town of Radnor. | 1 |

The Barons of the Cinque-Ports, are at this Day, only as Burgesses in Parliament, yet they are still called Barons, after the antient manner, because heretofore they got Renown by their Exploits at Sea, in defending

defending the Kingdom, in Memory whereof, they have yet the privilege to send *Burgesses*, to bear the *Cloth of State* over the *King's Head* on the day of His *Coronation*, and to Dine that Day in the *King's* presence.

The Writ or Summons to the *Sheriff*, for Election of Members to Serve in the *House of Commons*, runs to this purpose :

The *KING* to the *Sheriff*, &c. Greeting.

“ **W** Hereas by the Advice and Assent of our
 “ Council, for certain arduous and ur-
 “ gent Affairs concerning Us, the State and Defence
 “ of our Kingdom of England, and the Church of
 “ England, We have Ordained a certain Parliament
 “ of Ours, to be held at this Our City of ———
 “ the ——— Day of ——— next Ensuing, and
 “ there to have Conference, and to Treat with the
 “ Prelates, Great Men and Peers of Our said King-
 “ dom; We command and strictly enjoin you, that
 “ making Proclamation at Our next County Court,
 “ after the Receipt of this Our Writ, to be holden
 “ the day and Place aforesaid, you cause two Knights
 “ girt with Swords, the most fit and discreet of the
 “ County aforesaid, and of every City of that County
 “ two Citizens; of every Burrough, two Burgesses,
 “ of the discreetest and most sufficient, to be freely
 “ and indifferently chosen, by them who shall be pre-
 “ sent at such Proclamation, according to the Tenor
 “ of the Statutes in that Case made and provided;
 “ and the Names of the said Knights, Citizens and
 “ Burgesses so chosen, to be inserted in certain In-
 “ dentures, to be then made between you and those
 “ that shall be present at such Election, whether the
 “ Parties so Elected be present or absent, and shall
 “ make them to come at the said Day and Place;
 “ so that the said Knights for themselves, and the
 “ County

" County aforesaid, and the Citizens and the Bur-
 " gesses for themselves and the Commonalty of the
 " said Cities and Boroughs may have severally from
 " them, full and sufficient Power, to do, and to con-
 " sent to those things, which then by the Favour of
 " GOD, shall happen to be Ordained by the Common
 " Council of Our said Kingdom, concerning the bu-
 " sinesses aforesaid, so that the business may not by
 " any means remain undone for want of such Pow-
 " er, or by reason of the improvident Election of the
 " foresaid Knights, Citizens and Burgesses: But
 " we will not in any Case that you, or any other Sher-
 " riff of Our said Kingdom, shall be Elected, and
 " at the Day and Place aforesaid, the said Election
 " being made in a full County Court, you shall cer-
 " tify without Delay unto Us, in Our Chancery un-
 " der your Seal, and the Seals of them who shall be
 " present at the Election, sending back unto Us the
 " other part of the Indenture aforesaid, affixed to
 " these presents, together with the Writ. Witness
 " Our Self at, &c.

The King is in the fence of Law the Fountain
 of Justice, He is Lord Chief Justice of England,
 and therefore all the Laws of the Realm are called
 His Laws; for He is *Caput, principium, & finis Par-*
liamenti, (that is, the head, beginning, and end of
Parliament,) and nothing can have the Force of a
 Law, but what has His *Regal Assent*.

The highest Court of Judicature in England, is
 the House of Lords in Parliament, who are assisted
 with the most Grave and Eminent Lawyers of
 England, both in Common and Civil Law, who are
 only Ministerial there, and have no Voices; but to
 give their Opinions in matters of Law which become
 doubtful.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and most
 Honorable Court, all other Courts and Persons that
 are

are Subjects of *England*, are accountable for all *Crimes* not properly Tryable, Remediable, or Punishable in other inferiours Courts of Justice, and to this Court all last Appeals are made, from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal, but to a succeeding Parliament; and this Supreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the *King* and *House of Lords*, and at the Bar of this High Court may the *House of Commons*, as the *Grand Inquest of the Nation*, Impeach the *Highest Subject of England*, whether of the *Clergy* or of the *Laity*, and prosecute them till it come to a Sentence.

All Members of *Parliament*, both *Lords* and *Commons*, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are priviledged with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all *Attachments* and *Imprisonments*, for *Debts*, *Trespases*, *Account*, or *Covenant*, all the time that they are on the way to the Place of *Parliament*, all the time that they tarry there, and return *Eundo*, *Morando*, & *ad propria redeundo*, but not from Arrests for *Treason*, *Felony*, or *breach of the Peace*.

The place of Meeting for this High and Honorable Assembly, is in whatsoever *City*, *Town*, or *House*, the *King* pleaseth; but most usually at *Westminster*. All the *Lords* Sit in a fair Room by themselves, and the *Commons* not far from them in another Fair Room, heretofore the antient Free Chapel of *St. Stephen*.

The *King*, as oft as he comes, (which is usually at the opening of *Parliaments*, passing of *Bills*, or *Solemn Debates*) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either hand, sit none but the *King's Children*.

On the *King's* right hand is a Seat for the Prince
H 2 of

of *Wales*, on His left hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the *King's* right hand next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the two *Archbishops*, next below on another Form, the *Bishops* of *London*, *Durham* and *Winchester*.

Upon other Forms, on the same side, the rest of the *Bishops* sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the *King's* left hand, upon Forms are placed the Lord *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President* of the *King's* Council, the Lord *Privy Seal*, if they are *Barons*, above all *Dukes*, except those of the *Royal Family*; if they are not *Barons*, then they Sit uppermost on the *Wool-sacks*.

On the same side Sit the *Dukes*, *Marquesses*, and *Earls*, according to their Creations. Upon the first Form, across the House below the *Wool-sacks*, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Forms the *Barons*, all in Order.

The Lord *Chancellor* or *Keeper* (if the *King* be present,) stands behind the Cloth of *Estate*, otherwise sits on the first *Wool-sack*, thwart the Chair of *State*, his Great *Seal* and *Mace* by him, he is Lord *Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Wool-sacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the *King's Council at Law*, the *Masters of Chancery*; who being not *Barons*, have no suffrage by Voice in *Parliament*, but only sit (as was said,) to give Advice when required.

The Reason of their sitting upon *Wool-sacks*, is thought to be to put them in mind of the Great Importance of our *Woollen Manufactories*, which is the *Grand Staple Commodity* of *England*, and so not to be by any means neglected.

On the Lowermost *Wool-sack* are placed the *Clerk* of the *Crown*, and *Clerk* of the *Parliament*, whereof the former is concern'd in all *Writs* of
Par-

Parliament, and *Pardons* in *Parliament*. The other Recordeth *all things* done in *Parliament*, and keepeth the *Records* of the same. This Clerk hath also two *Clerks* under him, who kneel behind the same *Woolsack*, and write thereon.

Without the *Bar* of the *Lords House*, sits the *King's* first Gentleman Usher, called the *Black-Rod*, from a *Black-staff* he carries in his hand, under whom is a Yeoman Usher that waits at the Door within, a *Cryer* without, and a *Serjeant* at Mace, always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the *King* is present with His Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered. The *Judges* stand till the *King* gives them leave to sit. When the *King* is absent, the *Lords* at their entrance do Reverence to the *Chair of State*, as is or should be done by all that enter into the *King's Presence Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be covered, till the *Chancellor* or *Keeper* signifies unto them the leave of the *Lords*. The *King's Council*, and *Masters of Chancery* sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The *Commons* in their House sit Promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the *Clerk* of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes, (as the *Lords* ever had,) but wear every one what he fancyeth most.

The time of Sitting in *Parliament*, is on any day in the Morning, or before Dinner. When the day prefixed by the *King* in His *Writs* of Summons is come, the KING usually in his *Royal Robes*, with His Crown on His Head, declares the cause of their being Assembled, in a short Speech, leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who then stands behind His MAJESTY; the *Commons* in the mean time standing bare at the *Bar* of the *Lords House*, who are Comanded to chuse then a *Speaker*, which

without the KING's Command they may not do; whereupon they Return to their own House, and choose one of their own *Members*, whom they present on another Day to the KING; and being approved of by His MAJESTY, sitting in His Chair, and all the *Lords* in their *Scarlet Robes*, he makes a modest refusal, which not allowed, he Petitioneth His Majesty, That the *Commons* may have, during their Sitting,

1. *A free Access to His Majesty.*
 2. *A freedom of Speech in their own House.*
 3. *Freedom from Arrests.*
- Which the King Grants.

Before they enter upon Affairs, all the *Members* of the House of *Commons* take the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*, in the presence of an *Officer*, appointed by the KING. And since the *Papists* have been found (by the Wisdom of the KING and *Parliament*) to be Plotting and Contriving to introduce the pretended Supremacy of their *Pope*, and inslave the Nation to their Tyrannical Anti-spiritual Jurisdiction, by Horrid Projections, Plots, Intrigues, &c. to prevent any such from Voting in either House, it was thought meet, (though no Oaths can bind such who profess the Impious Doctrine of *Equivocation*,) that all are to declare their Opinion against the Doctrines of *Transubstantiation*, *Invocation* and *Adoration* of *Saints*, the *Sacrifice of the Mass*: which Test, the *Lords* also are Obligated to take in their House, before they can Sit and Debate upon any Affair.

The *Lords House* hath a power not only in Making and Repealing Laws, but also in *tractando* & *Consilium impendendo*, (that is, in Treating and Counselling, &c.) as the words of the Writ are; also in Judging of Controversies, Judging in the Arraignment

raignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates in Illegal proceeding in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*. No *Papist* is to Sit, or have Suffrage in the *Lords House*.

The *Lords*, in case of necessary or unavoidable absence, may make their *Proxies* to Vote in their place, after License obtained under the KING's Signet.

The *Commons* (as was said,) have a power in Making and Repealing Laws: they have a *Negative Voice*, as the KING and *Lords* have; for nothing can pass into a Law without the joint concurrence of the King and both Houses. Bills for Levying of Mony upon the Subject, begin in the *House of Commons*, because the greater part of the same arises from them. The *Commons* have a power to Supplicate and propose Laws, and (as before,) to Impeach publick *Delinquents* of the Higheſt Quality that are Subjects; for they are the Grand *Inquest* of the Nation, and are to present Publick Grievances to be Redressed, and *Delinquents* to be punished.

To this end the *Lords* sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, they Swear and Examine Witnesses, and at last pass Sentence; the Members of the *House of Commons* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Though every Member of the *House of Commons* is chosen to Serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he Serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other; his power is absolute to consent or dissent.

They are to make it their special care to promote the good of that County, City, or Borough, for which they Serve; so as that, no particular benefit may interfere with, or be prejudicial to the Good of the whole Kingdom.

The *Lords* are to bear their own Charges, because they Represent only themselves. The *Commons* usually had their Reasonable expences. In the 17 of *Ed. II.* they had Ten Groats for *Knights*, and Five Groats for *Burgesses* a day, and not long after, Four *s.* a day for Dubbed *Knights*, and Two *s.* for all others, which in those days, as appears by the Prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, above Twenty times more than it is now. So that some decayed *Boroughs* finding the expence heavy, Petitioned that they might not be obliged to send *Burgesses* to *Parliament*, and so were *Unburgessed*, &c.

It is the Practice of each House to debate all publick Affairs, relating to the general or particular Welfare, of the Kingdom or Subject. And every *Parliament* may get a *Bill* drawn, and give it to the *Speaker*, or *Clerk* of the *Parliament*, to be presented in convenient time. Whatsoever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing and called a *Bill*, which being read in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected, or else allowed to be Debated, and then it is Committed to a certain Number of the House, presently Nominated, and called a *Committee*. After it hath been Amended, and twice Read two several Days in the House, it is *Ingrossed*, that is, Written Fair in a Parchment, and Read the Third time another day, and then (if in the *Lords House*) the *Chancellor*, or (if in the *House of Commons*,) the *Speaker* demands if they will have it put to the question, whether, a *Law* or no *Law*? If the Major part be for it, there is Written on the *Bill* by the *Clerk* (of the *Lords House*,) *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, ————— or (of the *House of Commons*,) *Soit baille aux Communes*, retaining the Antient Custom, which was to speak in *French*.

When the *Speaker* finds divers *Bills* prepared to be put to the Question, he gives Notice the day before,

before, that to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the passing, or third Reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.

If a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed during that Session. All Bills sent by the Commons to the Lords House, are usually attended (to shew their respect) with several of their Members, and as they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that's to present the Bill maketh three profound Reverences, and delivers it to the Lord Chancellor, who comes down to the Bar to receive it.

A Bill sent by the Lords to the Commons is usually by some of the Masters of *Chancery*, or some other whose seat is on the *Wool-sacks* (and by none of the Members) who coming up to the Speaker, bow thrice, and deliver it to him, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be taken into Consideration. If it pass that House, then is Written on it, *Les Communes ont assentez*.

When any Member of the House of Commons speaks to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker; then if what he Delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to Answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent in a Dispute between two talkative persons.

Also if a Bill be debating in the House, no man may speak to it in one day, above once. If any one speak words of offence which the House takes cognizance of as such, he is called to the Bar, and sometimes sent to the *Tower*. The *Speaker* is not allowed to persuade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative, nor to Vote, except the House be equally Divided. In *Committees*, though of the whole House, it is allowed to Speak and Reply as often as they please.

In the *House of Lords* they give their *Suffrages* or Votes, beginning at the lowest *Baron*, and so to

the highest Peer in order, every one Answering apart [*Content, or Not content.*]

In the *House of Commons*, they Vote by *Yea's*, and *No's*, and if it be doubtful which is the greater Number, then the *Yea's* are to go forth, and the *No's* sit still, *because these are content with their present condition, without any addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire*; and then some are appointed to Number them: But at a Committee, though it be of the whole House, (as it is sometimes) the *Yea's* go on one side, and the *No's* on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they of the other House Demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House Meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, and the Commons standing bare: the business is then debated; If they agree not, it is *Null'd*; if they do agree, it *Passes*.

When *Bills* have pass both Houses, they are presented to his *Majesty* for his *Royal assent*, who comes in his *Robes* with the *Crown* on his *Head*, and being Seated in his Chair of State, (the Lords being all in their *Robes*,) the *Clerk of the Crown* reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the *Clerk of the Parliament*, according to his Instructions from the *King* (who before hath maturely considered each Bill) pronounceth the *Royal assent*. If it be a *Publick Bill*, the Answer is (*Le Roy le veut*,) and then that Bill becomes a Law. If a *Private Bill*, the Answer is (*Soit fait comme el est desire*,) If it be a *Publick Bill* which the *King* likes not, then the Answer is, (*Le Roy s'avisera*) which is taken for an absolute Denial, in a more Civil way, and that Bill wholly null'd: So that nothing but what the *King* confirms by his *Royal Assent*, hath the force of a Law.

The King can by Commission granted to some of His Nobles, give His Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Monies given to His Majesty, then the Answer is, (*Le Roy remercie ses Loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*) which is an ancient Ceremony of *Thanking the Subjects for parting with their Money.*

The Bill for the King's General Pardon hath but one Reading in either House, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it; so the Bill of Subsidies granted by the Clergy Assembled in Convocation for the same Reason. When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus, (*Les Prelates, Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parliament Assemblez au nom de tous vos autre Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & Congue.*

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry 7. were Passed and Enrolled in French, now in English. The stile runs thus; *Be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, &c.*

When it pleases the King, the Parliament is *Adjourned, Prorogued, or Dissolved*, thus:

Adjournments are usually made in the Lords House, by the Lord Chancellor in the King's name, to what other day and place the King pleases; and then all things already Debated and Read in one or both Houses, may be *resumed*, because they continue in the same State they were in before, to the next Meeting.

When the Parliament is *Prorogued* there is a *Session*, and then all Bills and Debates must begin anew, at the re-assembling of the Parliament.

The *Speaker* of the House of Commons, upon notice given that it is the King's pleasure, that that House shall also Adjourn, doth say with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.*

When the King *Prorogues* or *Dissolves* the Parliament, He commonly comes in Person to the House of Lords in his *Robes*, with the *Crown* on his Head, and sends (by the *Usher* of the *Black-Rod*) for all the House of Commons, to the Bar of that House, and after the King's Answer to each Bill signified as aforesaid, his Majesty usually makes a Solemn Speech, the Lord Chancellor another, and the Speaker of the House of Commons a Third. Then the Lord Chancellor by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the *Parliament Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

The King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death doth happen, during the Sitting of the Parliament, it is *ipso facto* Dissolved.

IV. *Sommerfet-House* in the Strand is the *Queens Palace*. In the Year 1549. *Edward Duke of Sommerfet* Uncle to *Edward the 6th*, and Lord *Protector*, pulled down several adjoyning Buildings to make him a Mansion-House there, the Stones of which Houses, and some other more remote Buildings which he demollished, were converted to this Spacious and Beautiful Palace; of which we cannot add much more, but that it was the Fatal place, where the wicked *Romish* Assassins (prompted by Hell and their accursed Principles,) most barbarously Murdered that Noble Patriot and never to be forgotten Knight, Sir EDMOND-BERRY GOD-FREY, on Saturday the 12th of October, 1678. The Bloody Villains being enraged at the Discovery of their Execrable Plot, in which this brave Gentleman was very active, made him a Sacrifice to their Revenge, so that he may be truly stiled the *Martyr of the English Protestant Interest*, and deserves
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a *Memorial* in all Loyal Christian Hearts. The Narrative is published at large, to which we refer our Reader; only we cannot omit his Majesties Royal act, who so resented this Abominable Villany, that he issued his Proclamation the 20th of October, promising 500 l. to the Discoverer, and a Pardon if one of the Malefactors; and another soon after promising on the word of a King, not only the said Reward of 500 l. but such care for the Security of the Discoverer as he could in Reason propose; upon which Captain *William Bedlow* (since Dead,) and Mr. *Miles Praunce*, a *Silver-smith* in *Princes-street*, (which last confessed to have been in the Fact,) made the Discovery; and upon their clear and undoubted Evidence, three of the Wretches were Executed, viz. *Green*, *Berry*, and *Hill*, the rest fled from Justice, but cannot escape *Divine Vengeance*.

Having spoken of these principal *Palaces*, it may be expected that we should speak something of the Great and Famous Houses of the Nobility, which are very many and Magnificent, not yielding to any in *Europe*; as *Clarendon-House*, which for Situation, stately Architecture, spacious solid uniform Structure, is admirable; *Berkley-House*, *Wallingford-House*, *Northumberland-House*, *Salisbury* and *Worcester Houses*, *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Newport*, *Montague* and *Southampton Houses*, and indeed most Houses of the great Peers: But the brevity of our Volume will not admit a large Description, only in General we shall say something of them in the Section that Treats of the Fire, Anno 1666. and the Rebuilding of the City.

S E C T. 5.

Of Exchanges and Publick-Halls.

THE *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhil-Ward*, was Erected in the Year 1566, just one hundred Years before it was Burnt, in this manner.

Certain Houses upon *Cornhil*, containing Eighty Households, were purchased by the City of *London* for above 3532 *l.* which they sold for 478 *l.* to such as would take them down and carry them away. Then the Ground or Plot was made plain at the Charges of the City, and Possession thereof was given to Sir *Thomas Gresham* Knight, a Noble Merchant, and Agent to *Queen Elizabeth*, by certain Aldermen in the name of the whole, for to Build an Exchange thereon for Merchants to Assemble. On the 7th of June he laid the first Stone in the Foundation, being accompanied with some Aldermen, where every one of them laid a piece of Gold, which the Work-men took up; The Work was advanced with such Expedition, that in November, 1567, it was finished, and afterwards in the presence and by the special Command of the *Queen*, it was Proclaimed by a Herald, and with sound of Trumpet named, *The ROYAL EXCHANGE*. It was Built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid *Burse* (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*. The *Burse* for Merchants was kept before in *Lumbarde-street*.

In the great and dismal Conflagration, *Anno* 1666. the *Royal Exchange* was consumed; But it is since Rebuilt in a far more stately and Magnificent manner, of excellent *Portland Stone*, almost as durable as *Marble*, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a *Front*, a *Turret*, and for

for *Arch-work*, that it surpasseth all other *Burses* in *Europe*.

The Form is Quadrangular, with a large Paved Court where the Merchants Meet, it is *Quadratum Oblongum*, an Oblong square, and on each side are stately Galleries or *Portico's* Checquered with a smooth and delicate Stone-Pavement, the Arches supported with strong Stone Pillars, where in case of Rain or extream Heat, the greatest part may be sheltered. The whole Fabrick cost above 50000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of London, and the other by the Company of Merchants: And to reimburse them, there are to be let 190 Shops above-stairs, at 20 *l. per annum*, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below on the several sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars underground, so that it must needs be the richest piece of Ground in the World. For,

The Exact Dimensions of the Ground whereon this Goodly Fabrick is Erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West, and little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, yet producing above 4000 *l.* Yearly Rent.

The New Exchange on the Strand was called Durham-House, Built by Thomas Hatfield Bishop of Durham, who being made Bishop of that See, Anno 1549. continued so 36 Years. It was a very Capacious Edifice, on the North side stood a row of Thatcht low Stables, which the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Salisbury, then Lord High Treasurer of England, purchased and pulled down, Erecting in the room thereof, at his own Charge, a very goodly and beautiful Building, with Cellars underneath, and a Walk fairly Paved above it, with Rows of Shops, and the like above stairs.

The first Stone was laid the 10th of June 1608, and it was finished in November following. The Shops

Shops above and under were curiously adorn'd, and in April following the Earl Invited King James, the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, to come thither, who came attended with many of the Nobility, whereafter a Rich Banquet the King named it Britains Burse.

There are also two *Exchanges* more, viz. The Middle Exchange, and *Exeter Exchange*, which last was lately built; in both which Goods are sold, as at the Royal Exchange.

Having done with *Exchanges* we shall proceed to the *Publick Halls* of Companies.

As for the Great *Guild-Hall*, for Orders sake the Reader is referred to the *Section* in the *Chapter* of *Government* that Treats of *Courts*. And as for the *Publick-Halls* of Companies, the Reader is also Referred to the Third *Section* of the 5th Chap. that Treats of the *Respective Corporations*.

S E C T. 6.

Of Colleges and Inns of Courts.

THIS RENOWNED CITY may not unfitly be stiled an *University*, for all *Liberal Arts* and *Sciences* are here Taught and Profest. Here is *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick* Read; the *Municipal* or *Common-Laws* of the Nation Taught, and *Degrees* taken therein, which can be said in no other Nation: Here a man may Learn all sorts of *Languages*, all the Branches and Parts of the *Mathematicks*, and the *Military Art*, whatsoever is necessary to make an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman thoroughly accomplished, in *Geography*, *Cosmography*, *Chronology*, *History*, *Hydrography*, *Navigation*, *Arithmetick* of all sorts, *Vulgar*, *Instrumental*, *Decimal*, *Algebraical*, or *Geometry*, *Astronomy*,

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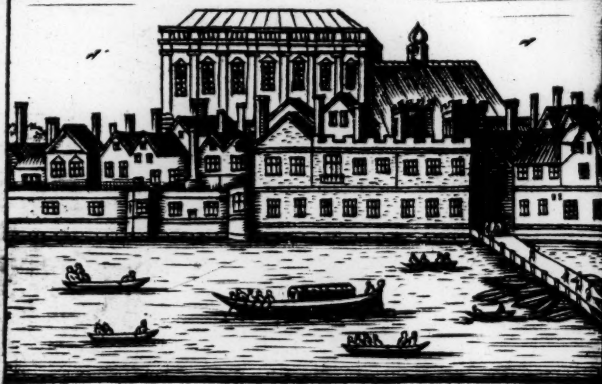
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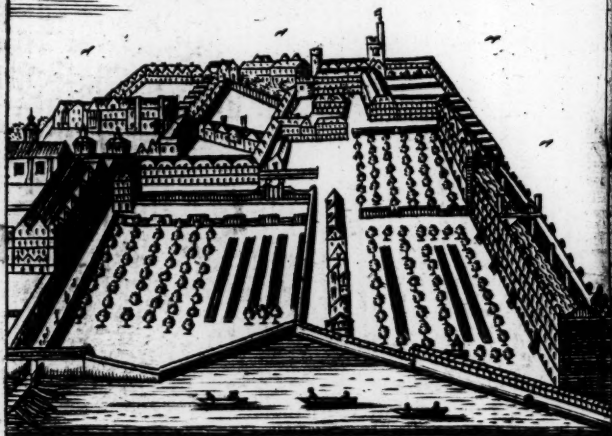
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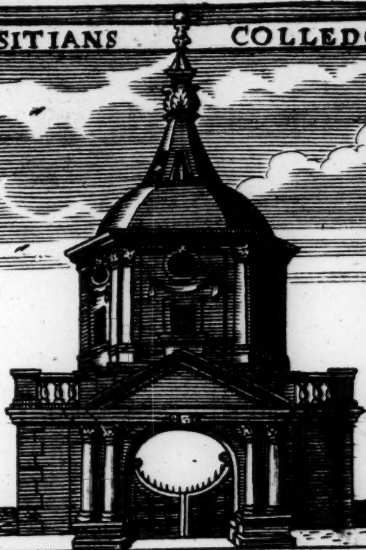


THE TEMPLE



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nomy, Fortification, Gunnery, Gaging, &c. Brachygraphy or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, all sorts of Musick, Vocal and Instrumental, Fire-works of all kinds, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture or Ingravine, Heraldry, Architecture, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and indeed any thing that may be nam'd of European Art, whether Liberal or Mechanick, may be here Learnt with most exquisite Curiosity.

But that which is to be most commended as the chief Blessing is, that this Famous City excells all other in this World for *number* of Pious and Godly Protestant Christians, of Reverend, Godly and Learned Divines, and Ministers, who Preach the Gospel in order to its propagation in the Power and Truth thereof; Men eminent for ability in all sorts of Learning, and for Piety and Holiness in their Lives and Conversations; such Examples, as very well second their Preaching. (Which is spoke not to boast of any humane perfection, as meritorious, nor to magnifie any without cause, nor including universals, because some that take that Sacred Function upon them prove otherwise, but is represented as a motive to provoke the Inhabitants to thankfulness for so great a Mercy, and to make a seasonable and profitable Improvement of the Blessing, lest their Candle be removed.)

In a few words it may be said of this City (in allusion to what is spoken, *Rev. 22. 11.* — *He which is filthy, let him be filthy still, — and he that is holy, let him be holy still;*) That whosoever has a mind to Associate himself with sincere, pious Christians, may have the opportunity to do so as much as can be desired, and such as are driven by the impetuosity of irregular and too much prevailing evils, may find (which ought to be lamented, and if it may be, restrain'd) Companions in all sorts of wickedness, which is not mentioned by way of disparagement.

agement to any individual, much less to the City (which is certainly better Govern'd than any in the World,) and more free from those vile Debaucheries so extraordinarily frequent in other great Cities; but as a check to those licentious persons, that (when they would act the parts of ill persons) Resort to the Suburbs without the Jurisdiction of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. It is indeed admirable to see what Order is kept, and with that Harmony, so that upon any extraordinary occasion a civil man may walk any hour in the night, giving good words and a good account to the well order'd and regular Watches, &c. But of this more in the Chapter of Government.

Of Gresham-College.

The same Noble Merchant and Citizen of London, Sir Thomas Gresham (of whom we spoke before) that gave the *Royal Exchange*, and Built *Alms-houses* in *Broadstreet*, that gave considerable sums of Money to be distributed quarterly for ever to five *Prisons* and four *Hospitals* in and about this City, Built *Gresham-College*, and endowed it with the Revenue of the *Royal Exchange*, of which he gave one Moity to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors, and the other Moity to the Right Worshipful Company of *Mercers* in trust, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come four able Persons to Read *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*, and to allow each of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year. And that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able men, to Read *Civil-Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, each of which to have also, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year, which Lectures are to be Read every Day in the Week (except the Lords Day) in Term-time, in the Morning in *Latine*, and in the After-

Afternoon the same in *English*, except the *Musick* Lecture, which is to be read only in *English*. There was also within these few Years a *Mechanick* Lecture for *Natural Philosophy*, instituted by a worthy Gentleman, Sir *John Cutler*, with a Salary for the Reader of 50 *l. per annum*, to be read at the time and place where the *Royal Society* shall meet.

Of the *Charter-House*, called *Sutton's Hospital*, where are 80 decay'd Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, with a Governor and Chaplain; 44 Scholars, with a Master and Usher, plentifully maintained in Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. living in a Collegiate manner, with much neatness and handsomeness, the 44 Scholars (when fit for the Universities) being to receive an Allowance of 20 *l. a Year* for eight Years after their Reception there, out of the Revenue of this Colledge. And such as are fit for Trades, a considerable Sum to bind them Apprentices; where there are also all meet Officers, as a *Physician*, *Apothecary*, *Steward*, *Cooks*, *Butlers*, &c. with competent Salaries; we have spoke largely already in the *Section of Hospitals*, to which we refer.

Of Sion Colledge.

This Colledge stands not far from *Cripplegate* in *Cripplegate-Ward*, where there was in ancient Times a House of Nuns. This being in great decay, *William Elsing* Mercer, anno 1329. 3 E. 3. began in the place thereof the Foundation of an *Hospital* for one hundred blind men, to which he gave two Houses of a considerable value. But 'twas anno 1332. made a Priory for Canons Regular, and in the same place there was at last a Colledge erected by *Thomas White* Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, and a part thereof to be for 20 poor People, 10 Men, and 10 Women. To perform all this, (besides several Sums
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of money, and considerable yearly Revenues given by the said Doctor *White*, to pious and charitable Uses in 'divers places) he gave 3000 *l.* to purchase and build this Colledge; and for the maintenance of those Poor, he settled 120 *l.* a year for ever, and 40 *l.* a year for four plentiful Dinners for the Clergy that shall meet there, who are to have four *Latin* Sermons, one at the beginning of every quarter.

In this Colledge is a fair spacious *Library* built by *John Sympson* Rector of *St. Olaves Hart-street, London*, and one of the said Doctor *White's* Executors, who fitted it with Wainscot, Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other necessary and useful Ornaments, befitting the place, at his own charge. This *Library* is well furnished with choice Books of all sorts, but chiefly such as are useful for Divines, and that by the bounty of several Benefactors. This Colledge felt the Rage of the great Fire, *anno* 1666. but it is very handsomely repaired; and the damage of the *Library*, which was very great, made up. It receives increase every year, by the Legacies or Gifts of worthy Persons, and the Piety of good Authors, who commonly bestow one Book of what they publish, especially of Subjects that are Voluminously handled, upon this Colledge, where they are Chain'd up, and kept very well; which is a very good work, much tending to the advancement of Learning. Here any Student may repair at seasonable hours, morning and afternoon, and may study six hours in a day without interruption, and may enter himself a Member, if he pleases, paying Half a Crown to the *Library-Keeper*, and Twelve-pence to the Person that sweeps and keeps it clean. To conclude, it is extraordinary useful, especially for the poorer sort of Students, who cannot purchase a necessary store of Books for their own use. And I could heartily wish, that some of our learned men who are of brave, publick, and generous minds, would examine wherein it is deficient, and set on foot some

Medium to furnish it better, especially with *Mathematical*, *Physical*, *Common* and *Civil Law-Books*, of all which there are many of our Modern Writers have Treated more Exquisitely, than any of their Predecessors.

Of the Colledge of Physicians.

In this Renowned City, there is a Colledge or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Priviledges, whereby no man, though a Graduate in Physick of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, may without Licence under the said Colledge Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the said City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine and Imprison any Offenders; in that and divers other Particulars, can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholsom, and well made, whereby they are freed from all troublesom Offices, as to serve upon *Juries*, to be *Constables*, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of this Colledge may practise *Chyrurgery* if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a Colledge in *Knight- rider-street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the end of *Amen-Corner*, whereon the Famous Dr. *Harvey*, anno 1562, at his own proper charge did erect a magnificent Structure both for Library and a Publick Hall, and for the meeting of the several Members of this Society, endowed the same with his whole In- heri-

heritance, which he resigned up while he was living and in health, part of which he Assigned for an Anniversary Harangue, to commemorate all their Benefactors, and exhort others to follow their good Example, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the Worthy Company.

This Goodly Edifice was burnt Anno 1666, and the Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of the College, have purchased with their own Monies, a Fair piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they have raised a very Magnificent Edifice.

Of this Colledge there is a *President*, four *Censors*, and eight *Elects*, who are all Principal Members of the Society, and out of whom the *President* is Yearly chosen. The four *Censors* have by their Charter, Authority to Survey, Correct and Govern all *Physitians* or others that shall Practice in *London*, or within Seven Miles of the same, to Fine, Amerce, and Imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The usual Fee of a Doctor in antient times was 20 s. and one that had not taken that Degree, 10 s. But now there is no certain Rule, but some that are Eminent have received in Fees Yearly 2000 or 3000 l. and purchased great Estates, which in other Countries (because the Fees are exceedingly less,) is very rare. Besides the Members of this Colledge, there are divers able Physitians in *London*, that have great Practice, although they never had any License, which is conniv'd at by the Colledge; and so is the too much practice of *Empericks*, *Mountebanks*, *Apothecaries*, *Chirurgeons*, &c. with other pretenders to Cure, by things which they call *Univerſal Medicines*, or *Panpharmaca*. And certainly it is a very Perilous and Destructive abuse, to suffer unskilful Persons, that know not the Nature of Diseases, nor are able from the Constitution of the Patient, and requisite Symptoms, to infer a Rational Conclusion, or make a true

a true discovery of Causes, or give probable Prognosticks of the event, to take up this profession, because they neither understand the Nature of Simples, nor the proper and fit mixture of Compounds, and consequently cannot apply suitable Medicaments to the languishing Patient, but where (by meer chance) they Cure one, they destroy hundreds, such being as great Murtherers of the Body, as some Audacious, Graceless, Heretical, and unskilful Pretenders to Preach the Sacred Mysteries of the Gospel, are instruments to pervert their too too Credulous Disciples, and consequently to destroy their Souls; which is hinted not to cast any disparagement upon those Honorable Functions, but only such as abuse them, and are not fitly qualified to practice them. And it could be wished that there were a Reformation of the abuses in each, their errors having a direct tendency to destroy both Body and Soul.

Indeed the Law of *England* has provided, that if one who is no Physitian or Chirurgion, or is not expressly allowed to practice, shall undertake a Cure, and the Patient die under his hand, it shall be *Felony* in the Person presuming so to do. And the Law of God is as expressly against the other, who must give a strict account to the Physitian of Souls, for infecting, instead of Spiritually healing (as far as instruments may do) his Flock. But this by the way.

Of the College of Civilians, called Doctors Commons.

The *Civil Law* is most practised in *London*, though Degrees therein are taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the *Theory* there best acquired. The College called *Doctors Commons*, was first purchased by Doctor *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches for the

the Professors of the *Civil Law*, where commonly did reside, the Judge of the *Arches*, the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and the Judge of the *Prerogative Court*, with divers Eminent *Civilians*, who living in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was called *Doctors Commons*. It stood near *St. Pauls* in the Parish of *St. Bennets Pauls-Wharf* in *Farringdon-Ward-within*. The Buildings were utterly consumed by the Dreadful Fire in 1666, and then they resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, but it has been since Re-built at the proper Cost and Charges of the said *Doctors*, in-a most Capacious and Beautiful manner, where they keep their Courts and pleadings every Term, which begins and ends almost at the same time with the Term at *Westminster*.

The Chief Court is that of the *Arches*, so called from the Arched Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, in *Cheapside*, where this Court was wont to be held, but now in the *Common-Hall* at *Doctors Commons*; the Judge whereof, is called the *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a *Deanry*, consisting of thirteen Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Ecclesiastical matters, within the Province of *Canterbury*; to this belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the *Civil Law*, two Registers and ten Proctors. The Dean or Judge of the *Arches*, sitteth alone without any Assettors, and Heareth and Determineth all Causes, without any Jury of Twelve Men. The manner is briefly thus:

First goes out a Citation, then a Bill and Answer, then by Proofs, Witnesses and Presumptions, the matter is Argued *pro* and *con*, and the Canon and Civil Laws quoted, and then the Definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that Execution. But by Statute 25 *Henry the VIII.* it was provided that

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it shall be Lawful for any Subject of *England*, in Case of Defect of Justice in the Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to Appeal to the King's Majesty in His Court of *Chancery*, and that upon such an Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons, particularly Designed for that business; so that from the Highest Court of the *Archbishop*, there lyes an Appeal to this Court, and beyond it to none other. It is called the Court of *Delegates*, and in Civil Affairs is the Highest Court in *England*.

Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are Tried by way of Accusation, Denunciation, or Inquisition. The first, When some one takes upon him to prove the Crime. The second, When the *Church-Wardens* Present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without Malice, and that the Crime is Notorious. Thirdly, By Inquisition, when by reason of Common Fame, inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex Officio suo*, by calling some of the Neighborhood, or the Party Accused, to their Oaths. But this Oath *ex Officio*, was taken away by Parliament, in the time of King *Charles* the First.

If the Party Accused, after Admonition submits not, he is Excommunicated from the Church, and is disabled to be a Plaintiff in a Law Suit, &c. Which is called *Excommunicatio Minor*.

Excommunicatio Major excludes from the Church, and from Society in Temporal Affairs, and that for *Heresie*, *Schism*, *Perjury*, *Incest*, or such grievous Crimes; then a Man cannot be Plaintiff, or Witness, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court. And if he continues Excommunicated 40 Days, the King's Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo* is granted out of the *Chancery* against him, whereupon he is cast into Prison, without Bail, there to lye till he hath submitted to the Bishop, and satisfied for what he is charged with; by which many tender Consciences

have suffered deeply. There is an *Anathematismus* inflicted upon an obstinate Person, that is Judged an Heretick, wherein he is Curs'd and Rejected to Damnation. There is also an *Interdict*, Prohibiting all Divine Offices to a Place or People; if against a People, it follows them any where; if against a Place, the People may go elsewhere to hear.

Sometimes a Person Adjudged a Delinquent, is punished another way, which is called *Publick Penance*, and is to stand in the Church-Porch upon Sunday bare Headed and bare Footed, in a White sheet, and a White Rod in his Hand, then he is to go into the Church, and his Crime being publickly repeated, and he professing Repentance, is Absolved; but in some Cases the Party may come off for Money to the Poor, or some Pious Use, which is not always converted that way.

Christian Burial is denied to Persons Excommunicate, or Perjured, to such as are Hang'd for Felony, or Kill themselves, to *Apostates*, *Hereticks*, and *Extortioners*. Sometimes the Clergy Men are suspended, *ab Officio*, viz. from the Exercise of their Functions, sometimes there is a *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, when deprived of their Livings; sometimes they are Degraded, that is, Deprived of their Orders, which is commonly for some Heinous Crime. So much Briefly of these Censures and Punishments.

The Office of *Actuary* attending the Court of *Arches*, is to set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books of the Registry. The Office of the Register is to Attend the Court by himself or Deputy, and receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses; Files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carryeth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons Cited to appear.

pear. The Judge and all the Advocates (who are all Doctors of the Civil Law) wear Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, (if they be of Oxford) or White Miniver Furr, (if of Cambridge) and the Proctors ought to wear Hoods lined with Lambskin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods according to their Degree.

The *Proctors* are Persons that Exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them, and draw and give in Pleas, or Libels and Allegations, in the behalf of their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and and attend the *Advocates* with the proceedings.

All Arguments made by *Advocates*, and all Petitions made by *Proctors*, are to be in *Latin*. All process of this Court, runs in the Name of the Judge, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, but now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*. The Places and Offices of this Court are in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

These Ecclesiastical Laws consist of *Canons* made by *General Councils*, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the Decrees of several *Bishops* of *Rome* formerly admitted, and our own Constitutions, made antiently in several Provincial Synods, which by 25 *Henry VIII.* are in Force so far as they are not Repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the *King's* Prerogative. Then the *Canons* made in the Convocations of latter times, as *Primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by him; some Statutes Enacted by Parliament, and divers old Customs not written, but yet in use; and where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

Amongst the Great Officers of the Crown, which are Nine, (viz. the Lord High Steward of *England*, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the *KING's* Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain,

the Lord High *Constable*, the Earl *Marshal*, and the Lord High *Admiral* of *England*.) The last only appertains to this place; his Trust and Honour is so great, that it has been usually given to the KING's Younger Sons, near Kinsmen, or some of the Highest and Chiefest of all the *Nobility*. He has the management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction, as Protection; he Governs the *Navy Royal*, and decides all Civil and Criminal Causes in Sea Affairs, whether done upon or beyond Sea, in any part of the world, on the Sea Coasts, in all Ports or Havens, and all Rivers beyond the First Bridge next towards the Sea. Which Dignity is now executed by Commanders.

To the *ADMIRALTY* belong several Courts, but this at *Doctors Commons* is the Principal or Supreme, and it may not be improper in Treating of this Colledge, to give a brief account of it; for the rest the Reader is referred to the *Present State of England*. In this Court, called the COURT of *ADMIRALTY*, he hath usually a *Lieutenant*, called Judge of the *Admiralty*, who is commonly some Learned Doctor of the Civil Law. The proceedings in all Civil Matters, are according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving Caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be Adjudged against him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the Contrary, securing the Plaintiff by a sufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay what shall be Adjudged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be Adjudged to them, let the Cause fall on which side soever.

They make use also of the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*,

Oleron; whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about 20 Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*, the antient Inhabitants whereof by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime* Matters and Differences, that their Determinations therein were esteemed so Just and Equitable, that their Laws in such Affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil-Law*: and the *Romans* who gave Laws to other Nations for their Sea Affairs, referred all Debates and Differences to the Judgment of these *Rhodian-Laws*.

Oleron is an Island antiently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitaine*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our Famous King *Richard* the first caused to be compiled such Excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* West ward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodian-Laws* in the *Mediterranean*; and these Laws were called *La Roole d' Oleron*. What we have of the *Rhodian-Law*, with the Comments thereon, inserted by the old *Juris-Consults* in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman Emperors*, contained in the *Code* and in the *Novelles*, still hold preheminence of all others. Under this Court there is a *Court of Equity* for Determining Differences between Merchants. Former Customs and Decrees are of Force also to decide Controversies.

The proceeding in Criminal Affairs, as about *Piracy*, is, according to two Statutes made by *H. VIII.* to be Tried by Witnesses, and a Jury, by special Commission of the *KING* to the Lord *Admiral*, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

All Causes that happen between the High and Low-Water-Mark are determinable at *Common-Law*, because that place belongs then to the body of the *Adjacent Country*, but when it is Full Sea, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over matters done between Low-Water Mark and the Land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constables Case*, 5 *Report*, *Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering His Majesties Navy, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in Stat. 13. Car. 2. Cap. 9.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High *Admiral*, and are Directed to all Vice-*Admirals*, *Justices of Peace*, *Mayors*, *Sheriffs*, *Bayliffs*, *Constables* *Marshals*, and other Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a *Register*; a *Marshall*, who carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High *Admiral*. The Lord High *Admiral* hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the *Arch-bishops*, but in the afternoon in the same Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*. But the *Admiralty Session* is held at *St. Margarets-Hill* in *Southwark*, where it was antiently kept for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes Committed at Sea.

The Places and Offices of this Court are in the gift of the Lord High *Admiral*.

At *Doctors Commons* is another Court belonging to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative Court*, which Judgeth all Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; It is so called because the Arch-bishop, by vertue of his Prerogative, hath this Power through-

throughout the whole Province, where the Party at the time of Death had 5 *l.* or above, in several Diocesses. All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the *Archbishop*.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in the Consistory at *Pauls*.

The Judge is attended with a *Register*, who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties Dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the Deans Court near *St. Pauls Church-yard*, where for a Moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat-Tyler* and *Jack-Straw*, (which is above 300 years ago, in the Reign of *Richard the Second*) for by those Rebels many Records and Writings in *London* and other places were then burnt and destroyed.

The Places belonging to this Court are in the Gift of the *Archbishop of Canterbury*.

The Court of *Delegates*, who upon every New Business have a New Commission, and New Judges; according to the Nature of the Affair, is kept also in the same *Common-Hall* in the Afternoon, the Day after the *Prerogative*; But of this we have spoken something before: the Citations and Decrees here run in the King's Name.

Of the College of Herald's.

Not far from the College of *Doctors Commons*, stood the College of *Herald's*, now Rebuilt.

It was an antient House Built by *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, who Married the Mother of King *Henry the VII.* and was bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's *Herald's*, and Pursuivants at Arms for

ever, to the end that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased,) and Assemble, Confer and Agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserved.

These are to be the Messengers of *War and Peace*, they are skilful in *Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms*. They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard the III.* and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom. Another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward the VI.* in the Third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society are three stiled *Kings at Arms*, six called *Heralds*, and four *Pursuivants at Arms*.

The first and principal among the *Kings at Arms*, is called *Gar*ter, Instituted by King *Henry the fifth*, whose Office (as was said in the Section wherein the King's Court is treated of) is to attend the Knights of the *Gar*ter at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their New Election, to call on them to be Installed at *Wind*sor, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to Carry the *Gar*ter to Kings and Princes beyond Seas; for which purpose he was want to be joyn'd in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged: For *Lionel*, Third Son to *Edward the Third*, Marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *U*ster in *Ireland*, had with her the honour of *Clare* in *Thomond*, whereupon he was afterwards Created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom Escheating to King *Edward the Fourth*,
by

by the Death of his Brother *George Duke of Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarentius* in *Latine*. His Office is to Marshal and dispose the Funerals of the Lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of *Trent*. These two are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being divided by them into two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint men their Arms on Ensigns, and with *Garter* to Direct the Heralds.

The Six Heralds, antiently belonging properly to Dukes, have been called *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and Ranked. 1. *Windsor*. 2. *Richmond*, 3. *Chester*. 4. *Somerset*. 5. *York*. 6. *Lancaster*, who now wait at Court, attend Publick Solemnities, Proclaim War and Peace, &c. Of these Heralds there are at present but Four, who are named *Rouge-Cross*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Portcullice*, and *Blew-mantle*; from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought. The Service of the whole College is used in Marshalling and ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. to take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; and whatsoever concerns Honour. They all receive yearly Salaries out of the Exchequer, and are to be Gentlemen at least. The Six Heralds are Expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are Created; which is now done by the Earl-Marshal, who hath

a special Commission for every particular Creation, which anciently was performed by the King himself. For the Creating and Crowning *Gar*ter King at Arms, there are provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the New Created King, also a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly Embroidered.

He is thus Created. First he kneels down before the Earl-Marshal, and laying his hand on the Book and Sword, another King at Arms reads the Oath; which being taken, and the Book and Sword, the Letters Patents of his Office are read, during which the Earl-Marshal pours the Wine on his head, giving him the Name of *Gar*ter, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his head.

His Oath is, To obey the Supream Head of the Most Noble Order of the *Gar*ter, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as appertain to his Office; to inquire diligently what Notable or Noble Acts are performed by every Knight of the Order, and certifie the same to the Register of the Order, that he may Record it, and to give Notice to the King and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society: To have an exact knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning Arms, and to eschew and avoid all persons of ill reputation; to be more ready to excuse then to blame any Noble person, unless called by Authority to Witness against them, &c.

This Officer hath a Double Sallary, that is, twice as much as the other two Kings; he hath Fees at Instalments, yearly Wages given by the Knights of the *Gar*ter, and their uppermost Garment when Installed, &c.

The two Provincial Kings at Arms, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are Created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garret*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

A *Herald* at Arms is Created with the like Ceremony, but his Coat of Arms is to be *Satin*, *embroidered* richly with Gold, he is brought in by two *Heralds*, as a King at Arms is by two Kings at Arms.

They take a Solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen, to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins, to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-Houses, &c. The Pursuivants at Arms are Created likewise by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of *Damask*, and to be brought in as the *Heralds* before the *Earl-Marshal* or his Deputy; to Swear Solemnly to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be Secret and Sober, more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

This College felt the fury of the great Fire, but is since very beautifully re-built by the Members, and the bountiful contribution of Honourable Persons. Here are always Officers waiting to satisfy Comers, touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. These Officers are the King's Sworn Servants, of which see the fourth Section of the third Chapter, where we treated of the King's Court.

Inns of Courts.

The Colleges of *Municipal* or *Common-Law* Professors and Students are Fourteen, which may be (not unfitly) stiled an *University*, where the Students of the Law and Practitioners thereof live, not of common Stipends, but by their Places or Practice, or their own Proper Revenues, or their Friend

Exhibition, for they are most commonly *Gentlemen* by Descent, and it was the command of King *James* that none but such should be admitted, because others may be prone to debase the honour of the Law, and play *tricks*; whereas the sense of Honour, in persons of Birth and Fortune, engages them to preserve their *Reputation*.

These Colleges are called *Inns*, which was the old *English* Word for the Houses of Noblemen or Bishops, or men of great Note, as the *French* word *Hostel* at *Paris*.

There are Two Inns of *Sergeants*, Four Inns of *Courts*, and Eight Inns of *Chancery*, of which there are Nine within the Liberty of the City, and five in the Suburbs. Those within the City Liberties are

Sergeants Inn Fleetstreet } For Judges and
Sergeants Inn Chancery-lane } Sergeants only.

The Inner } Temple, in Fleet-street, are Inns
 The Middle } of Court.

Cliffords Inn, Fleetstreet }
Thavies Inn }
Furnivals Inn } Holborn } Are Inns of Chancery.
Bernards Inn }
Staple Inn }

Without the Liberties are

Grays Inn Holborn }
Lincolns Inn Chancery-lane } Inns of Court.

Clemenes Inn }
New Inn } Inns of Chancery.
Lycns Inn }

Of these we shall briefly speak in this Order.

I. The

1. The *Sergeants Inns* are so called, because Divers Judges and Serjeants at Law keep their Commons, and Lodge there in Term-time. In these Inns (or Colleges) the Students of the Common-Law (when they are arrived to the highest Degree) have Lodging and Dyet. They are called *Servientes ad legem*, Sergeants at Law. These are bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, which are expedient for a Lawyer, as also in the Theory of the *Civil-Law*, and some knowledge in the *French Tongue* as well as *Latine*, then the Student is admitted to be one of the Four Inns of Court, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about seven years Study, is chosen an *Utter Barrister*; and having then spent twelve years more, and performed his Exercises (of which more hereafter,) he is chosen a *Bench*, and sometime after a *Reader*. During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three Days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a Constant and sumptuous Feasting, Inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, Great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800 *l.* or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when his Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this Manner.

When the Number of *Sergeants* is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by the advice and consent of the other Judges, makes choice of six or eight more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends by the Kings Writ to each of them, to appear on such a Day before the King to receive the State and Degree of a Serjeant at Law; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours,

Colours, viz. Brown and Blew, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Courts, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in peculiar Cloath-Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, and there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are Cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick: After this, they Feast the great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princesses of the *Royal Family*, the *Archbishops*, *Chancellor* and *Treasurer*, to the value of 40 s. each Ring, and to *Earls* and *Bishops* Rings of 20 s. To other Great Officers, to *Barons*, &c. Rings of less value.

Out of these are chosen all the *Judges* of the *King's Bench* and *Common-Pleas*; Wherefore all those Judges do always wear the white Linnen Coif, which is the principal Badge of a *Sergeant*, and which he has had the priviledge to wear at all times, even in the *King's* presence, and whilst he spake to the *King*, though antiently no Subject may be so much as capped in the *King's* presence. When any of the *Judges* are wanting, the *King* by advice of the Council makes choice of one of those *Sergeants* at Law to supply his place, and by Letters Patents Sealed by the *Lord Chancellor*, who Constitutes him (sitting in the middle of the rest of the *Judges*) by a set Speech, Declaring to the *Serjeant* that upon this occasion he is called to do Justice with Expedition and Impartiality to His Majesties Subjects, causing the Letters Patents to be read, and then Departs; after which the *Lord Chief Justice* places the said *Sergeant* on the Bench, *Junior* to all the rest, and having taken an Oath well and truly to Serve the *King* and his People in his Office, to take no *Bribes*, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. He sets himself to the Execution of his Charge. Being thus advanced, he hath great honour and a considerable Salary, besides perquisites, for each one hath

1000 l.

1000 *l.* a year from the King. His habit of a Sergeant is somewhat altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif, are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and instead of a *Caputium* lined with *Miniver*, or *de minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Fur; only the two Lord Chief-Justices, and the Lord Chief-Baron have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars turned up with *Ermine*.

☞ Note that the two *Sergeants Inns* belong to the twelve Judges, and about twenty-six Sergeants.

The Fees in old times from a Client to a Sergeant at Law, for advice in his Chamber, or for pleading in any Court of Judicature, was but 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* which is now more then is given in our Neighbour Nations, but at present it is usual to give some some Sergeants 10 *l.* and some 20 *l.* and to a Barrister half as much at the pleading of any Considerable Cause; so that some Lawyers gain 3000 or 4000 *l.* yearly in Fees, and purchase great Estates in a few years, and are sometimes advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as late times especially have shewn.

When there was a call of Serjeants at Law, it was almost incredible to hear of their preparations in old times, they have often kept their Feasts in *Ely House*, which was the Bishop of *Ely's* Palace in *Holborn*.

There was a call of Seven Sergeants, in the year 1464. 4 *E.* 4. in *Michaelmas* Term, who kept their Feast in this Palace, to which Sir *Matthew Philip*, Lord Mayor of *London*, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the most eminent Commoners, were invited, to which they came; but the Lord *Gray of Ruthen*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, was placed (against the minds of the Serjeants, as they said) before the Lord Mayor, who thereupon took such

Disaste.

Dislike that he went away with the *Aldermen*, *Sheriffs*, and *Commons*, without partaking of the Feast; to the great trouble of the *New Sergeants*, as well as the dissatisfaction of the City.

There was another Feast kept there for Five days by the *Sergeants*, in the Year 1531. 23 *Henry VIII.* where the *King*, *Queen*, and Foreign *Ambassadors* Dined, as also the *Lord Mayor*, the *Judges*, the *Barrons* of the *Exchequer*, the *Aldermen* of the City, and several Eminent Persons, Merchants and Publick Officers, and many Gentlemen of Quality. There were brought to the *Slaughter-House* 24 great *Beefs*, at 26 s. 8 d. a piece; from the *Shambles*; one *Carkass* of an *Oxe* at 24 s. One hundred Fat *Muttons*, at 2 s. 10 d. a piece. 51 great *Veals*, at 4 s. 8 d. a piece; 34 *Porks* at 3 s. 8 d. a piece; 91 *Piggs* at 6 d. each; 10 Dozen of *Capons* of one *Poulterer*, (for they had three) at 20 d. a piece; *Capons* of *Kent* 9 Dozen and a half at 12 d. a piece; *Capons* Course, Nineteen Dozen at 6 d. a piece; *Cocks* of *Gross* 7 Dozen and 9, at 8 d. a piece; *Cocks* Course 14 Dozen and 8 at 3 d. a piece; *Pullets* the best 2 d half penny, other *Pullets* two pence; *Pigeons* 37 Dozen, at 10 d. the Dozen; *Swans* 14 Dozen; *Larks* 340 Dozen, at 5 d. the Dozen, &c. with all other Appurtenances needful for a Splendid and Magnificent Entertainment. Which is mentioned the rather, to shew the Change of Prices, this being but 150 Years ago.

The two *Temples* near *Temple-Bar*, were formerly the dwelling of the *Knights Templers*, who founded them in the Reign of *Henry the II.* These *Temples* took beginning about the Year 1118. Their first profession was for safeguard of *Pilgrims*, coming to visit the *Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem*, and increased mightily. They bare *Crosses* of red Cloth on their uppermost Garments, to be known from others, they were

were called *Templers*, or *Knights of the Temple*, because their first Mansion was near the *Temple* in *Jerusalem*, granted to them by King *Baldwin*. Many Noblemen afterwards in all parts of Christendom became Brethren of this Order, and built themselves Dwellings in every great Town, but this at *London* was their chief Dwelling in *England*. *Matthew Paris* Reports, that they were first so Poor, that they had but one Horse to Serve two of them; but they became very Rich and Pompous afterwards, and entertained the Nobility, and Foreign Ambassadors, and the Prince Himself frequently; their Seal for the reason aforesaid, was two Men riding upon one Horse. Many Parliaments and Great Councils have been there kept, as appears in our Historys. In the Year 1308. all the *Templers* in *England* and all *Christendom* were apprehended, and committed to divers Prisons, for Heresie and other Articles, by means of *Philip* King of *France*, who procured them to be Condemned by a General Council, whose Lands were given by a Council at *Vienna*, Anno 1324, to the Knights *Hospitallers*, called the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, who took the Island of *Rhodes* from the *Turk*, and bravely maintained it, till the time of *Solyman* the Magnificent; who after a most sharp and tedious Siege of six Months, took it, when they had Valorously kept it about 200 Years, and made a dismal slaughter in *Solymans* great Army consisting of about 200000 Men, and 300 Gallies, &c. These Knights have since Inhabited *Malta*, another Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, given them by the King of *Spain*. In the Reign of *Edward* the III. this *Temple* was purchased by the Students of the Common Law, which is above 300 Years ago: they are called the *Innet* and *Middle Temple*, in Relation to *Essex*-House, which was part of the Knights *Templers*, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because Sealed without *Temple-Bar*. As to the Casualties of Fire and

and Tumults, by which this *Temple* suffered, (but now restored in a Beautiful and Stately manner,) we refer to the Chapter that particularly Treats of such things.

The Inns of CHANCERY, are

Cliffords-Inn in *Fleet-street*, sometimes belonging to the Lord *Clifford*, but afterwards let to Students of Law, *Thavies-Inn* in *Holborn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* the III, and since purchased by *Lincolns-Inn*, as was also *Furnivals-Inn* in *Holborn*, *Bernards-Inn*, and *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the *Staple*; These Five Inns of Chancery are within the Liberties of the City: And *Clements-Inn*, so called, because it stands near *St. Clements Church* without *Temple-Bar*; *New-Inn*, so called, because of a Newer Foundation than the others, and *Lyons-Inn*, antiently a *Common-Inn*, with the Sign of the *Lyon*; which three last are without the City Liberties. These were heretofore Preparatory Colledges for Younger Students, and many were entered here, before Admitted to the Inns of Courts. But now they are for the most part taken up by *Attornies*, *Solicitors* and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in Grave long Robes, and Black round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some Inns of Court, who send Yearly some of their *Barristers* to Read to these. In each of which, one with another, there are about 60 or 70 Persons.

There are two Inns of Court without the City Liberties, called *Lincolns-Inn*, which antiently belonged to the Earls of *Lincoln*; and *Greys Inn*, belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*. These two Inns are very Capacious and Stately Colleges, with very lovely Walks, and Gardens; *Greys-Inn* especially, being

ing Seated upon the very Edge or Skirt of the Sub-
 urbs in *Holborn*, yeilds a most Gallant Prospect into
 the Country, and in its Beautiful Walks, one may
 partake of the fresh Country Air, as well as if in
 the Country.

In these two *Inns*, and in the two *Temples*, (which
 are our four *Inns of Court*, as was said,) the Gen-
 tlemen that are Studious of the Common Law, re-
 side in a Collegiate manner. And in the Reign of
Henry the VI, they florished so that there were in
 each about 200 Students, each expending Yearly
 about 20 l. which was as much as 200 l. now, and
 were, as *Fortescue* saith, *Ultra Studium legum, quasi*
Gymnasia omnium morum; that is, *Besides the Studies*
of the Law, as it were Schools of all sorts of Civi-
lity and Good breeding, or manners.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any
 Judicial Power over their Members, but have cer-
 tain Orders among themselves, which have by con-
 sent the Force of Laws: For lighter offences they
 are *Excommuned*, or put out of *Commons*, not to
 eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose
 their Chambers, and are *expelled* the *College*; and
 being once *expelled*, they are never received by any
 of the three other Societies. Which deprivation of
 Honour to Young generous Spirits, is more griev-
 ous than perhaps Deprivation of life.

They wear a Grave black Robe and Cap, when
 they meet at *Chappel*, at the *Hall*, or at *Courts of*
Justice, and at other times walk with *Cloak* and
Sword, or what they please. These *Colleges* have
 no Lands nor Revenues, because being no *Corpo-*
rations they cannot purchase, but the charges of
 the House are defray'd by what is paid at *Admit-*
tances, and *Quit-Rents* for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each So-
 ciety, may be divided into 4 parts, *Benchers*, *Ut-*
ter-Barristers, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

Benchers

Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is Committed the Government and ordering of the whole House, and out of these is Chosen Yearly a *Treasurer*, who Receiveth, Disburseth, and Accounteth for all Monies belong to the House.

Utter-Barristers are such as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the *Benchers* to Plead and Argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Meeting*, the old *Saxon* word, for the *French Assemble*, or else from the *French Mot*, a word,) and whilst they Argue the said Cases, they sit outermost on the Forms of the *Benchers*, which they call the Bar.

Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery* belonging to the *Inns of Court*, whereof they are Members, where in *Term* time, and *Grand Vacations*, they Argue Cases in the presence of *Attornies* and *Clerks*.

All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers* who for want of Learning or time, are not to Argue in these *Moots*; and yet in a *Moot* before the *Benchers*, two of these *Inner-Barristers* sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by heart, the pleading of the same *Moot-Case*, the one taking the part of the *Plaintiff*, and the other of the *Defendant*.

They divide the Year into three parts.

1. *The Learning Vacation.*
2. *The Term times.*
3. *The Dead, or Mean Vacation.*

They have two *Learning Vacations*, viz. *Lent Vacation*, which begins the first Monday in *Lent*, and continues Three weeks and Three days: and *Summer Vacation*, which begins the Monday after *Lammas day*, and continues also Three weeks and Three days. In these *Vacations* are the greatest Conferences

rences and Studious Exercises in this manner.

The *Benchers* appoint the *Eldst Utter-Barristers* to Read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath Notice half a Year before; he then, the first day about Eight of the Clock, makes choice of some *Act* or *Statute*, whereupon he Grounds his whole Reading for that *Vacation*, and declares such *Mischiefs* and *Inconveniencies* as were not provided against before the same *Act*, and then Reciteth certain *Doubts* and *Questions* which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said *Statute*, and declareth his Judgment therein: after which one of the *Younger Utter-Barristers*, repeats one *Question* propounded by the *Reader*, and doth by way of *Argument* labour to prove the *Readers* Opinion to be against *Law*; and after him, the *Senior Utter-Barristers* and *Readers*, one after another, according to *Seniority*, do declare their *Opinions* and *Judgments* in the same, and then the *Reader* who did put the *Case*, endeavours to *Confute* the *Objections* laid against him, and to confirm his own *Opinion*. After which the *Judges* and *Sergeants* (if any be present) declare their *Opinions*; then the *Youngest Utter-Barrister*, again *Rehearseth* another *Case*, which is *Prosecuted* as the former was. And this *Exercise* continues *Daily* Three or Four hours. Out of those who have Read once in the *Summer Vacation*, and are *Benchers*, is chosen always one to Read in *Lent*, who observes the same *Method* and *Order* as the former. Out of these *Readers*, *Sergeants* at *Law* are usually chosen.

The manner of *Mooting*, is thus: In these *Vacations* after *Supper* in the Hall, the *Reader* with one or two of the *Benchers* comes in, to whom one of the *Utter-Barristers* propounds some doubtful *Case*; which being *Argued* by the *Benchers*, and lastly by him that moved the *Case*, the *Benchers* sit down on the *Bench* at the upper end of the Hall, (whence they

they are called *Benchers*) and upon a Form in the Middle of the Hall sit two *Utter-Barristers* : and on both sides of them on the same Form sits one *Inner-Barrister*, who doth in *Law-French*, declare to the *Benchers* (as the *Sergeants* do at the Bar in the KING's Court to the *Judges*) some kind of Action, the one being (as it were) retained by the *Plaintiff*, and the other for the *Defendant*. Which ended, the two *Utter-Barristers* Argue such Questions as are Disputable within the Case. After which the *Benchers* do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In those *Mootings* the *Junior* always argueth first as is used among the *Judges* in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and among the *Sergeants* in open Courts of Judicature. The *Inner* and *Utter-Barristers* Plead in *Law-French*; and the *Benchers* in *English*, and at the Readings, the *Readers* Cases are put in *English*.

Mootings in the *Inns* in *Chancery*, are thus : In the *Learning Vacation*, each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a *Reader* in the *Inns* of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same *Inn* of Court, to the *Inn* of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him Commonly two of each of the other *Inns* of Court, who (sitting as the *Benchers* do in the *Inns* of Court at their *Moots*,) hear and Argue his Case: in the Four *Inns* of *Chancery*, the *Moots* are read by those of *Greys-Inn*, or *Lincolns-Inn*; in the other Four, by those of the two *Temples*.

In *Term Time* the only Exercises of Learning is Arguing and Debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the *Vacation time*.

The time between the *Learning Vacations* and *Terms*, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are Argued at

at other times, and after Supper *Moors* are brought in, and Pleaded by the *Inner-Barristers* in the presence of the *Utter-Barristers*, which sit there in the Room of the *Benchers*, and Argue as they do in *Term Time* and *Learning Vacation*.

Every quarter Commonly the *Benchers* cause one of the standing Officers of the House to Summon a *Parliament*, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Barristers*, which are called the *Sage Company*, and meet in a place called the *Parliament-Chamber*, and there Treat of such matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall Judge meet to be Reformed. Here are the *Readers* for *Lent* and *Summer Vacation* Elected; also the *Treasurer* is here chosen, and the *Auditors* appointed to take accounts of the old *Treasurer*, &c. Here Offences Committed by any of the Society are punished, &c. In these Four *Inns of Court*, are estimated to be about 800 Students.

S E C T. 7.

Of Bridges, Rivers, &c.

WE shall begin with the *Bridge*, which for admirable Workmanship, vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, for Solid Stately Houses, and Rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in *Europe*; it hath Nineteen Arches, besides the *Draw-bridge*, Founded in a deep broad River. It is 800 Foot in Length, Sixty High, and Thirty Broad; it hath a *Draw-bridge* almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was about the Year 1176, begun to be Built of Stone, and after the Labour of 33 Years Finished, viz. Anno 1209,

1209. which was a work of exceeding cost and difficulty, considering the great flux and reflux of the River in that place, so that it hath been frequently known that at the Ebbing and Flowing of the water, it falls with so violent a *Cataract*, that it has Drown'd many that would adventure to Shoot through the Arches at such times. Before some part of the Houses were burnt (for there hapned many grievous Fires there, of which and other Accidents, more hereafter) it lookt more like a stately and Continued Street, than a Bridge. The Charges of keeping this Bridge in Repair are so great, that there is a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and Divers considerable Officers set apart for the constant care and Repair thereof: The principal whereof are the two *Bridge-Masters*, chosen out of the Body of the *Liveries* upon *Midsummer-day*, after the *Sheriffs* and the *Chamberlain*. Concerning this Bridge, and the stupendious site and structure thereof, take the ingenious fancy of Mr. *James Howel*, in imitation of *Sannazarius* the famous *Venetian* Poet, who writ the like about that City and the *Rialto*, the prime Bridge there.

*Cum Londinensem Neptunus viderat Urbem
Vectus ibi propriis atque revectus Agnis,
Dum Densam penetrat sylvam, lucosq; ferentes
Pro Ramis funes, pro foliisq; cruces,
Cum superimpositum torrenti flumine Pontem
Viderat, & Rapido ponere jura freto,
Cum tantos Muros, ferrumina, Castra, tot Arcus
Vidit, & hæc tergo cuncta jacere suo.
Arcus, qui possunt totidem formare Rialtos
Metiri siquis summa vel ima Cupit;
Hæc Deus undarum aspiciens, fluxusque retrorsum
Tundere, & horrendos inde Boare sonos,
Nunc mihi quanta velis terræ miracula pandas,
Est primus Mundi pons, ait, iste Stupor.*

The same Paraphas'd in *English*.

*When Neptune, from his billows, London spy'd,
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring-Tide :
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,
And moving Castles cluster'd in a throng ;
When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law
Unto his Surges and their fury awe ;
When such a shelf of Cataracts did roar,
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her shoar ;
When he such Massy Walls, such Towers did eye,
Such Posts, such Irons on his back to lie :
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might
Nineteen Rialto's make, for depth and height :
When the Cerulean God these things survey'd,
He shook his Trident, and, astonish'd, said,
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,
This Bridge of Wonders be the Paramount.*

There was first a *Ferry* where this Bridge is built, and the *Ferry-man* and his *Wife Dying*, his only Daughter, a *Maid*, named *Mary*, with what her Parents left her, and the profits of this *Ferry*, built a *House* for *Nuns*, where the East part of *St. Mary-Overy's Church* now stands, and gave them the oversight and profits of the *Ferry*. This *Nunnery* was afterwards converted into a *College* of *Priests*, who built the *Bridge* of *Timber*, but the time when, is uncertain, but mention is made of it, *Anno* 994, when the *Londners* overthrew a part of *Sweyn King* of *Denmark's Army*, who besieged them ; many of the *Danes* being *Drowned* in the *Thames*, because in their hasty flight they took no heed of, or could not recover the *Bridge*.

This *Bridge* was burnt, *Anno* 1136. It was afterwards new built ; but the Charges of continual *Reparation* being so great, it was by the Aid of the *Ci-*

K

tizens—

tizens and others built of *Stone*, as before said, the *Timber Bridge* having been maintain'd partly by the proper *Lands* thereof, partly by *Legacies* and *Liberality* of *Divers Persons*, and partly by *Taxations* in *divers Shires*, at least 215 years before the *Bridge of Stone* was built. And that we may give an *Estimate* of the *Payments* and *Allowances* belonging to this great *Bridge*, it is recorded that in *Henry the 7th's* time it amounted in one year to above 815 *l.* by which may be guesſed what improvement and increase it is come to by this time, the prices of things being so vastly altered.

Besides this *Bridge* there are three other curious *Sone-Bridges* over that mighty *Chargeable* and beautiful work or *Channel*, rendring *Navigable* the *Fleet Brook*, from the *River Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*, which is 100 Foot Broad, on the sides of which are many huge *Vaults* to treasure up *Coals* for the use of the poor, &c. About the middle of this *Channel* stands *Fleet-Bridge*, being considerably advanced, though it lies in a level with *Fleet-street*, and the bottom of *Ludgate-Hill*, so that all *Waggons*, *Coaches*, *Carmen*, &c. pass over it, the other two *Bridges*, viz. *Bridewell-Bridge*, and *Fleet-lane-Bridge* are raised 14 Steps or *Stairs* above the *Streets* on each side of the said *Channel*, in order to the admittance or giving passage to all *Lighters*, *Barges*, *Boats*, *Hoys*, &c. which bring in plentifully every *Tide*, *Coals*; for which, and other *Goods* brought, there are certain *Duties* paid to the *City*, which were granted to the *City* by an *Act of Parliament*. This *Channel* was finished, Anno 1676. at the Cost of above 74000 *l.* And by the same *Act of Parliament*, *Holborn-Bridge*, at the North-end of this *Channel*, was ordered to be enlarged, which is very commodiously done, to the great advantage of *Passengers*. There were several other inferior *Bridges* mentioned by *Stow* and others, but being

of no great eminency (and can hardly now be discovered) we pass them by.

Of Rivers, Aqueducts, &c.

The Great and famous River of *Thames* deserves precedence, not only of all other Rivers in *England*, but perhaps of the *World*; because it's *breadth*, *depth*, gentle strait and even *Course*, extraordinary wholesome Water and Tides, render it more commodious for Navigation, than any other that we read of. The Sea Flows up this River near fourscore miles, that is almost to *Kingstone*, 12 miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water, bringing the greater Vessels to *London*, and the smaller beyond; then against the stream, Boats are drawn to *Oxford*, and higher many miles.

It is High Water at this City when the Moon comes to the *North-East* and *South-West* points of Heaven, the one in our *Hemisphere*, and the other in the opposite *Hemisphere*. The highest Tides are upon a Land Flood, the Wind *Northwest* at the *Equinoctial*, and the Moon at Full; When these Four Causes concur (which is very rare) the River over-flows its Banks in some places, endamaging *Westminster* in their Cellars.

This Noble River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffique than any other River of *England*.

There is a variety of excellent Fish, especially incomparable *Salmon*, and along its Banks on either side a fat and fruitful Soyl, pleasant with Meadows, and innumerable *Palaces*, and stately Buildings of the Nobility, Gentry, and great Citizens, that it yields as beautiful a sight as can any where be met withal; Which may be thus Described only from *Windsor* to *London*, with a little alteration of Mr. *Draytons Lines*.

But now this Flood upon his Voyage prest,
 (That finds with strength his beauty still increast,
 Where Windfor stood on Tip-toe to behold
 The Goodly Thames so far as e're he could:
 With Royal Houses Crown'd, of stately pride,
 On either Bank as he along doth glide)
 With sweet Delight doth his long Course pursue,
 Doth Oatlands, Hampton-Court, and Richmond view,
 Then Westminster great Thames doth entertain,
 That vaunts her Palace and her sumptuous Fane:
 The Lands Chief Seat, that challengeth for hers
 Kings Coronations and their Sepulchers.
 Then goes along by that more beautious Strand,
 That shews the Wealth and glory of the Land,
 (Such sumptuous Seats within so little space
 Th' all-viewing Sun scarce sees in all his Race)
 By London leads, which like a Crescent lies,
 Whose Windows vie with the be-spangled Skies,
 Her rising Spires so thick themselves do show,
 As do the Reeds that on her Banks do grow,
 There sees his Wharffs and People-crowded Shores:
 His bosom spread with shoals of labouring Oars:
 With that great Bridge that doth him most Renown,
 By which he puts all other Rivers down.

This Noble River hath her Original out of the
 side of an Hill in Cotswold Downs, a little above a Vil-
 lage called Winchcomb, in Oxfordshire, where it
 was antiently called *Isis*, or the *Ouse*, running to Ox-
 ford, and by the way receiving many small Rivulets
 and Brooks joyning at that City with the *Char-*
irell, then by *Abington*, *Dorchester*, where the River
Thame and *Isis* joyn, from whence it is called *Tha-*
misis, or *Thames*; thence by *Reading*, *Maiden-head*,
Wind'or, *Stanes*, and several other considerable
 Palaces, Towns, and stately Houses, to *London*, and
 receives the *Medway*, a considerable River that
 runs

runs by the City of *Rocheſter*, and Waters all the Southern parts of *Kent*: The length of it being, at leaſt, if meaſured by the Journeys at Land, 180 Miles, and Ebbs and Flows, as before, near 80 Miles. The Common difference betwixt Tide and Tide is found to conſiſt of 24 Minutes, which wanteth but 12 of a whole hour in 24, by which they come later than the other. Mr. *Stow* tells us that in his time (the firſt Edition of his *Survey* being Printed above 80 years ago) there were 2000 *Wherries* or ſmall Boats, whereby 3000 *Water-men* got their Living, their Gains being moſt in Term-time, but now there are a great many more, this River being a Nurſery to breed young Men fit for the Sea to Serve His Majeſty, or the Merchants, &c. Beſides theſe, there is an Infinite Number of *Wherries*, Tide-Boats, Tilt-Boats, Barges, Hoys, &c. for Paſſengers, or to bring neceſſary Proviſion of all ſorts from all Quarters of *Oxfordſhire*, *Berkſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Hartfordſhire*, *Middleſex*, *Effex*, *Surrey*, and *Kent*, unto the City; but of the Navigation of *London*, we refer to the Chapter of *Trade*; and the Rates of *Water-men* to a diſtinct head, to be Treated of hereafter.

The Extent of the Jurisdiction and Prerogative of the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London on the River Thames, &c.

THE Lord Mayor of LONDON for the time being, and his Succeſſors for ever in that great Dignity, have full Power and Authority over the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, to inflict puniſhment upon all Tranſgreſſors relating to the ſaid Rivers, the Water-Bayly of *London* being his Substitute.

The Extent of this Jurisdiction begins at a place called *Colnie-Ditch*, a little above *Stains-Bridge* Westward, as far as *London-Bridge*, and from thence to a place called *Yendall*, otherwise *Yenland*, or *Yenleete*, and the Waters of *Medway*. This Authority and Jurisdiction belongs to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, by divers Grants, Charters, and Confirmations made by the Kings and Queens of England, besides sundry Acts of Parliament.

Yet there have been some contests betwixt the Lord Mayor, and the Lord High Admiral of England about it, but after a fair and Judicial Tryal in open Court, the Controversie was decided in favour of the City, and the Lord Mayor was adjudged to be Conservator of the Thames. There were also some Controversies about the Rivers of Thames and Medway, but all differences were absolutely concluded, Anno 1613. Sir John Swinnerton being then Lord Mayor, and Thomas Sparry Esq; being then his Deputy in that Office. So that the Lord Mayor bears always since (as in former times) the stile of Conservator of the said River, within the said Limits and Bounds.

And whereas there was a Company of Fishermen called *Tinckermen*, that with unlawful Nets and other devices, made an infinite destruction of the young Brood, or Fry of Fish, to feed their Hogs; by the singular care and cost of the Lord Mayor, and vigilance of the Citizens, they were many years ago suppressed, and a regular and orderly manner of Fishing brought in use, that such a havock may not be made of the young Fry; As also sundry other abuses by unlawful Fishing, and some annoying Timbers in *Tilbury-hope*, dangerous to Passengers, and destructive to the young Brood of Fish and Fishermens Nets, were also to general benefit reformed. Likewise they took care to clear and cleanse the River

ver Westward of about 79 Stops or Hatches, consisting of divers great Stakes and Piles, erected by Fishermen for their private lucre, and standing ill-favouredly for Passengers near the *Fair-Deep*; but none now are left, except such as stand out of the passable high stream, that can prejudice none. The like Course was kept in the time of *Henry the 4th*, and *Henry the 8th*s times. There is also a watchful Eye that no *Carrion* nor Dead *Carkasses* be thrown into the River to pollute or infect the stream.

To all these intents and purposes the *Lord Mayor* and the *Aldermen* his Brethren, with the under Officers, meet eight times a year in the four Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, and have a Judicial sitting for Maintenance of the Rivers Rights and Priviledges, where they have power to Impanel *Juries*, to make *Inquisition* after all Offences committed upon the River within their Extent, and as the Verdict given by the Jury makes it appear, so they proceed to the punishment of the ~~Traffickers~~ ^{offenders} according to the quality of the offence, whereof it may be proper to give this *Memorable Instance*, as it is Recorded by Mr. *Stow* in his Survey, page 20, Printed Anno 1633. and more briefly delivered by Mr. *Howel* in his *Londinopolis*, Printed Anno 1657. page 15. Thus.

Sir *John Rolles* Knight, and *Lord Mayor* of the City of *London*, and Conservator of the River of *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, assisted and accompanied by the *Aldermen* and two *Sheriffs* then contemporary, and attended by the Recorder, and the Sub-conservation, or Water-Bayly, with 50 Officers and Servants, took their Barges at *Billings-gate*, the third of *July*, 1616. and in a few hours arrived at *Graves-end* in *Kent*, where a Session for Conservancy of the said River was kept before the said *Lord Mayor* and his said Assistants, at which place and time a Jury of the Free-holders of

the said County being sworn to inquire of all Offences committed in any part of the River whatsoever, within the said County; The *Common Sergeant* of the City (the *Recorder* being then absent upon extraordinary occasions) Delivered them a Charge to this effect, That for as much as there had not been any Session of Conservancy in many years passed kept by any *Lord Mayor of London* in that place, it was probable and evident they could not be well informed, neither of the *Lord Mayor's* Jurisdiction and power to Reform Annoyances and Offences there, and to inflict due punishments upon the Offenders; nor of the Nature of the Service to be by them performed in the Course of their Inquiry; therefore he thought it convenient to make both the one and the other known unto them. Hereupon he shewed them that the Jurisdiction of the Court of *London* in the River of *Thames*, from *Stanes Bridge* Westward, unto the points of the River next unto the Sea Eastward, appeared to belong to the City, in manner and form following.

I. First in point of Right by *prescription*, as appears by an ancient Book called *Dunthorp*, That *Civitatis foundationis, ædificationis, & constructionis causa erat Thameſis Fluvius, quorum vero Civitatis & fluminis gubernationem tam duces, Majores, Custodes, Vicecomites, Aldr. & Magnates Civitatis Memorata hucusque obtinuerunt & habuerunt.* Whence he inferred that the Government of the River hath belonged to the City time out of mind.

In 21. H. 3. *Jorden Coventry*, one of the Sheriffs of the City, was sent by the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* to remove certain Kiddles that Annoyed the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*; who, *ultra Tenland verſus mare*, did take divers persons that were Offenders, and imprisoned them; Whereupon complaint being made

made to the King, he took the matter ill at the first, and sent for the Lord Mayor and Citizens to Kennington; Where, upon hearing of the Matter before the said King, the Cities Jurisdiction over the said River was set forth and allowed, and the Complainants convinced, and every one of them Amerced at 10 l. and the Amercements adjudged to the City; And afterward their Nets were burnt by Judgment given by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the *Hustings*.

I. R. 2. Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of *Essex* and *Kent*, Reciting the Cities Title, with Command not to suffer the Citizens of *London* to be molested contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

II. Secondly, In point of Right by Allowance in *Eire*, the Conservation of the *Thames* belongs to the City: For it was produced that 1 R. 2. before *Hugh Bigot*, Justice Itenerant, the Sheriffs and Citizens of *London* were called in Question for their Jurisdiction exercis'd on the *Thames*, before whom it was found, by a Jury in *Southwark*, *Quod nullas habet aliquid Juris in Thamisia, u'q; ad Novum Gurgitem nisi Civis London.*

In the 14, E. 2. The Constable of the Tower was Indicted by Divers Wards of *London* before the Justices in *Eire* at the Tower, *De muneri & recep. Cove. pro Kedellis in Thamisiis & Constabularius ad Kidellas respondet quod Justic. non habent Jurisdictionem extra London, prolitum: inde cognoscere cum prædict. Kidelli sunt in aliis Comitatus, & Justic. dixerunt, aqua Thamisiæ pertinet ad Civitatem London, usque Mare, & si velit respondeat; Who then Pleadet, Not Guilty.*

III. He went further, in point of Right; that this Jurisdiction belonged to the City by antient Charters, 8 R. 1. that is 480 and odd Years ago. *Dominus Richardus Rex, Filius Regis Henrici secundi concessit & firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia amoveantur ubicunque fuerint in Thamisia; — 1. Joh. Rex concessit, & firmiter præcepit ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medway amoveantur, & ne cæteri Kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia vel in Medway super forf. 30 L. sterlingorum.*

Then he urged the Famous Chatter of King Henry the III. which ran thus: "Henry by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, unto all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Ministers, and to all Bayliffs and to all his True Men, Greeting: wotteth well, that we for the health of our Soul, and the health of the Soul of King John our Fader, and the Souls of our Ancestors; and also for the Common profit of our City of London, and of all our Realms, have Granted and stedfastly Commanded, That all the Weares that be in Thames or in Medway be done away: and that from henceforth no Weares be set in Thames or Medway, upon the forfeiture of 10 l. Also we claim quit to our Citizens of London, all that, that our Constable of our Tower of London was wont to take of the said Weares. Wherefore we will, and stedfastly Command, that no Constable of the aforesaid Tower at any time from henceforth forward, any thing ask, nor any Grievance do to any of the same City by Enchesen of the same Weares; it is to us known enough, and by our true Men do us to understand, that most privacy and least profit might fall unto the same City, and to the whole Realm by Enchese-
"sen

"*sen of the same Weares; which we make for ever
 "firm and stable unto the same City, as the Charter
 "of our Lord King John our Fader, which our Ba-
 "rons of London thereof have reasonably Witnes-
 "sed. Witnesses Eustace of London, Peter of West-
 "minster, &c. at Westminster the 18th of February,
 "in the Year of our Reign Eleven. Besides these
 he produced divers others in this King's Reign to
 the purpose aforesaid, and the 7th. of E. III.*

IV. This Jurisdiction belongs to the City of *Lon-
 den* by *Acts of Parliament, W. 2. cap. 47. an. 13.* No
Salmons to be taken from the Nativity of our *Lady*,
 unto *St. Martins Day* in all points; nor none to be
 taken in *Mill-Pools* from the midst of *April*, until
Midsummer, under penalty for the first Offence, of
 burning of *Nets and Engines*; the second Offence,
 Imprisonment for a Quarter of a Year; the third
 Offence, for a whole Year.

13. R. II. confirms the restraint of taking *Sal-
 mons* in many Waters, from the midst of *April*, un-
 til *Midsummer*, upon the same pain; nor within that
 time to use any *Nets*, called *Stalkers*, nor any other
 Engine, whereby the Fry may be destroyed. He
 urged likewise 17 R. II. cap. 9. and the 11. H. VII.
 cap. 15.

1 Eliz. cap. 17. Against *Nets, Wheelles*, and
 other Engines, for destroying the Fish, against kil-
 ling of *Salmon* and *Trouts* out of season, against
 killing *Pike* or *Pickerel*, not ten Inches long, or
Salmon not 16 Inches long, or *Trout* not 8 Inches
 long; or *Barbel* 12 Inches and more; nor to Fish
 with any *Nets*, but such whereof every *Meash* or
Mash shall be two Inches and a half broad, An-
 gling excepted. This not to extend to *Smelts*,
Roches, *Minoes*, *Bullhead*, *Gudgeons*, or *Foies*, in
 place where the same have been used to be taken;
 The Offender to lose for every Offence 20 s. and
 the

the Fish, also the unlawful Nets, Engines and Instruments.

The Mayor of London (*Inter alia*) hath full Power and Authority by this *Act* to Inquire of all Offences Committed contrary thereunto, by the Oaths of 12 Men or more, and to Hear and Determine all and every the same, and inflict Punishments, and impose Fines accordingly.

V. He proceeds to assert the Cities Right, to the Conservation of the *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*, by way of *Inquisition*, whereof there were two, the one taken at *Raynam* in *Essex*, the other at *Gravesend* in *Kent*, before Sir William Cambridge Grocer. then Lord Mayor of London, 9 Henry V. where it was presented, that whereas by the antient Ordinances of London, the Meshes of Nets should be two Inches in the forepart, and one Inch in the hinder part, and it being found that the Offences according to the said *Inquisitions*, are *Contra libertates & consuetudines Civitatis*, it was adjudged that the Nets should be burnt, according to the antient Custom in that behalf provided.

VI. He goes on after to prove that this Right belongs to the City by *Decrees*. In 8 Henry IV. the Mayor and Aldermen did exhibit their humble Petition to the King's Council, reciting, that (time out of mind) they had the Conservation and Correction of the River of *Thames*, of all Trincks, Nets, and other Engines whatsoever, in the River of *Thames* and *Medway* placed, and have used to make a *Sub-Conservator* under them: and complaining that *Alexander Bonner* then *Sub-Conservator*, having discharged his Duty in removing *Kiddles*, he was ill intreated by the owners, dwelling in *Erith*, *Braith Ferry*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other places in the Counties of *Kent* and *Essex*: and upon hearing

ing of the matter in *Camera Stellata*, they were found Guilty, and Constrained to submit themselves to the Lord Mayor, and ordered to bring always their Nets unto him, before they should use them, and that the *Kiddles* then taken should be at the disposition of the Lord Mayor: so the Offenders made their submission accordingly.

VII. He proceeds; This Right appertains to the City of *London*, by *Letters Patents*, which he proved by a Grant made by *Edward IV.* to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for setting up a *Wear* in the River of *Thames*: which Grant was Revoked, and Cancelled at the Request of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon shewing their *Right*, therefore alleaged it was contrary to their antient Liberties. At which time the Cities Title to the Conservancy of the *Thames* and *Medway* was at large set forth, and recited to have been shewn to the Lord Chancellor, and to the said Earl and his Counsel, which accordingly was also read.

VIII. He reinforceth the Right of the City by *Proclamations*, whereof one was made by *H. VIII.* in the 34 of His Reign, wherein it is affirmed, that the Lord Mayor and his Predecessors, have had by divers Grants of the Kings of England, and by *Acts of Parliaments* enjoyed always the Conservacy of the *Thames* without Impediments or Interruption: By which *Proclamation* it was Commanded that none should resist, deny, or impugne the Lord Mayor or his Deputy in doing or executing any thing that might conduce to the Conservacy of the River, and of the *Fish* and *Fry* within the same.

IX. He produceth *Report*, for in a Controversie betwixt the Lord Admiral, and the Lord Mayor, for the Measuring of Coals and other things upon

upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Debate, to whom the Conservacy of the *Thames* did belong, which cause was referred by Queen *ELIZABETH*'s Council of State, 1597, to the *Attorney-General*, and *Solicitor*, who joyntly Certified amongst other things, that the Conservancy and care of the said River, did, and ought, to belong to the City of *London*.

X. By *quo Warranto* it was proved that the Conservacy of the *Thames*, belongs to the City: for 3 Jac. a *quo Warranto* was brought against the City in the *Exchequer*, to know by what Title She claimed the Conservacy of the River of *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*; whereupon the City made Her Title Good thereunto, by antient prescription, and otherwise: so Judgment was given in Her Favour.

XI. He goes on afterwards to confirm the Right of the City, by *Proof of Usage*, in regard the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have time out of mind made Ordinances, concerning the Good Government of the River of *Thames*, as well for the Seasons and Manner of Fishing beneath *London-bridge* Eastward, upon pain of certain Penalties, as appears from time to time, from the Reign of *Henry III.* and so downward.

The Lord Mayor hath removed Kiddles, Wears, Trinks, and other unlawful Engines, and reformed the disorders of such as have offended besides in the River of *Thames*, and inflicted punishment upon Offenders accordingly.

The Right of the City appears also by the *Writs*, and *Precepts* under the *Teste* of the Lord Mayor, to the *Sheriffs* of *Kent* and *Essex*, for the Returning of *Juries* before him, to inquire of Offences done in the River. The same Right of the City appears also by *Commissions*, whereof divers have been directed to

to the Lord Mayor, to put in Execution the *Acts of Parliament*, made for Conservance of the *Thames* and *Medway*, and to inquire of all Offences made, or done in the said Waters, and to punish the Delinquents accordingly.

Lastly, He makes good the Right and Title of the City, by the *Continual Claim* She has made thereunto, as appears in those various Contests She had with the Lord Admiral of England, wherein after divers Debates and Disputes, She still came off well, and made Her Title good. Which moved King *Jamts* in the third Year of His Reign, to put a Final Determination to the Business, by the Letters Patents he passed unto the City, wherein he saith, That *ad omnem Controversiam in hac parte Temporibus, tam presentibus quam futuris tollendam, & omne Dubium amo vendam*; that to cut off all Controversies, as well of the present times, as of Future, and to remove all Doubts, he did Confirm and Ratifie the said Right unto the City of London, &c.

I. This Office of *Conservator* of so Noble a River, is of great Extent, for he is to preserve the Currency of the stream, on the Banks on both sides.

II. To preserve the Fish and Fry within the same, that no Fishermen use unlawful Nets or Engines, or fish at Prohibited Seasons.

III. To hinder the erection of any Weares, Kid-
dles, or Engines, and the knocking in of any Posts,
Piles, or Stake., which may in any sort hinder the
Stream, or Navigation; and to pull them up, if al-
ready done, and punish the Offenders: also to pre-
vent all incroachments upon the Rivers, and the
Banks thereof: likewise to inquire of all Bridges,
Flood-

Flood-Gates, Mill-dams, and such like Annoyances; and whether any do hurl in any Soyl, Dust, or Rubbish, or other Filth whatsoever to choak her.

But for the strength and safety of the River against the Invasion of an Enemy, by Block-Houses, Forts, Bastions, or Castles, and the securing of the Merchant and Navigation to and fro, that Charge belongs to the *Sovereign Prince*.

The former Charge, Care, and Circumspection belongs properly to the City of *London*, which is Seated in a fit place to be watchful over her, for which Vigilance, the *Thames* Rewards the City abundantly, by bringing her in the *Spices* of the South, the *Jewels* of the East, and the *Treasures* of the West, yea a considerable share of the richest *Merchandizes* of the World, &c. so that this Famous River may be said, to be (as it were) the *Radical Moisture* of *London*, and its best Friend; which was hinted by the Lord Mayor to King *James*; for the King being displeased, because the City would not lend Him a Sum of Money, told the Mayor and Aldermen, that he would Remove His Court with all the Records of the Tower, and the Courts of *Westminster-Hall*, to another place, with further expressions of that kind. The Lord Mayor calmly heard all, and at last Answered, *Your Majesty hath Power to do what You Please, and Your City of London will obey accordingly; but She humbly Desires, that when Your Majesty shall remove Your Courts, You would please to leave the Thames behind You.*

Besides the inestimable Benefit that this Noble River brings to the City, and the Adjacent places, by the easie conveyance of all Sorts of Goods and *Merchandizes*, almost all the Fuel for Firing being also brought by it from *Newcastle, Scotland, Kent, Essex, &c.* It supplies the City in very many places with

with excellent wholsom Water, convey'd into all the Adjacent Houses by Water Engines, of great cost and Artifice. So much for the *Thames*.

The *City of London* is supply'd with pure Spring-Water, from above Twenty Conduits, so Commodiously placed, that they serve all the Chiefest parts of the *City*. And in all parts, though on the highest Ground, It is abundantly Served with Pump Water, and those Pumps in many places hardly Six Foot deep in the Ground.

Of the New-River.

This Famous and never-to-be-forgotten Work brought by the Liberal Charge and Exquisite Skill of one Worthy Man, Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, deserves an everlasting Memorial. Several Wells and Springs of sweet and fresh Water with which the *City* was served, being Decayed, sundry Projects were on Foot to supply that want; but this Principal Device was found out by the aforesaid Gentleman, and the Difficulties and vast Expence made it for some time to be retarded, but Courage and a Resolution to promote the Publick Good, prompted him on to the Atchievment, which since hath proved happily Commodious, and of infinite Utility to the whole *City*, so that the brave Adventurer deserves a Statue to Eternize his Name, and Transmit his Memory, to keep it Fresh (like his *Waters*) to future Ages. Now as Mr. *Stow* speaks very ingeniously, if those Enemies to all Good Actions, *Danger Difficulty, Detraction, Contempt, Scorn,* and *Envy*, could have prevailed by their Malevolent Interposition, either before, at the beginning, and in the very Birth of the Attempt, and a good while after, this work had never been accomplished.

Queen Elizabeth granted Power to the Citizens by Act of Parliament, for Cutting and Conveying of a River, from any part of *Middlesex* or *Hartfordshire* to the City of *London*, with a Limitation of ten Years time, for the performance thereof. But She dyed before it was undertaken. King *James* Granted the like, but without limitation of time. And when others would not undertake it, Sir *Hugh Middleton* did, with infinite Pains and vast Charge, both begin and finish it. He brought it from *Amuel* and *Chadwel*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it Runs threescore Miles before it reaches the City.

At the North-side of the City at *Islington*, he built a large Cistern to receive it, and from thence it is dispersed in Pipes, serving the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the Lower parts in their higher Rooms.

It was begun the 28th of February, Anno Dom. 1608, and finished in five Years.

It can hardly be imagined what difficulties and rubs there were in the way, through which the Water was to pass, some being *Ozie*, *Soft*, and *Muddy*; other again as *Hard*, *Craggy*, and *Stony*; in some places the Channel is Thirty Foot deep; in other places it is carried over Valleys in open Troughs betwixt Hills, which Troughs are supported by Wooden Arches, some of them fixt in the Earth very deep, and rising in Height above 23 Foot. Over this *New-River* are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood, and six hundred Men have been at once employed in this Great Work.

The River being brought to the said Great Cistern, the Water was not let in till Michaelmas Day, Anno 1613. Sir *John Swisnerton*, then Lord Mayor, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to the said

said Sir *Hugh*, being Elected Lord Mayor for the Ensuing Year. In the Afternoon, Sir *John Swinerton*, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*, with Sir *Henry Mountague*, the Recorder of *London*, and many of the Worthy Aldermen, Rode in a Solemn manner to see the Great Cistern, and first Issuing of the strange River thereunto, which was then made Free *Denizen* of *London*; and the Solemnity was thus:

A Troop of Labourers of the Number of Sixty or more, well Apparrelled, and wearing Green *Monmoth* Caps, after the *Brittish* manner, all alike, carried Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and such like Instruments of Laborious Employment, and marching after Drums twice or thrice about the Cistern, presented themselves before the Mount, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen were (with a Worthy Company besides,) and one Man in the behalf of the rest, delivered a handsome Speech in Verse; at the Conclusion of which, the *Flood-Gates* flew open, and the Stream ran Cheerfully into the Cistern, the Drums Beating, and Trumpets Sounding in Triumphant manner, and a Gallant Peal of Chambers gave a Period to the Entertainment.

Upon which brave Man, these Lines were made.

*Ad Hugonem Middleton Equitem Auratum,
De stupenda hac aquarum opera.*

*Compita quisfluvium per Londinensia Duxti,
Ut jamquisque suis vicus abundet aquis,
Non Aganippe tuas satis est depromere laudes,
Hec scaturigo novæ quam tibi fundit aque.*

Before

Before we leave this *Head*, although it is not necessary to give a particular Account of every *Conduit*, whereof there are many in and about the City (as was said,) and one now a Rearing in the place of the Old *Conduit*, at the West end of *Cheapside*, which is intended to be a Stately one, and be seeming the Magnificence of the City, and that Gallant Street where it is to be Erected, &c. Yet that neatly-wrought *Conduit* in *Stocks-Market*, at the West end of *Lumbard-street*, is not to be omitted, whereupon is placed a very Magnificent Statue of KING CHARLES the II. on Horse-back, Trampling upon an Enemy, all in Excellent *White-Marble*, at the Sole Cost and Charges of Sir Robert Viner, who was Lord Mayor of London, in the Year 1675.

There is likewise a very Magnificent Statue of King CHARLES the I. on Horse-back, all of Solid Brass, at *Charing-Cross*; the Figures of both which are here Exhibited.

THE K. AT THE STOCK MARKET



THE K. AT CHARING CROSS.



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C H A P. I V.

Of the Government of London.

I N this Chapter we shall briefly Treat of the Government of this Renowned City, in Three Sections.

1. The Ecclesiastical Government.
2. The Temporal or Civil Government.
3. The Military Government.

S E C T. I.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government.

T H E Government of London, considering how great and populous it is, is very admirable, and might take up a volume in the Description thereof.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop, and I have read that in the Britains time it was an Archbishops See, (of which see page 57. before) but removed in the Saxons time to Canterbury for the sake of Austin the Monk, who first preached the Gospel to the Heathen Saxons, and lies buried there. To the Cathedral of London belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and 30 Prebendaries.

In the several Parishes there are placed many learned and eminent Divines, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish, who are reputed the most excellent Preachers in Christendom, insomuch that divers Foreigners have come hither, on purpose to learn their way.

There is in every Parish a Vicarage, or Parsonage-House for these Divines and their Families, with good allowances for their Maintenance, of which and the Union of Parishes, take the following account,

By an Act of *Parliament* made in the 19 *Car. 2. Cap. 3. Sect. 31.* It was Enacted that the Parishes to be Rebuilt within the City of *London*, in lieu of those which were demollished by the late Dreadful Fire, should not exceed the number of 39. But in the 22 *Car. 2. Cap. 11. Sect. 62.* It was Enacted that for as much as upon an exact Survey taken of the Number of Houses to be Rebuilt, and of the Extent of the respective Parishes necessary to be continued within the said City, it doth appear that the Parishes to be settled and continued, and the Parish-Churches to be rebuilt within the said City of *London*, in lieu of those demollished or consumed by the said late Fire, cannot conveniently by Union, or otherwise, be reduced to a less Number than fifty one; It was therefore further Enacted, that the Number of Parishes to be settled, and of Parish-Churches to be rebuilt within the said City of *London*, should be Fifty One, the aforesaid Act, or any thing therein contained to the contrary, notwithstanding.

There was also *Anno, 22. and 23. Car. 2. Cap. 15.* An Act of *Parliament* for the better Settlement of the Maintenance of the Parsons, Vicars, and Curates of the said Parishes, to prevent Controversies of Law that might arise about the alteration of Houses in the Rebuilding of the City; It was therefore reduced to a certainty of Tythes, or a sum of Money in lieu of Tythes, as in the following Table may be seen.

☞ Note that the first Seventeen Parishes after mentioned, are to remain and continue as heretofore they were: and that the respective Parish Churches to each of the said Parishes belonging, were to be Rebuilt for the use of the said Parishes.

☞ Note

Note likewise that the rest that are joined in Order, are the united Parishes, and that the first Parish mentioned in each line, is the Parish-Church of the Parishes so united, and that the sum annexed to each is the annual payment to be made to the Parson, Vicar, or Curate of the same, in lieu of Tythes.

| | <i>l.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Allhallows Lombardstreet</i> | 110 |
| 2. <i>S. Bartholomew Exchange</i> | 100 |
| 3. <i>S. Bridget, alias Brides</i> | 120 |
| 4. <i>S. Bennet-Fink</i> | 100 |
| 5. <i>S. Michael Crooked-lane</i> | 100 |
| 6. <i>S. Christopher</i> | 120 |
| 7. <i>S. Dionys Back-Church</i> | 120 |
| 8. <i>S. Dunstons East</i> | 200 |
| 9. <i>S. James Garlick-hith</i> | 100 |
| 10. <i>S. Michael Cornhill</i> | 140 |
| 11. <i>S. Michael Bassishaw</i> | 132 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> |
| 12. <i>S. Margaret Lothbury</i> | 100 |
| 13. <i>S. Mary Aldermanbury</i> | 150 |
| 14. <i>S. Martin Ludgate</i> | 160 |
| 15. <i>S. Peter Corn-hill</i> | 110 |
| 16. <i>S. Stephen Colemanstreet</i> | 110 |
| 17. <i>S. Sepulchres</i> | 200 |

Parishes United.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 18. <i>Allhallows Breadstreet and S. John Evangelist</i> | 140 |
| 19. <i>Allhallows the Great, and Allhallows the Less</i> | 200 |
| 20. <i>S. Alban Woodstreet, and S. Olaves Silverstreet</i> | 170 |
| 21. <i>S. Ann and Agnes, and S. John Zachary</i> | 140 |
| 22. <i>S. Augustine, and S. Faith.</i> | 172 |
| 23. <i>S. Andrew Wardrobe, and S. Anne Black-Fryers</i> | 140 |
| 24. <i>S. An-</i> | |

24. S. Antholin, and S. John Baptist 120
25. S. Bennet Grace-Church, and S. Leonard East-
cheap 140
26. S. Bennets Pauls-Wharff, and S. Peter Pauls-
Wharff 100
27. Christ-Church, and S. Leonard Foster-lane 200
28. S. Edmond the King, and S. Nicholas Acons 180
29. S. George Botolph-lane, and S. Botolph Billings-
gate 180
30. S. Laurence Jewry, and S. Magdalen Milk-
street 120
31. S. Magnus, and S. Margaret New Fish-
street 170
32. S. Michael Royal, and S. Martin Vintry 140
33. S. Matthew Friday-street, and S. Peter Cheap 150
34. S. Margaret Pattons, and S. Gabriel Fen-
Church 120
35. S. Mary at Hill, and S. Andrew Hubbard 200
36. S. Mary Wolnot, and S. Mary Wool-Church 160
37. S. Clement East-Cheap, and S. Martin Or-
gars 140
38. S. Mary Abchurch, and S. Laurence Pountney 120
39. S. Mary-Aldermay, and S. Thomas Apostles 150
40. S. Mary-le-Bow, S. Pancras Soper-lane, and All-
hallows Honey-lane 200
41. S. Mildred Poultry, and S. Mary Cole-Church 170
42. S. Michael Woodstreet, and S. Mary Staining 100
43. S. Mildred Breadstreet, and S. Margaret Mo-
ses 130
44. S. Michael Queen-bith, and Trinity 160
45. S. Magdalen Old Fish-street, and S. Gregory 120
46. S. Mary Sommerfet, and S. Mary Mounthaw 110
47. S. Nicholas Cole-Abby, and S. Nicholas Olaves 130
48. S. Olave Jewry, and S. Martin Ironmonger-
lane. 120
49. S. Stephen Walbrock, and S. Bennet Sheer-
beg 100

50. S. Sny-

50. *S. Swithin, and S. Mary Bathay* 140
 51. *S. Vedast, alias Fosters, and S. Michael Quern* 160

These respective sums, in lieu of Tyths, are to be yearly paid over and above *Glebes, Perquisites, and Bequests*, the Assessment to be made by the *Aldermen* of each Ward or his Deputy, the *Common-Council-men*, and *Church-Wardens*, and one or more of the *Parishioners*. *Impropriators* are by the said Act to make the same allowances to the *Incumbents*, as they did before the Fire. Upon Refusal of Payment, the *Lord Mayor* may Grant his Warrant to the *Collector*, who with a *Constable* in the Day-time, may Levy the same by Distress and sale of the Goods of the Party so refusing, &c. restoring the overplus; but may deduct the reasonable Charges of making Distress, &c. Provided that it shall and may be lawful to and for the *Warden* and *Minor Canons* of *S. Pauls Church London*, *Parson* and *Proprietors* of the Rectory of the Parish of *S. Gregory* aforesaid, to receive and enjoy all Tythes, Oblations, and Duties arising or growing due within the said Parish, in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly, &c.

The Parish-Churches were to be Rebuilt according to *Models* appointed by the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, the *Bishop of London*, and the *Lord Mayor of London*, with the *King's Approbation*.

The Church-yards of the Demolished Churches were to be inclosed with Brick or Stone Walls, for Burial for the Parishes formerly belonging to the same, and the Parishes to which they are respectively united, and not used or employed for any other purpose whatsoever, except such parts thereof as the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, with the Consent of the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, and *Lord Bishop of London*, and by his Majesties Approbation, shall be

thought necessary to be laid into the Streets and Markets for Enlargement and Accommodation thereof, and for publick Store-places, &c.

This Brief account we hope is not impertinent, and being pursuant to our promise, page 27. and for common information, we could not well omit it.

These Parish-Churches are for the most part Built (or a Building) in a very stately and beautiful manner, far excelling their former Condition.

So much for the *Ecclesiastical Government*. I will only add, That for the sincere and pure Worship of God, and Profession of the Reformed Religion, there is no City or place in the World can compare with *London*. There being, besides the Learned Divines of the Established Church of *England*, a great Number of very Pious, Learned and Reverend Ministers of the Gospel, who are called *Dis-senters*, (and I wish some peevish persons would forbear Nicknames) because they disapprove some things, with respect to Discipline, and some Opinions of the Church of *England*. But it is my hearty wish, that since they all agree in the Fundamentals of Religion, that there may be no clashing or disunion in point of Brotherly Love and Charity betwixt them, for so God Commands, and the times call for it, the common Enemy (like the Kite in *Esop*) hovering for an opportunity to Devour us all: To prevent which (next the Divine Providence) there cannot be used a more certain Medium, then for all Protestants to Joyn (with heart and hand) together against their combining and united Foes, of whose temper they have had instruction enough, by Plots, Massacres, Fires, and other Barbarous Actions, of which all Protestants (but such as are *Masqueraded*) are convinced by demonstrations, as clear as any Geometry can afford a Mathematician.

But (though I am no professed Divine yet) I have admired, why men will be so angry with others

thers for not agreeing with them in some Point of Opinion in Religion, not Fundamental; that is, not absolutely necessary to salvation: yea so *Barbarous* and *Inhumane* are some grown, as to reproach, disgrace, yea, persecute each other, because one will not be persuaded to see with the others Eyes; Which is certainly a most irrational and *Unchristian*, (if not *Antichristian*) practise, and I cannot but suspect such a persons Religion to be no other then humour and fancy, acted by pride and spight, to such as perhaps cannot in Conscience agree with them.

A thing may be clear to one man, that would fain impose it, but it may be doubtful to him on whom it is imposed, which no man can help; Must he therefore be persecuted? If the point be clear in Scripture, what needs any new Article of Faith to impose it? If only deduc'd, what one thinks clearly deduced, another, as learned and able as he, may think not to be so.

Mens understandings are as *various* as their *speech* or *faces*, and is it just for one man to quarrel with another, because different from him in either of these, or to put him upon a Rack in order to stretch him to his own Dimensions, if not so tall as he? certainly that man is *defective* in charity that thinks all Dissenters are either maliciously or wilfully blind. No man can be forced to believe; he may be compelled to say this or that, but not to believe it. His brains may be sooner knockt out then made clear, and able to see or perform an action morally beyond his power. A man may as easily make a man stark blind to read Greek, or distinguish Colours, as an unbeliever to believe, for that is God's Gift. Arguments are good inducements, but force has no countenance in the Gospel, much less a Command, *John* 20. 31.—5. 39. 2 *Tim.* 3. 15. *Deut.* 12. 32. Force may make one blind, but

never to see clearer; it may make a Hypocrite, but no true Convert.

The Magistrate is (and ought) to punish *evil doers*, but not *evil believers*. God reserves that to himself: And man can never have a right cognizance of evil thoughts in another, for the greatest Professor may be the greatest Atheist. Nothing is more derogatory to the honour of God, than for men to think that he wants their help to defend him: Nor can any thing more affront him, than for any one to intrude into his Tribunal, and usurp his Sovereignty. - Christ conquered his Enemies by Preaching and Suffering. And he that takes up Arms to preserve himself from Persecution, is either a stark Atheist, because he believes there is no such Reward, as *Mat. 5. 12.* or a stark fool (or mad-man) to reject the opportunity of gaining it.

In a word, what to me seems clear, (which I humbly submit to the consideration of others) is—

1. That none ought to be persecuted for Religion, whose Principles are consistent with humane Society, and behave themselves according to the Established Laws of the Land quietly, and peaceably, but are to be won by the mild ways of the Gospel.

2. That if under pretence of Religion they disturb the common peace, or wrong any other, or be seditious and unquiet, they ought to be punished by the Magistrate; because Religion teaches no such things, but the contrary.

3. That where we agree in Fundamentals we should have mutual Christian Fellowship, without wrangling about Circumstantials, and that for this Reason; which to me is *instar omnium*: I would ask the sober Reader, whether he thinks his Brother that agrees with him in Fundamental Articles of Faith (which I could wish were rightly stated) and lives soberly, has Communion with God or no? If he says No, he has no Charity, and his

his own Religion is become as sounding brass, or a tinkling Symbal, 1 Cor. 13. 1. If he believe that he hath Communion with God, how dares he deny him his Communion? is he better than God? or where is his Warrant for so doing?

4. That when we have done our endeavour to convince such a dissenting or doubting person in a Christian way, by Scripture, we have then cleared our selves, and therefore ought to leave the rest to God, who only is his Judge, and takes cognizance of such things, yet still to walk in love with him as far as we agree, always provided the error he holds are not expressly against the Faith and Order prescribed by God, but things dubious and capable of debate.

5. Lastly we ought to have no Religious Communion with Atheists, Infidels, Papists, or Idolaters, prophane or ill livers, or Hereticks, who err in Fundamentals; yet not to persecute any of them merely for their Principles, but where they transgress the Temporal Laws, let them, as others ought, suffer accordingly; though it is absolutely necessary for the Magistrate to restrain the spreading of such blasphemies and immoralities, &c. as direly affront the Divine Majesty.

I beg the Readers pardon for this little digression, which my zeal for the Union of Protestants, (though I would not have any to give up or lose Divine Truths with the purchase of outward peace) forced me to insert, (and perhaps it were more fit for a Divine, and for another Treatise) in this Section of the Ecclesiastical Government of this Renowned City.

There belong to this Cathedral, besides those mentioned before, A *Chaunter*, a *Chancellor*, five *Arch-Deacons*, viz. *London*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Colchester*, and *S. Albano*, a *College of 12 Petty Canons*, 6 *Vicars*, *Choral and Choristers*, &c. In the Bishop of *London's* Diocese there is contained the City of

London, all Middlesex, and Essex, and a part of Hertfordshire.

S E C T. 2.

*Of the Temporal Government of the City of
L O N D O N.*

THis great and populous City is governed with that admirable Order and Regularity, that it is even astonishing: For therein (as in most other things) she excels all the Cities in the World. To handle this at large, would make this small Tract swell beyond bounds, we shall therefore give a brief abstract of it for Methods sake under these heads.

1. *Its Magistrates and Publick Officers.*
2. *Its Charters and Priviledges.*
3. *Its Particular or By-laws.*
4. *Its Courts.*
5. *Its Prisons.*
6. *Its Watches.*

1. *Of the Magistrates and Publick Officers
of London.*

This Renowned City, in the time of the Romans was made a *Præfectura*, and the chief Magistrate, call'd a *Præfect*, which continued about 300 years. In the time of the Saxons the name was changed into a *Portgreeve*, that is, *Custos* or Guardian, and sometimes *Provost* of London. After the coming in of the Normans, the chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the French word *Bailler*, *tradere committere*, that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others, and there were sometimes two *Bayliffs* in London, till King Richard the First, in the year 1189. changed the name of *Bayliff* into *Mayor*, which hath so continued 482 years. The

The first Lord Mayor was Henry Fitz-Alwin Draper, who continued in the Mayoralty from the first of Richard the First untill the 15th of King John, which was above 24 years. He was interred in the Parish Church of S. Mary Bothaw near to London-Stone, where he dwelt, (not S. John Baptist, as was by mistake affirm'd, p. 39. which the Reader is desired to correct by this,) &c. In this place, before we come to treat more particularly of this great and honourable Magistrate, it may not be amiss to give a List of all the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs from that time to this present year, 1681.

Richard the First began his Reign July
the 6th. 1189.

| A.D.A.R | Lord MAYORS. | SHERIFFS. |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| 1189 | 1 Henry Fitz-Alwin. | Henry Cornbil. Richard Reynere. |
| 1190 | 2 The same. | John Herliam. Roger Duce. |
| 1191 | 3 The same. | William Haverel. John Buckmore. |
| 1192 | 4 The same. | Nicholas Duke. Peter Newy. |
| 1193 | 5 The same. | Roger Duke. Richard Fitz-Alwin. |
| 1194 | 6 The same. | William Fitz-Iabel. William Fitz-Arnold. |
| 1195 | 7 The same. | Robert Besaunt. John de Josne. |
| 1196 | 8 The same. | Gerard de Antilocke. Robert Durant. |
| 1197 | 9 The same. | Roger Blunt. Nicholas Ducket. |
| 1198 | 10 The same. | Const. Fitz-Arnold. Robert le Beau. |
| 1199 | 11 The same. | Arnold Fitz-Arnold. Ri. Fitz Bartholomew |

King John began his Reign the 6th of
April, 1199.

| A.D.A.R. | Lord MAYORS. | SHERIFFS. |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| 1199 | 1 Henry Fitz-Alwin. | Arnold Fitz-Arnold. Ri. Fitz Bartholomew. |
| 1200 | 2 The same. | Roger Dorset. James Bartholomew. |
| 1201 | 3 The same. | Walter Fitz-Allice. Sim. de Aldermanbury |
| 1202 | 4 The same. | Norman Blondel John de Ely. |
| 1203 | 5 The same. | Walter Browne. W. Chamberlaine. |
| 1204 | 6 The same. | Thomas Haverel. Hamond Brond. |
| 1205 | 7 The same. | John Walgrave. Rich. de Winchester |
| 1206 | 8 The same. | John Holy-land Edm. Fitz-Gerard. |
| 1207 | 9 The same. | Roger Winchester. Edmund Hardle. |
| 1208 | 10 The same. | Peter Duke. Thomas Neal. |
| 1209 | 11 The same. | Peter le Josue. William Blound. |
| 1210 | 12 The same. | Adam Whitbey. Stephen le Grass. |
| 1211 | 13 The same. | John Fitz-Peter. John Garland. |
| 1212 | 14 The same. | Randolph Eyland. Constantine Josue. |
| 1213 | 15 Roger Fitz-Alwin. | Martin Fitz-Allice. Peter Bate. |
| 1214 | 16 The same. | Solomon Basing. Hugh Basing. |
| 1215 | 17 William Hardel. | John Travers. Andrew Newland. |

King

King *Henry* the III. began His Reign the
19th of October 1216.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1216 1 *William Hardel.*

John Travers.

1217 2 *Robert Serl.*

Andrew Newland.

1218 3 The same.

Thomas Bokerel.

1219 4 The same.

Ralph Holyland.

1220 5 The same.

Bennet Senturer.

1221 6 The same.

William Blundivers.

1222 7 The same.

John Wail, or Veil,

1223 8 *Richard Bengier.*

Josue le Spicer.

1224 9 The same.

Richard Wimbleton.

1225 10 The same.

John Wail, or Veil.

1226 11 The same.

Richard Renger.

1227 12 *Roger Duke.*

John Veil.

1228 13 The same.

Richard Joyner.

1229 14 The same.

Thomas Lambert.

1230 15 The same.

William Joyner.

1231 16 *Andrew Bokerel.*

Thomas Lambert.

John Travers.

Andrew Bokerel.

The same.

The same.

Roger Duke.

Mar. Fitz-Williams.

Stephen Bokerel.

Henry Cocham.

The same.

The same.

William Winchester.

Robert Fitz-John.

Richard Walter.

John de Woborn.

Michael of St. Helen.

Walter de Enfield.

| | | | |
|------|----|-------------------|---|
| 1232 | 17 | Andrew Bokerel. | Henry de Edmonton. Gerard Bat. |
| 1233 | 18 | The same. | Roger Fitz-Mary. Roger Blunt. |
| 1234 | 19 | The same. | Ralph Ashwray. John Norman. |
| 1235 | 20 | The same. | Gerard Bat. Rich. or Rob. Hardel. |
| 1236 | 21 | The same. | Henry Cobham. Jordan Coventry. |
| 1237 | 22 | The same. | John Tolason. Gerv. the Cordwainer. |
| 1238 | 23 | Richard Benger. | John Codras. John Withall. |
| 1239 | 24 | William Joyner. | Reymond Bongy. Ralph Ashwy. |
| 1240 | 25 | Gerard Bat. | John Gisors. Michael Tony. |
| 1241 | 26 | Reymond Bongy. | Thomas Duresm. John Voil. |
| 1242 | 27 | The same. | John Fitz-John. Ralph Ashwy. |
| 1243 | 28 | Ralph Ashwy. | Hugh Blunt. Adam Basing. |
| 1244 | 29 | Michael Tony. | Ralph Foster. Nicholas Bat. |
| 1245 | 30 | John Gisors. | Robert Cornbil. Adam of Bewly. |
| 1246 | 31 | The same. | Simon Fitz-Mary. Lawrence Frowick. |
| 1247 | 32 | Peter Fitz-Alwin. | John Voil. Nicholas Bat. |
| 1248 | 33 | Michael Tony. | Nicholas Fitz-Josue. Geoffry Winchester. |
| 1249 | 34 | Roger Fitz-Roger. | Richard Hardel. John Tolason. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1250 | 35 | John Gisors. | Humphrey Bat. |
| 1251 | 36 | Adam Basing. | Will. Fitz. Richard. |
| 1252 | 37 | John Tolason. | Lawrence Frowick. |
| 1253 | 38 | Richard Hardel. | Nicholas Bat. |
| 1254 | 39 | The same. | William Durham. |
| 1255 | 40 | The same. | Thomas Wimborn. |
| 1256 | 41 | The same. | John Northampton. |
| 1257 | 42 | The same. | Richard Richard. |
| 1258 | 43 | The same. | Ralph Ashby. |
| 1259 | 44 | John Gisors. | Robert of Lymm. |
| 1260 | 45 | Will. Fitz-Richard. | Stephen Doe. |
| 1261 | 46 | The same. | Henry Walmond. |
| 1262 | 47 | Thom. Fitz-Richard. | Michael Bokerel. |
| 1263 | 48 | The same. | John the Minor. |
| 1264 | 49 | Thomas Fitz, Thomas Fitz-Richard. | Richard Otwell. |
| 1265 | 50 | The same. | William Ashby. |
| 1266 | 51 | William Richards. | Robert Cornhill. |
| 1267 | 52 | Allen de-la-Zouch. | John Adrian. |
| | | | John Adrian. |
| | | | Robert Cornhill. |
| | | | Adam Browning. |
| | | | Henry Coventry. |
| | | | John Northampton. |
| | | | Richard Pichard. |
| | | | John Taylor. |
| | | | Richard Wallbroke. |
| | | | Rob. de Mountpeter. |
| | | | Osbert de Suffolk. |
| | | | George Rikeley. |
| | | | Thomas de Derford. |
| | | | Edward Blint. |
| | | | Peter Anger. |
| | | | John Hind. |
| | | | John Waraven. |
| | | | John Adrian. |
| | | | Lucas de Batencourt. |

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A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

- 1267 53 *T. Wimborn Custos. Walter Harvey.*
Sir Stephen Edward. William Duresm.
 1268 54 *Hugh Fitz-Ottonis, Thomas Basing.*
Custos of London, Robert Cornhill.
and Constable of
the Tower.

At this time the KING Granted the
 Choice of the *Mayors and Sheriffs*, to
 the City it Self.

- 1269 55 *John Adrian.* *Walter Potter.*
Philip Taylor.
 1270 56 The same. *Gregory Rokesley.*
Henry Wallen.
 1271 57 *Sir Walter Harvey.* *Richard Harris.*
John de Wodeley.

King *Edward* the First began His Reign
 the 16th. of November, 1272.

- 1272 1 *Sir Walter Harvey.* *John Horn.*
Walter Potter.
 1273 2 *Henry Wallen.* *Nicholas Winchester.*
Henry Coventry.
 1274 3 *Gregory Rokesley.* *Lucas Batencourt.*
Henry Frowick.
 1275 3 The same. *John Horn.*
Ralph Blount.
 1276 5 The same. *Robert de Arar.*
Ralph L. Fewre.
 1277 6 The same. *John Adrian.*
Walter Larg'ey.
 1278 7 The same. *Robert Basing.*
William le Meyre.

of LONDON. 229

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-------------------|--|
| 1279 | 8 | Gregory Rokesley. | Thomas Box. Ralph Moore. |
| 1280 | 9 | The same. | William Farrendon. Nicholas Winchester. |
| 1281 | 10 | Henry Wallen. | William le Mayre. Richard Chigwell. |
| 1282 | 11 | The same. | Ralph Blunt. Hawkin Betuel. |
| 1283 | 12 | The same. | Jordan Goodcheap. Martin Box. |
| 1284 | 13 | Gregory Rokesley. | Stephen Cornhill. Robert Rokesley. |
| 1285 | 14 | Ralph Sandwich. | Walter Blunt. John Made. |
| 1286 | 15 | The same. | Thomas Cress. Walter Hawteyne. |
| 1287 | 16 | The same. | William Hereford. Thomas Stanes. |
| 1288 | 17 | The same. | William Betayne. John of Canterbury. |
| 1289 | 18 | The same. | Fulk of St. Edmund. Solomon Langford. |
| 1290 | 19 | The same. | Thomas Romain. William de Lyre. |
| 1291 | 20 | The same. | Ralph Blunt. Hamond Box. |
| 1292 | 21 | The same. | Elias Russel. Henry Bole. |
| 2293 | 22 | The same. | Robert Rokesley. Martin Awbery. |
| 1294 | 23 | The same. | Henry Box. Richard Gloucester. |
| 1295 | 24 | Sir John Briton. | John Dunstable. Adam de Halingbury. |
| 1296 | 25 | The same. | Thomas of Suffolk. Adam of Fulham. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYROS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1297 | 26 | Henry Wallis. | Richard Refham. |
| | | | Thomas Sely. |
| 1298 | 27 | Elias Russel. | John Armentor. |
| | | | Henry Fingene. |
| 1299 | 28 | The same. | Lucas de Havering. |
| | | | Richard Champnes. |
| 1300 | 29 | Sir John Blunt. | Robert Collor. |
| | | | Peter de Bessenho. |
| 1301 | 30 | The same. | Hugh Pourte. |
| | | | Simon Paris. |
| 1302 | 31 | The same. | Will. Combmartin. |
| | | | John de Burford. |
| 1303 | 32 | The same. | Roger Paris. |
| | | | John de Lincoln. |
| 1304 | 33 | The same. | William Causon. |
| | | | Reginald Thunderley. |
| 1305 | 34 | The same. | Geoffry, at the Con- duit. |
| | | | Simon Biltet. |

King Edward the II. began His Reign
the second of July; Anno Domini.

1307.

| | | | |
|------|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1307 | 1 | Sir John Blunt. | Nicholas Pigol. |
| | | | Nigellus Drury. |
| 1308 | 2 | Nicholas Faringdon. | William Basing. |
| | | | James Butler. |
| 1309 | 3 | Thomas Romaine. | Roger le Palmer. |
| | | | James of St. Edmond. |
| 1310 | 4 | Richard Refsam. | Simon Cooper. |
| | | | Peter Blacney. |
| 1311 | 5 | Sir John Gyfors. | Simon Metwe. |
| | | | Richard W. of Ford. |

of LONDON.

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A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|----------------------|---|
| 1312 | 6 | Sir John Gysors. | John Lambin. Adam Lutkin. |
| 1313 | 7 | Nicholas Faringdon. | Robert Garden. Hugh Garton. |
| 1314 | 8 | Sir John Gysors. | Stephen Abingdon. Hammond Chickwell. |
| 1315 | 9 | Stephen de Abington. | Hammond Goodcheap. William Bodeleigh. |
| 1316 | 10 | John Wingrave. | William Caston. Ralph Balancer. |
| 1317 | 11 | The same. | John Prior. William Furneaux. |
| 1318 | 12 | The same. | John Pointel. John Dalling. |
| 1319 | 13 | Hammond Chickwell. | Simon de Abington. John Preston. |
| 1320 | 14 | Nicholas Faringdon. | Reinald at the Con- duit. William Prodhams. |
| 1321 | 15 | Hammond Chickwell. | Richard Constantine. Richard de Hackney. |
| 1322 | 16 | The same. | John Grantham. Richard de Ely. |
| 1323 | 17 | Nicholas Farindon. | Adam of Salisbury. John of Oxford. |
| 1324 | 18 | Hammond Chickwell. | Bennet of Fulham. John Causton. |
| 1325 | 19 | The same. | Gilbert Mordon. John Causton. |
| 1326 | 20 | Richard Britain. | Richard Rothing. Roger Chauntclere. |

King

King Edward the III. began His Reign
the 25. of January. 1326.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1327 | 1 | Hammond Chiswell. | Henry Darcy. John Hawton. |
| 1328 | 2 | John Grantham. | Simon Francis. Henry Cobmartin. |
| 1329 | 3 | Richard Swanland. | Richard Lazer. William Gysors. |
| 1330 | 4 | Sir John Pountney. | Robert of Ely. Thomas of Worwode. |
| 1331 | 5 | The same. | John Mocking. Andrew Aubery. |
| 1332 | 6 | John Preston. | Nicholas Pike. John Husband. |
| 1333 | 7 | Sir John Pountney. | John Hammond. William Hausford. |
| 1334 | 8 | Reginald at the Con- duit. | John Kingstone. Walter Turk. |
| 1335 | 9 | The same. | Walter Mordon. Richard Upton. |
| 1336 | 10 | Sir John Pountney. | John Clark. W. Curtes. |
| 1337 | 11 | Henry Darcy. | Walter Neal. Nicholas Crane. |
| 1338 | 12 | The same. | William de Pomfret. Hugh Marbler. |
| 1339 | 13 | Andrew Aubery. | William Thorney. Roger Fresham. |
| 1340 | 14 | The same. | Adam Lucas. Bartholomew Morris. |
| 1341 | 15 | John of Oxenford. | Richard de Barking. John de Rokessly. |
| 1342 | 16 | Simon Francis. | John Loufkin. Richard Killingbury. |

A.D. AR. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1343 | 17 | John Hammond. | John Steward. |
| | | | John Aylesham. |
| 1344 | 18 | The same. | Geoffry Witchingham |
| | | | Thomas Leg. |
| 1345 | 19 | Richard Lazer. | Edmund Hemenball. |
| | | | John of Glocester. |
| 1346 | 20 | Geoff. Witchingham. | John of Croydon. |
| | | | William Clopton. |
| 1347 | 21 | Thomas Leggy. | Adam Brampston. |
| | | | Richard Fas, or Bas. |
| 1448 | 22 | John Loufkin. | Henry Bicard. |
| | | | Simon Doleby. |
| 1349 | 23 | Walter Turk. | Adam of Bury. |
| | | | Ralph of Lynne. |
| 1350 | 24 | Richard Killingbury. | John Notte. |
| | | | Will. of Worcester. |
| 1351 | 25 | Andrew Aubery. | John Wroth. |
| | | | Gilb. of Stenineshorpe |
| 1352 | 26 | Adam Francis. | John Peace. |
| | | | John Stortly. |
| 1353 | 27 | The same. | William Wood. |
| | | | John Little. |
| 1354 | 28 | Thomas Leggy. | Wilt. Nottingham. |
| | | | Roger Smelt. |
| 1355 | 29 | Simon Francis. | Thomas Foster. |
| | | | Thomas Brandon. |
| 1356 | 30 | Henry Picard. | Richard Nottingham |
| | | | Thomas Dolsel. |
| 1357 | 31 | Sir John Stody. | Stephen Candish. |
| | | | Bartholom. Frostling. |
| 1358 | 32 | John Loufkin. | John Barns. |
| | | | John Buris. |
| 1359 | 33 | Simon Doulseby. | Simon of Bemington. |
| | | | John of Chichester. |
| 1360 | 34 | John Wroth. | Walter Borny. |
| | | | John Dennis. |

| | | | |
|------|----|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1361 | 35 | John Peche. | William Holbech. |
| | | | James Tame. |
| 1362 | 36 | Stephen Candish. | John of St. Albans. |
| | | | James Andrew. |
| 1363 | 37 | John Not. | Richard of Croyden. |
| | | | John Hiltot. |
| 1364 | 38 | Adam of Bury. | John de Metford. |
| | | | Simonde Morden. |
| 1365 | 39 | John Loufkin. | John Bukilsworth. |
| | | | John Ireland. |
| 1366 | 40 | The same. | John Ward. |
| | | | Thomas of Lee. |
| 1367 | 41 | James Andrew. | John Tarngold. |
| | | | William Dickman. |
| 1368 | 42 | Simon Mordan. | Robert Goideler. |
| | | | Adam Wimondham. |
| 1369 | 43 | John Chichester. | John Piel. |
| | | | Hugh Holdich. |
| 1370 | 44 | John Barns. | William Walworth. |
| | | | Robert Gayton. |
| 1371 | 45 | The same. | Adam Staple. |
| | | | Robert Hatfield. |
| 1372 | 46 | John Piel. | John Philpot. |
| | | | Nicholas Brembar. |
| 1373 | 47 | Adam of Bury. | John Aubery. |
| | | | John Fished. |
| 1374 | 48 | William Walworth. | Richard Lyons. |
| | | | William Woodhouse. |
| 1375 | 49 | John Ward. | John Hadley. |
| | | | William Newport. |
| 1376 | 50 | Adam Staple. | John Northampton. |
| | | | Robert Laund. |

Richard

Richard the II. began His Reighn the
21. of June. 1377.

A.D. A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|--|
| 1377 | 1 | Sir Nicholas Brember | Nicholas Twiford. Andrew Pikeman. |
| 1378 | 2 | John Philpot. | John Bofeham. Thomas Cornwallis. |
| 1379 | 3 | John Hadley. | John Helisdon. William Barra. |
| 1380 | 4 | William Walworth. | Walter Doget. William Knightbode. |
| 1381 | 5 | John Northampton. | John Rotu. John Hynde. |
| 1382 | 6 | The same. | Adam Bramme. John Sely. |
| 1383 | 7 | Sir Nicholas Brember. | Simon Winchcomb. John More. |
| 1384 | 8 | The same. | Nicholas Exton. John French. |
| 1385 | 9 | The same. | John Organ. John Churchman. |
| 1386 | 10 | Nicholas Exton. | William Stondon. William More. |
| 1387 | 11 | The same. | William Venor. Hugh Falstafte. |
| 1388 | 12 | Nicholas Twiford. | Thomas Austen. Adam Carlebul. |
| 1389 | 13 | William Venor. | John Walcot. John Love. |
| 1390 | 14 | Adam Bamme. | John Francis. Thomas Vivent. |
| 1391 | 15 | John Hinde. | John Shadworth. Henry Vamere. |
| 1392 | 16 | William Stondon. | Gilbert Masfield. Thomas Newington. |

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A.D. A.R. Lord-MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1393 | 17 | John Hardley. | Drew Barintin. |
| | | | Richard Whittington |
| 1394 | 18 | Sir John Froysh. | William Bramston. |
| | | | Thomas Knolls. |
| 1395 | 19 | William More. | Roger Ellis. |
| | | | William Sevenoke. |
| 1396 | 20 | Adam Brown. | Thomas Wilford. |
| | | | William Parker. |
| 1397 | 21 | Sir Rich. Whittington | John Woodcock. |
| | | | William Ascham. |
| 1398 | 22 | Sir Drew Barintin. | John Wade. |
| | | | John Warner. |

King Henry the IV. began His Reign the
29. of September. 1399.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1399 | 1 | Sir Thomas Knolls. | William Waldren. |
| | | | William Hende. |
| 1400 | 2 | Sir John Francis. | John Wakel. |
| | | | William Ebot. |
| 1401 | 3 | Sir John Shadworth. | William Venor. |
| | | | John Fremingham. |
| 1402 | 4 | John Walcot. | Richard Marlow. |
| | | | Robert Chichely. |
| 1403 | 5 | Sir William Ascham. | Thomas Falconer. |
| | | | Thomas Pool. |
| 1404 | 6 | John Hinde. | William Louth. |
| | | | Stephen Spilman. |
| 1405 | 7 | Sir John Woodcock. | Henry Barton. |
| | | | William Cromer. |
| 1406 | 8 | Sir Ric. Whittington. | Nicholas Watten. |
| | | | Geoffry Brooke. |
| 1407 | 9 | Sir William Stondon. | Henry Pontfract. |
| | | | Henry Halton. |
| 1408 | 10 | Sir Drew Barentine. | Thomas Buck. |
| | | | William Norton. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1409 | 11 | Richard Marlow. | John Law. |
| | | | William Chicheley. |
| 1410 | 12 | Sir Thomas Knolls. | John Penne. |
| | | | Thomas Pike. |
| 1411 | 13 | Sir Robert Chicheley. | John Rainwell. |
| | | | William Cotton. |
| 1412 | 14 | William Waldren. | Ralph Levenham. |
| | | | William Sevenoke. |

King *Henry* the Fifth began his Reign
the 20th of *March*, 1412.

| | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1413 | 1 | Sir William Cromar. | John Sutton. |
| | | | John Michael. |
| 1414 | 2 | Sir Thomas Falconer. | John Michael. |
| | | | Thomas Allen. |
| 1415 | 3 | Sir Nicholas Wotton. | William Cambridge. |
| | | | Alan Everard. |
| 1416 | 4 | Sir Henry Barton. | Richard Whittington |
| | | | John Coventry. |
| 1417 | 5 | Richard Marlow. | Henry Read. |
| | | | John Gedney. |
| 1418 | 6 | William Sevenoke. | Jo. Bryan, Jo. Barton, |
| | | | John Parves. |
| 1419 | 7 | Sir Rich. Whittington | Robert Whittington. |
| | | | John Butler. |
| 1420 | 8 | William Cambridge. | John Butler. |
| | | | John Well. |
| 1421 | 9 | Sir Robert Chicheley. | Richard Goffeline. |
| | | | William Meston. |

King *Henry* the Sixth began his Reign
the 3¹th of *August*, 1422.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1422 | 1 | Sir <i>William Waldren</i> . | <i>William Eastfield.</i> <i>Robert Tatarsal.</i> |
| 1423 | 2 | <i>William Cromar.</i> | <i>Nicholas James.</i> <i>Thomas Watford.</i> |
| 1424 | 3 | <i>John Michael.</i> | <i>Simon Seaman.</i> <i>John Bywater.</i> |
| 1425 | 4 | <i>John Coventry.</i> | <i>William Milled.</i> <i>John Brokle.</i> |
| 1426 | 5 | Sir <i>John Rainwell.</i> | <i>John Arnal.</i> <i>John Higham.</i> |
| 1427 | 6 | Sir <i>John Gedney.</i> | <i>Henry Frowick.</i> <i>Robert Otely.</i> |
| 1428 | 7 | Sir <i>Henry Barton.</i> | <i>Thomas Duffhouse.</i> <i>John Abbot</i> |
| 1429 | 8 | Sir <i>William Eastfield.</i> | <i>William Russe.</i> <i>Ralph Holland.</i> |
| 1430 | 9 | <i>Nicholas Wotton</i> | <i>Walter Cherffsey.</i> <i>Robert Large.</i> |
| 1431 | 10 | Sir <i>John de Welles.</i> | <i>John Aderley.</i> <i>Stephen Brown.</i> |
| 1432 | 11 | Sir <i>John Parveis.</i> | <i>John Olney.</i> <i>John Paddeslye.</i> |
| 1433 | 12 | Sir <i>John Brokle.</i> | <i>Thomas Chalton.</i> <i>John King.</i> |
| 1434 | 13 | Sir <i>Roger Oteley.</i> | <i>Thomas Barnewell.</i> <i>Simon Eyre.</i> |
| 1435 | 14 | Sir <i>Henry Frowick.</i> | <i>Thomas Catworth.</i> <i>Robert Clepton.</i> |
| 1436 | 15 | Sir <i>John Michael.</i> | <i>Thomas Morisfeed.</i> <i>William Gregory.</i> |
| 1437 | 16 | Sir <i>William Eastfield.</i> | <i>William Hales.</i> <i>William Chapman.</i> |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1438 | 17 | Sir Stephen Brown. | Hugh Dyker. |
| | | | Nicholas Towe. |
| 1439 | 18 | Robert Large. | Philip Matphas. |
| | | | Robert Marshal. |
| 1440 | 19 | Sir John Paddesley. | John Sutton. |
| | | | William Wilinhale. |
| 1441 | 20 | Robert Clopton. | William Combis |
| | | | Richard Rich. |
| 1442 | 21 | John Aderley. | Thomas Beaumont. |
| | | | Richard Nordon. |
| 1443 | 22 | Thomas Catworth. | Nicholas Wyford. |
| | | | John Norman. |
| 1444 | 23 | Sir Henry Frowick. | Stephen Foster. |
| | | | Hugh Witch. |
| 1445 | 24 | Sir Simon Eyre. | John Darby. |
| | | | Godfrey Fielding. |
| 1446 | 25 | John Olney. | Robert Horne. |
| | | | Godfrey Bullen. |
| 1447 | 26 | Sir John Gedney. | William Abraham. |
| | | | Thomas Scot. |
| 1448 | 27 | Sir Stephen Brown. | William Cotlow. |
| | | | William Narrow. |
| 1449 | 28 | Sir Thomas Chalton. | William Hulin. |
| | | | Thomas Canning. |
| 1450 | 29 | Nicholas Wilford. | John Middleton. |
| | | | William Dear. |
| 1451 | 30 | Sir William Gregory. | Matthew Philip |
| | | | Christopher Wharton. |
| 1452 | 31 | Sir Geoffry Fielding. | Richard Lee |
| | | | Richard Alley. |
| 1453 | 32 | Sir John Norman. | John Walden. |
| | | | Thomas Cook. |
| 1454 | 33 | Sir Stephen Foster | John Field. |
| | | | William Taylor. |
| 1455 | 34 | Sir William Marrow. | John Young. |
| | | | Thomas Cidgrave. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS, SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1456 | 35 | Sir Thomas Canning. | John Styward. Ralph Verney. |
| 1457 | 36 | Sir Godfrey Bullen. | William Edward. Thomas Reynor. |
| 1458 | 37 | Sir Thomas Scot. | Ralph Joceline. Richard Medham. |
| 1459 | 38 | Sir William Hulin. | John Plummer. John Stocker. |
| 1460 | 39 | Sir Richard Lee. | Richard Flemming. John Lambert. |

Edward the Fourth began his Reign the
4th of March, 1460.

| | | | |
|------|----|----------------------|--|
| 1461 | 1 | Sir Hugh Witch. | George Ireland. John Lock. |
| 1462 | 2 | Sir Thomas Cook. | William Hampton. Bartholomew James. |
| 1463 | 3 | Sir Matthew Philip. | Robert Bassett. Thomas Muschamp. |
| 1464 | 4 | Sir Ralph Joceline. | John Tate. John Stones. |
| 1465 | 5 | Sir Ralph Verney. | Henry Weaver. William Constantine. |
| 1466 | 6 | Sir John Young. | Jo. Brown, Hen. Brice, John Darby. |
| 1467 | 7 | Sir Thomas Oldgrave. | Thomas Stalbrook. Humphrey Heyford. |
| 1468 | 8 | Sir William Taylor. | Simon Smith. William Herriot. |
| 1469 | 9 | Sir Richard a Lee. | Richard Gardner. Robert Drope. |
| 1470 | 10 | Sir John Stackton. | John Crosby. John Ward. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1471 | 11 | Sir William Edwards | John Allen. John Shelley. |
| 1472 | 12 | Sir Will. Hampton. | John Brown. Thomas Bledlow. |
| 1473 | 13 | Sir John Tate. | Sir William Stocker. Robert Belisdon. |
| 1474 | 14 | Sir Robert Drope. | Edmund Shaa. Thomas Hill. |
| 1475 | 15 | Sir Robert Basse. | Hugh Brice. Robert Colwich. |
| 1476 | 16 | Sir Ralph Joceline. | Richard Rawson. William Horn. |
| 1477 | 17 | Sir Humph. Heyford. | Henry Collet. John Stocker. |
| 1478 | 18 | Sir Richard Gardner. | Robert Harding. Robert Bifield. |
| 1479 | 19 | Sir Bartholom. James. | Thomas Ilam. John Ward. |
| 1480 | 20 | Sir John Brown. | Thomas Daniel. William Bacon. |
| 1481 | 21 | Sir William Herrot. | Robert Tate, Richard Charey, Will. Wiking. |
| 1482 | 22 | Sir Edmund Shaa. | William White. John Matthew. |

Edward the Fifth began his Reign the 9th
of April. 1483.

Richard the Third began his Reign the
22d. of June, 1483.

| | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1483 | 1 | Sir Robert Billeston. | Thomas Newland. William Martin. |
| 1484 | 2 | Sir Thomas Hill. | Richard Chester, Tho. Brittain, Ralph Astry M King |

King *Henry* the Seventh began his Reign
the 22^d of *August*, 1485.

A.D. A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1485 | 1 | Sir Hugh Brice. | John Tate. |
| | | | John Swan. |
| 1486 | 2 | Sir Henry Collet. | John Percival. |
| | | | Hugh Clopton. |
| 1487 | 3 | Sir William Horne. | John Fenket. |
| | | | William Remington. |
| 1488 | 4 | Sir Robert Tate. | William Isaac. |
| | | | Ralph Tilney. |
| 1489 | 5 | Sir William White. | William Capel. |
| | | | John Brook. |
| 1490 | 6 | John Matthew. | Henry Cote, or Coote. |
| | | | R. Revell, Hugh Pem- |
| 1491 | 7 | Sir Hugh Clopton. | Tho. Wood. (berton. |
| | | | William Brown. |
| 1492 | 8 | Sir William Martin. | William Purchase. |
| | | | William Walbeck. |
| 1493 | 9 | Sir Ralph Austry. | Robert Fabian. |
| | | | John Winger. |
| 1494 | 10 | Sir Richard Chawril. | Nicholas Alwin. |
| | | | John Warner. |
| 1495 | 11 | Sir Henry Collet. | Thomas Kneefworth. |
| | | | Henry Sommer. |
| 1496 | 12 | John Tate. | John Shaa. |
| | | | Richard Hedon. |
| 1497 | 13 | William Purchase. | Barth. Rede. Thomas |
| | | | Windew, or Windout. |
| 1498 | 14 | Sir John Percival. | Thomas Bradbury. |
| | | | Stephen Gennings |
| 1499 | 15 | Sir Nicholas Aldwine. | James Wilford. |
| | | | Tho. or Rich. Brond. |
| 1500 | 16 | William Remington. | John Haws. |
| | | | William Steed. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1501 | 17 | Sir John Shaa. | Lawrence Aylmer. Henry Hede. |
| 1502 | 18 | Sir Bartholomew Rede | Henry Keble. Nicholas Nives. |
| 1503 | 19 | Sir William Capel. | Christopher Haws. Robert Wats. |
| 1504 | 20 | Sir John Winger. | Roger Acheley. William Browne. |
| 1505 | 21 | Sir Tho. Kneisworth. | Richard Shoare. Roger Grove. |
| 1506 | 22 | Sir Richard Haddon. | William Coppinger. T. Johnson. Will. Fitz- |
| 1507 | 23 | Sir William Brown. | W. Butler. (Williams. John Kerby. |
| 1508 | 24 | Sir Stephen Jennings. | Thomas Exmuel. Richard Smith. |

Henry the VIII. began His Reign the
22d. of April, 1509.

| | | | |
|------|---|---|---|
| 1509 | 1 | Tho. Bradbury. Sir William Capel. | George Monox. John Doget. |
| 1510 | 2 | Sir Henry Kebble. | John Milborne. John Rest. |
| 1511 | 3 | Sir Roger Acheley. | Nicholas Shelton. Thomas Mersine. |
| 1512 | 4 | Sir Will. Coppinger. Sir Rich. Haddon. | Robert Holdernes. Robert Fenrother. |
| 1513 | 5 | Sir William Brown. | Joh. Daws, Jo. Bruges. Roger Bosford. |
| 1514 | 6 | Sir George Monox. | James Tarford. John Mundy. |
| 1515 | 7 | Sir William Butler. | Henry Warley; Ri. Gray. Will. Bayly. |
| 1516 | 8 | Sir John Rest. | Thomas Seymour. John or Ri. Thurstone. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1517 | 9 | Sir Thomas Exmewe. | Thomas Baldrie. Ralph, or Ri. Symons. |
| 1518 | 10 | Sir Thomas Merfine, | John Allen. James Spencer. |
| 1519 | 11 | Sir James Tarford. | John Wilkinson. Nicholas Patrich. |
| 1520 | 12 | Sir John Burgh. | John Skevington. John Kyme, ali. Keble. |
| 1521 | 13 | Sir John Milbourn. | J. Breton, or Brittain. Thomas Pargiter. |
| 1522 | 14 | Sir John Mundy. | John Rudston, John Champnies. |
| 1523 | 15 | Sir Thomas Baldrie. | Michael English. Nicholas Jennings. |
| 1524 | 16 | Sir William Bayly. | Ralph Dodmere. William Reche. |
| 1525 | 17 | Sir John Allen. | J. Caunton, or Calton. Christopher Askew. |
| 1526 | 18 | Sir Thomas Seymour. | Stephen Peacock. Nicholas Lambert. |
| 1527 | 19 | Sir James Spencer. | John Hardy. William Hollys. |
| 1528 | 20 | Sir John Rudstone. | Ralph Warren. John Long. |
| 1529 | 21 | Sir Ralph Dodmere. | Michael Dormer. Walter Champion. |
| 1530 | 22 | Sir Thomas Pargiter. | W. Dawsey, or Dancy. Richard Champion. |
| 1531 | 23 | Sir Nicholas Lambert. | Richard Gresham. Edward Altham. |
| 1532 | 24 | Sir Stephen Peacock. | R. Reynolds, J. Martin. N. Pinclon. J. Priest. |
| 1533 | 25 | Sir Christoph. Askew. | William Foreman. Thomas Kitfor. |

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A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|------------------------|---|
| 1534 | 26 | Sir John Champneis. | Nicholas Levison. William Derbam. |
| 1535 | 27 | Sir John Allen. | Humphr. Monmouth. John Cotes. |
| 1536 | 28 | Sir Ralph Warren. | Robert, or Rich. Paget William Bowyer. |
| 1537 | 29 | Sir Richard Gresham. | John Gresham. Thomas Lewin. |
| 1538 | 30 | Sir Will. Foreman. | Will. Wilkinson. Nicholas Gibson. |
| 1539 | 31 | Sir William Hollys. | Thomas Ferrea. Thomas Huntlowr. |
| 1540 | 32 | Sir William Rach. | William Laxton. Mirtin Bows. |
| 1541 | 33 | Sir Michael Dormer. | Rowland Hill. Henry Suckley. |
| 1542 | 34 | Sir John Cotes. | Henry Hobbblethorn. Henry Amcoats. |
| 1543 | 35 | Sir William Bowyer. | John Tholouse. Richard Dobbes. |
| 1544 | 36 | Sir William Laxton. | John Wilford. Andrew Jud. |
| 1545 | 37 | Sir Martin Bows. | George Barne. Ralph Allen, or Alley. |
| 1546 | 38 | Sir Hen. Hobbblethorn. | Richard Jarveys. Thomas Curteis. |

King Edward the VI. began His Reign
the 28th, of January, 1546.

| | | | |
|------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1547 | 1 | Sir John Gresham. | Thomas White. Robert Chertsey. |
| 1548 | 2 | Henry Amcoats. | William Lack. Sir John Ayleph. |
| 1549 | 3 | Sir Rowland Hill. | John York. Richard Turk. |

A.D. A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|---|
| 1550 | 4 Sir Andrew Jud. | <i>Augustine Hind.</i> <i>John Lion.</i> |
| 1551 | 5 Sir Richard Dobbs. | <i>John Lambert.</i> <i>John Courper.</i> |
| 1552 | 6 Sir George Barne. | <i>Wi. Garret, or Gerard.</i> <i>John Maynard.</i> |

Queen *Mary* began Her Reign July
the 6th, 1553.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1553 | 1 Sir Thomas White. | <i>Thomas Offley.</i> <i>William Hewet.</i> |
| 1554 | 2 Sir John Lion. | <i>David Woodroffe.</i> <i>William Chester.</i> |
| 1555 | 3 Sir William Garret, or Gerard. | <i>Tho. Lee, or Leigh.</i> <i>John Machel.</i> |
| 1556 | 4 Sir Thomas Offley. | <i>William Harper.</i> <i>John White.</i> |
| 1557 | 5 Sir Thomas Curteis. | <i>Richard Mallory.</i> <i>James Altham.</i> |
| 1558 | 6 Sir Tho. Lee, or Leigh. | <i>John Halsey.</i> <i>Richard Champion.</i> |

Queen *Elizabeth* began Her Reign the
17th of November, 1558.

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|--|
| 1559 | 1 Sir William Hewel. | <i>Thomas Lodge.</i> <i>Roger Martin.</i> |
| 1560 | 2 Sir William Chester. | <i>Christopher Draper.</i> <i>Thomas Roe.</i> |
| 1561 | 3 Sir William Harper. | <i>Alexand. Avenon.</i> <i>Humphry Baskerville.</i> |
| 1562 | 4 Sir Thomas Lodge. | <i>William Allen.</i> <i>Rich. Chamberlain.</i> |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|------------------------|--|
| 1563 | 5 | Sir John White. | Edward Banks. Rowland Heywards. |
| 1564 | 6 | Sr Richard Mallory. | Edward Jackman. Lionel Ducket. |
| 1565 | 7 | Sir Rich. Champion. | John Rivers. James Hawes. |
| 1566 | 8 | Sir Christoph. Draper. | Richard Lambert, Ambrose Nicholas, Jo. |
| 1567 | 9 | Sir Roger Martin. | Tho. Ramsey. (Langley John Bond. |
| 1568 | 10 | Sir Thomas Roe. | Jo. Oliph. Ro. Harding. James Bacon. |
| 1569 | 11 | Sir Alexand. Avenan. | Henry Beecher. William Dane. |
| 1570 | 12 | Sir Rowland Heyward. | Francis Barneham. William Box. |
| 1571 | 13 | Sir William Allen. | Henry Mills. John Branch. |
| 1572 | 14 | Sir Lionel Duckes. | Richard Pipe. Nicholas Woodroffe. |
| 1573 | 15 | Sir John Rivers, | James Harvey. T. Pulloccel of Pullifon. |
| 1574 | 16 | Sir James Haws. | Thomas Blanke. Anthony Gamage. |
| 1575 | 17 | Sir Ambrose Nicholas. | Edward Osborne. Wolstane Dixie. |
| 1576 | 18 | Sir John Langley. | William Kempton. George Barne. |
| 1577 | 19 | Sir Tho. Ramsey. | Nicholas Blackhouse. Francis Bonyer. |
| 1578 | 20 | Sir Richard Pipe. | George Bond. Thomas Starkie. |
| 1579 | 21 | Sir Nich. Woodroffe. | Martin Calthrop. John Hart. |
| 1580 | 22 | Sir John Branch. | Ralph Woodcock. John Allot. |

| | | | |
|------|----|------------------------|---|
| 1581 | 23 | Sir James Harvey. | Richard Martin. William Webb. |
| 1582 | 24 | Sir Thomas Blanke. | Will. Roe. Jo. Haydon. Cuthbert Buckle. |
| 1583 | 25 | Sir Edward Osborne. | William. Mashaw. John Spencer. |
| 1584 | 26 | Sir Thomas Pulloccell. | Stephen Slaney. Henry Billingsley. |
| 1585 | 27 | Sir Wolstane Dixie. | Anthony Ratcliff. Henry Pranel. |
| 1586 | 28 | Sir George Barne. | George House. William Elkin. |
| 1587 | 29 | Sir George Bond. | Thomas Skinner. John Catcher. |
| 1588 | 30 | Sir Martin Calthrop. | Hugh Offley. |
| | | Sir Richard Martin. | Richard Saltonstall. |
| 1589 | 31 | Sir John Hart. | Richard Gurney. Stephen Some. |
| 1590 | 32 | Sir John Allot. | Nicholas Mosely. |
| | | Sir Howland Heyward | Robert Brook. |
| 1591 | 33 | Sir William Webb. | Will. Rider. Bennet, or Benedict Barnham. |
| 1592 | 34 | Sir William Roe. | Jo. Garret, or Gerard. Robert Taylor. |
| 1593 | 35 | Sir Cuthbert Buckle. | Paul Banning. |
| | | Sir Richard Martin. | Peter Houghton. |
| 1594 | 36 | Sir John Spencer. | Robert Lee. Thomas Bennet. |
| 1595 | 37 | Sir Stephen Slaney. | Thomas Roe. Leonard Hallyday. |
| 1596 | 38 | Sir Thomas Skinner. | John Walls. |
| | | Sir Henry Billingsley. | Richard Goddard. |
| 1597 | 39 | Sir Rich. Saltonstall. | Henry Roe. John More. |

AD.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1598 | 40 | Sir Stephen Some. | Edward Holmton. Robert Hampson. |
| 1599 | 41 | Sir Nicholas Mosely. | Humphrey Walde. Roger Clark. |
| 1600 | 42 | Sir William Rider. | Th. Smith. Th. Cambel William Craven. |
| 1601 | 43 | Sir John Garret, or Gerrard. | Henry Anderson. William Glover. |
| 1602 | 44 | Sir Robert Lee. | James Pemberton. John Swinnerton. |

King James began His Reign the Twenty
Fourth of March. 1602.

| | | | |
|------|----|----------------------|---|
| 1603 | 1 | Sir Thomas Bennet. | Sir William Rummy. Sir Tho. Middleton. |
| 1604 | 2 | Sir Thomas Low. | Sir Tho. Hayes. Sir Roger Jones. |
| 1605 | 3 | Sir Leonard Holyday. | Sir Clem. Scudamore. Sir John Jales. |
| 1606 | 4 | Sir John Wats. | William Walthal. John Leman. |
| 1607 | 5 | Sir Henry Row. | Geoffry Elves. Nicholas Style. |
| 1608 | 6 | Sir Humphrey Weld. | George Bolls. Richard Farrington. |
| 1609 | 7 | Sir Thomas Cambel. | Sebastian Harvey. William Cockains. |
| 1610 | 8 | Sir William Craven. | Richard Pyal. Francis Jones. |
| 1611 | 9 | Sir James Pemberton. | Edward Barkham. John Smiths. |
| 1612 | 10 | Sir John Swinnerton. | Edward Rotheram. Alexander Prescot. |
| 1613 | 11 | Sir Tho. Middleton. | Thomas Bennet. Henry Jay. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYROS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1614 | 12 | Sir Thomas Hayes. | Peter Proby. |
| | | | Martin Lumley. |
| 1615 | 13 | Sir John Folles. | William Goare. |
| | | | John Goare. |
| 1616 | 14 | Sir John Leman. | Allen Cotton. |
| | | | Cuthbert Hacket. |
| 1617 | 15 | Sir George Bolles. | William Holyday. |
| | | | Robert Johnson. |
| 1618 | 16 | Sir Sebastian Harvey. | Richard Hearn. |
| | | | Hugh Hammersley. |
| 1619 | 17 | Sir William Cockain. | Richard Dean. |
| | | | James Cambel. |
| 1620 | 18 | Sir Francis Jones. | Edward Allen. |
| | | | Robert Ducie. |
| 1621 | 19 | Sir Edw. Barkham. | George Whitmore. |
| | | | Nicholas Raynton. |
| 1622 | 20 | Sir Peter Proby. | John Hodges. |
| | | | Sir Hamp. Hantford. |
| 1623 | 21 | Sir Martin Lumley. | Ralph Freeman. |
| | | | Thomas Mounson. |
| 1624 | 22 | Sir John Goare. | Rowland Heilin. |
| | | | Robert Parkhurst. |

King CHARLES the I. began His
Reign the Twenty Seventh of March,
in the Year 1625.

| | | | |
|------|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1625 | 1 | Sir Allen Cotten. | Thomas Westraus. |
| | | | Elias Crisp, died. |
| | | | Jo. Pool. |
| | | | Chr. Cletherow, after. |
| 1626 | 2 | Sir Cuthbert Hacket. | Edward Bromfield. |
| | | | Richard Fen. |

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A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|---|---|
| 1627 | 3 | Sir Hugh Hamersly. | Maurice Abbot. Henry Garraway. |
| 1628 | 4 | Sir Richard Dean. | Rowland Backhouse. Sir William Acton, Knight and Bar. |
| 1629 | 5 | Sir James Cambel. | Humphry Smith. Edmund Wright. |
| 1630 | 6 | Sir Robert Ducie Bar. | Arthur Abdy. Robert Cambel. |
| 1631 | 7 | Sir George Whitmore. | Samuel Cranmore. Henry Prat. |
| 1632 | 8 | Sir Nicholas Raynton. | Hugh Perry. Henry Andrews. |
| 1633 | 9 | Sir Rulph Freeman. Sir Thomas Moulston | Gilbert Harrison. Richard Gurney. |
| 1634 | 10 | Sir Robert Parkhurst. | John Heylord. John Cordel. |
| 1635 | 11 | Sir Christ. Cletherow. | Thomas Soame. John Gayer. |
| 1636 | 12 | Sir Edw. Bromfield. | William Abel. John Garret. |
| 1637 | 13 | Sir Richard Fen. | Thomas Atkin. Edward Rudge. |
| 1638 | 14 | Sir Maurice Abot. | Isaac Pennington. John Wollaston. |
| 1639 | 15 | Sir Henry Garraway. | Thomas Adams. John Warner. |
| 1640 | 16 | Sir Edmund Wright. | John Toase. Abrah. Reynardson. |
| 1641 | 17 | Sir Richard Gurney. | George Garret. George Clarke. |
| 1642 | 18 | Isaac Pennington. | John Langham. Thomas Andrews. |
| 1643 | 19 | Sir John Wollaston. | John Fowke. James Bunce. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1644 | 20 | Thomas Atkin. | William Gibbs. |
| | | | Richard Chambly. |
| 1645 | 21 | Thomas Adams. | John Kendrick. |
| | | | Thomas Foot. |
| 1646 | 22 | Sir John Gayer. | Thomas Cullam. |
| | | | Simon Edmonds. |
| 1647 | 23 | Sir John Warner. | Samuel Avery. |
| | | | John Bide. |
| 1648 | 24 | Sir Abra. Reinardson. | Thomas Viner. |
| | | Thomas Andrews, | Richard Brown. |
| | | in his Room. | |

King CHARLES the II began His
Reign the Thirtieth of January.
1648.

| | | | |
|------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1649 | 1 | Thomas Foot. | Christopher Pack. |
| | | | Rowland Wilson. |
| | | | John Dethick. |
| 1650 | 2 | Thomas Andrews. | Robert Tichborn. |
| | | | Richard Chiverton. |
| 1651 | 3 | John Kendrick. | Andrew Richards. |
| | | | John Ireton. |
| 1652 | 4 | John Fowke. | Stephen Eastwick. |
| | | | William Underwood. |
| 1653 | 5 | Thomas Viner. | James Philips. |
| | | | Walter Bigge. |
| 1654 | 6 | Christopher Pack. | Edmund Sleigh. |
| | | | Thomas Aley. |
| 1655 | 7 | John Dethick. | William Thompson. |
| | | | John Detherick. |
| 1656 | 8 | Robert Tichborn. | Tempest Milner. |
| | | | Nathaniel Temms. |

of L O N D O N. 253

4.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

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|------|-------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1657 | 2 | Richard Chiverton. | John Robinson. Tho. Chandler, died. Richard King. |
| 1658 | 10 | John Ireton. | Anthony Bateman. John Lawrence.. |
| 1660 | 1 1/2 | Sir Thomas Aleyn, Knight and Bar. | Francis Warner. William Love, Esq. |
| 1660 | 1 3/4 | Sir Richard Brown, Baronet. | Sir Will. Bolton, Knt. Sir William Pe. k.Kt. |
| 1661 | 1 1/4 | Sir John Frederick. | Francis Menil Esq; Samuel Starling, Esq; |
| 1663 | 1 4/5 | Sir Joh. Robinson, Bar. | Sir Thom. Bludworth. Sir William Turnex.. |
| 1664 | 1 1/2 | Sir Anthon. Bateman | Sir Richard Ford. Sir Richard Rives. |
| 1664 | 1 1/2 | Sir John Lawrence. | Sir George Waterman Sir Charles Doe. |
| 1666 | 1 2/3 | Sir Thom. Bludworth. | Sir Robert Hanson. Sir William Hooker. |
| 1669 | 1 3/4 | Sir William Boulton. | Sir Robert Viner. Sir Joseph Sheldom. |
| 1669 | 1 2/3 | Sir William Peake. | Sir Dennis Gauden. Sir Thomas Davies. |
| 1669 | 2 1/4 | Sir William Turner. | John Forth Esq; Sir Francis Chaplain. |
| 1669 | 2 1/2 | Sir Samuel Starling. | Sir John Smith. Sir James Edwards. |
| 1671 | 2 3/4 | Sir Richard Ford. | Samuel Forth, Esq; Patience Ward, Esq; |
| 1671 | 2 1/4 | Sir George Waterman | Sir Jmat. Daws, died. Sir Robert Clayton. Sir John More. |
| 1673 | 2 3/4 | Sir Robert Hanson. | Sir Will. Pritchard. Sir James Smith. |
| 1674 | 2 1/2 | Sir William Hooker. | Sir Henry Tulse. Sir Robert Jeffry. |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| 167 $\frac{4}{5}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Sir Robert Viner, Knt. and Barronet. | Sir Nathan Herne. Sir John le Thulier. |
| 167 $\frac{5}{6}$ | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ | Sir Joseph Sheldon. | Sir Thomas Gold. Sir John Shorter. |
| 167 $\frac{6}{7}$ | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Sir Thomas Davies. | Sir John Peak. Sir Thomas Stamp. |
| 167 $\frac{7}{8}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | Sir Francis Chaplain | Sir William Roylton. Sir Thomas Beckford. |
| 167 $\frac{8}{9}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | Sir James Edwards. | Sir Richard How. Sir John Chapman. |
| 167 $\frac{9}{10}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Sir Robert Clayton. | Sir Jonath. Raynon. Sir Simon Lewis. |
| 168 $\frac{1}{11}$ | 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ | Sir Patience Ward. | Slingsby Bethel, Esq; Henry Cornish, Esq; |

Having given a Catalogue of all the Mayors and Sheriffs that have been in London to this present Year, we shall proceed to give a brief Account of this great Magistrate; for to give a full and distinct Account of all things, relating to that high Place, quadrates not with the intended bulk of this little Memorial.

The Lord Mayor of London, upon the Death of the King, is the prime Person of England, and therefore when King James came to take possession of the English Crown, Sir Robert Lee, then Lord Mayor of London, subscribed before all the great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility. He is always for his great Dignity Knighted before the Year of His Mayoralty be expired, unless Knighted before whilst Alderman, which of late hath been usual.

He keeps a Table so richly and plentifully furnish-
ed, (where all strangers or others that are of any
quality are nobly entertained at all times of the year)
that it is fit to receive the greatest Subject of Eng-
land, or of other Monarchs. Nay, it is Recorded
that in the 31. E. 3. Henry Picard, Lord Mayor
of London, Feasted Four Kings, viz. The King of
England, the King of France, the King of Cyprus,
and the King of Scotland, with other great Estates,
all in one day; And their Present Majesties of
Great Britain have been by some of the late Lord
Mayors, Treated at their Table.

There is also for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor
1000*l.* a year allowed for his Sword-bearer's Table
in the Lord Mayor's House. His Domestick atten-
dance is very honourable; He hath Four Officers
that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their
places, that is, the Sword-Bearer, the Common-Hunt,
the Common-Cryer, and the Water-Bayliff; there is
also the Coroner, three Sergeants Carvers, three Ser-
geants of the Chamber, a Sergeant of the Channel,
four Yeomen of the Water-side, one Under-Water-
Bayliff, two Yeomen of the Chamber, three Meal-
Weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharffs, most
of which have their Servants allowed them, and
have Liveries for themselves, &c.

His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when
he appears abroad, which is usually on Horse-back,
with rich Caparisons, himself always in long Robes,
sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloath richly Furr'd, some-
times Purple, sometimes Puke, and over his Robes a
Hood of Black Velvet, which is said to be a Badge
of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold
about his Neck, or Collar of SS's with a great rich
Jewel Pendant thereon, with many Officers walking
before and on all sides of him.

He is usually Chosen on Michaelmas-day, by the
Livery-men, or Members of the several Companies
in

in *London*, out of the twenty-six *Aldermen*, all persons of great Wealth and Wisdom, in which Election the *Senior Alderman* hath usually the precedence; yet in this particular the said Electors are at their liberty.

On the 29th of *October* there is a most Magnificent *Cavalcade*, when the *Lord Mayor* (attended with all the *Aldermen*, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations) rides to the Water-side, where they enter their stately *Barges*, with their *Arms*, *Colours*, and *Streamers*, and go to *Westminster* to be sworn to be true to the *King*, &c. in the *Exchequer Chamber*; after which he returns in the same manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the great Common-Hall of *Guilds*, or Incorporated Fraternities, where is prepared for him and his Brethren a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the Great *Lords* and *Ladies*, and all the Judges of the Land are invited; And the *King* and *Queens* Majesties, the *Duke of York*, and *Prince Rupert*, did lately honour that Feast with their presence.

The *Lord Mayor* on the Day of the *King's Coronation* is *Chief Butler*, and bears the *Kings Cup* amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in other Offices; He presents the *King* with Wine in a Golden Cup, having a Cover, of which the *King* Drinks, and the *Lord Mayor* receives the said Cup for his Fee.

The first *Lord Mayor* that went by Water to *Westminster* was *Sir John Norman Draper*, Anno 1453. the 32. of *H. 6.* that is 228 years ago.

The two *Sheriffs* of this City are also *Sheriffs* of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually Chosen by the *Citizens* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-day*, a high Privilege among many others anciently granted to this City, by several *Kings* and *Queens* of this Kingdom, but they are not Sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and then
are

are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the *Barons*, and Sworn, after which they enter upon their Office.

If the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, they incur a Penalty, unless they will take a Solemn Oath that they are not worth 10000^l.

In the Year 1199. (that is 482 years ago) King *John* granted the Sheriff-Wick of *London* and *Middlesex* to the City, as King *Henry* the First before had done, for the sum of 300 *l*. a year, which is paid into the *Exchequer* to this Day. He gave them also Authority to Chuse and Deprive their Sheriffs at pleasure.

In the 1. of R. 1. the Citizens obtained to be Governed by two *Bayliffs*, which *Bayliffs* are in Divers antient Deeds called *Sheriffs*, according to the Speech of the Law; which called the Shire *Bailiva*; &c. which King also (as formerly said) gave the City liberty to be governed by a *Mayor* as their Principal Governour, and their *Bayliffs* were changed into *Sheriffs*.

The *Sheriffs* of *London*, In the Year 1471. were appointed each of them to have Sixteen *Sergeants*, every *Sergeant* to have his *Yeoman*; and Six *Clerks*, viz. A *Secondary*, a Clerk of the *Papers*, and Four other *Clerks*, besides the Under-Sheriffs *Clerks*, their *Stewards*, *Butlers*, *Porters*, and other in Household many.

There are Twenty-six *Aldermen*, that preside over the Twenty-six *Wards* of the City, (of which more, when we speak of *Wards*) when any of these die, the Lord *Mayor* and *Aldermen* chuse another out of the most substantial men of the City; If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually Fined 500 *l*.

All the *Aldermen* that have been Lord *Mayors*, and the Three eldest *Aldermen* that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter

ter *Justices of the Peace* of this City. In the Year 1555. Seven *Aldermen* Died in less than Ten Months.

The *Recorder* of *London* is usually a Grave and Learned Lawyer, that is skilful in the Customs of the City, who is to be an Assistant to the Lord Mayor. He taketh his place in Councils, and in Courts, before any man that hath not been Mayor, and Learnedly Delivers the sentences of the whole Court. The Present *Recorder* is Sir George Treby, an eminent Gentleman, and a Worthy Member of our last Parliaments.

The *Chamberlain* of *London* is, at present, Sir Thomas Player, a Gentleman that has deserved very well of this City, and the Protestant Interest in General, both in that Station, and as a Member for this Honourable City in the last Parliaments.

The *Chamberlain* is Elected by the Commons, upon *Midsummer-day*, so are the Two *Bridge-Masters*; The *Auditors* of the City and *Bridge-House* Accounts, the *Surveyors* for BEER and ALE.

There is also a *Town-Clark*, or *Common-Clerk*, and a *Remembrancer*, who are Esquires.

The *Chamberlain* of *London* is an Officer very considerable in point of power, for without him can no man set up Shop, or Occupy his Trade without being Sworn before him; no man can set over an Apprentice to another, but by his Licence; he may Imprison any that disobey his Summons, or any Apprentice that misdemean himself, or punish him otherwise.

On *Munday* and *Tuesday* in *Easter-week*, all the *Aldermen* and *Sheriffs* come unto the Lord Mayor's House before Eight of the Clock in the Morning to Break-fast, wearing their Scarlet Gowns Furr'd and their Cloaks, as also their Horses attending. When Break-fast is ended, they mount their Horses, and ride to the *Spittle*, (which is an ancient Custom,

not

not changed but once in 300 years, and that upon extraordinary occasion, till this year, when they went to *S. Sepulchres*,) the Sword and Mace being born before the Lord Mayor. There they hear a Sermon and then return to Dinner, and some of the Aldermen Dine with the Sheriffs, and some with the Lord Mayor.

On *Wednesday* in *Easter-week* they go thither in the same manner, only the Lord Mayor and Aldermen wear their Violet Gownes, and futable Cloaks: But the Ladies (on the former Days) wearing Scarlet, on this Day are attired in Black.

On *Whitsunday* all the Aldermen use to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the *New-Church-yard* by *Moorfields*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns lined, without Cloaks; there they hear a Sermon appointed for that Day, and so return to Dinner.

When they chuse *Parliament-men*, all the Aldermen meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the *Guild-Hall*, by nine of the Clock in the Morning, wearing their Velvet Gowns and their Cloaks, either furred or lined, according as the time of the year requirereth when they are to be chosen, and they sit in the *Hastings-Court* untill the Commons do make Choice of them. The last Honourable Members that served for this Renowned City, were Sir *Robert Clayton* Knight, that was Lord Mayor the last year, *Thomas Pilkinton* Alderman, Sir *Thomas Player* Knight, and *William Love* Esq; of whose real worth, courage, fidelity, and wisdom in the Management of that great Trust, the City is very sensible, as appears by the publick demonstrations deservedly given of it; and no less sensible was the last *Parliament* (but one) of the Cities Loyalty, Fidelity, and great care to preserve his Majesties Royal person and the Protestant Religion, that the thanks of the House was order'd to be given them, which was accordingly done by the Worthy Members aforesaid.

What:

What the Office of the *Constables* in the City of London is, you may gather from their Oath, which is thus.

"Ye shall Swear, that ye keep the *Peace* of our
 "Sovereign Lord the *King* well and lawfully after
 "your power. And ye shall Arrest all them that
 "make Contest, Riot, Debate or Affray, in break-
 "ing of the said *Peace*, and lead them to the House
 "or *Compter* of one of the *Sheriffs*. And if ye be
 "withstood by strength of Misdooers, ye shall rear
 "on them an Out-cry, and pursue them from Street
 "to Street, and from Ward to Ward, till they be
 "Arrested: And ye shall search at all times, when
 "ye be required by the Scavengers or Beadles, the
 "Common Noyfance of your Ward. And the
 "Beadle and Raker ye shall help to Rear, and ga-
 "ther their Sallary and Quarterage, if ye be there-
 "unto by them required. And if any thing be
 "done within your Ward against the Ordinance
 "of this City, such defaults as ye shall find there
 "done, ye shall them present to the *Mayor* and
 "Ministers of this City: And if ye be letted by
 "any person or persons, that ye may not duly do
 "your Office, ye shall certifie the *Mayor* and Coun-
 "cel of the City, of the Name or Names of him
 "or them that so let you.

"Ye shall also Swear, that During the time that
 "ye shall stand in the Office, and occupy the Room
 "of a *Constable*, ye shall, once at the least every
 "Month, certifie and shew to one of the *Clerks* of
 "the *Mayors* Court, and in the same Court, as
 "well the Names as Surnames of all *Free-men*
 "which ye shall know to be deceased in the Month,
 "in the Parish wherein ye be inhabited, as also the
 "Names and Surnames of all *Children* of the said
 "*Freemen* so deceased, being *Orphans*, of this Ci-
 "ty. And thus ye shall not leave to Do as God
 "you help, &c.

The Scavengers Oath is thus.

“ Ye shall Swear that ye shall Diligently oversee
 “ that the Pavements within your Ward, be well
 “ and sufficiently repaired, and not made too high
 “ in Noyfance of your Neighbours; and that the
 “ Ways, Streets, and Lanes, be cleansed of Dung,
 “ and all manner of filth, for the Honesty of this C-
 “ ty. And that all the Chimneys, Furnaces, and
 “ Recedoes, be of Stone sufficiently made against
 “ Peril of Fire. And if ye find any the Contrary,
 “ ye shall shew it to the *Alderman* of the Ward, so
 “ that the *Alderman* may Ordain for the amendment
 “ thereof. And thus ye shall do, as God you
 “ help, &c.

Before we leave this Head, it may not be amiss to
 give an Alphabetical List of the Officers and Rooms
 in the City of London in the Lord Mayors Gift.

Alvegars, Searchers and Sealers of Woollen-
 Cloath.——Attorney-ship in the Sheriffs Court.——

Baker of the *Bridge-House*.——Bayliff of the
 Hundred of *Osalston*.——Bayliwick of *Southwark*.——
 Beadle-ship of the Court of *Request*.——Bell-man.

Clerkship of the Lord Mayors Court.——Clerk-
 ship of the Papers.——Clerkship of the *Chamber*.——
 Clerkship of the *Compters*.——Clerkship of the
Bridge-House.——Clerkship of the *Works* and Re-
 paration-stuff.——Clerkship of the Court of *Re-*
quest.——Clerkship of the Commissioners for the
 Inlargment of Prisoners in Execution in the *Com-*
pters.——Clerk of *Bridewell*.——Clerkship of
Blackwell-Hall.——Clerkship of the Commission-
 ers for Inlargment of Prisoners in the *Kings-Bench*.——
 Common Sergeant-ship.——Common Pleaders.——
 Common-Hunt.——Common Cryers.——Com-
 mon Comptroller.——Comptroller of the *Cham-*
ber.

ber. — Collector of *Scavage.* — Collectors of *Wheeladge* on *London-Bridge.* — Conduit at *Dowgate* Drawing Water.

Foreigntaker. — Gauger of Wines and Oyl. —

Keeper of *Blackwell-Hall.* — Keeper of the Store-house in *Blackwell-Hall.* — Keeper of *Worsted-Hall.* — Keeper of *Bay-Hall.* — Keeper of the Conduit at *Newgate.* — Keeper of *Ludgate.* — Keepership of *Newgate.* — Keepership of the *Compters.* — Keeper of the *Compters* in *Southwark.* — Keeper of *Bethlehem.* — Keeper of the *Sessions-House.* — Keeper Clean of the Market, and Market-House in *Newgate-Market,* and Collector of Duties there. — Keeper of the New *Burial-place.* — Keepers of the Wood and Coals for the poor in several places.

Measurage of Silks, Cloath, and Linen. — Meal-Weighers. — Measurage of Cottons. — Measurage of Bays. — Packership, Protonariship, — Portership of *Blackwell-Hall.* — Portership of the *Bridge-House.* — Remembrancer. — Renteriship of the *Bridge-House.* — Renteriship of *Finsbury.* — Sword-Bearer. — Secondariship. — Solicitorship. — Three Sergeant Carvers. — Three Sergeants of the *Chamber.* — Sergeants of the *Chaunel.* — Stewardship of *Southwark.* — Stewardship of *Finsbury.* — Town-Clerkship. — Under-Sheriff-wick. — Under Water-Bayliff.

Weigher of Raw-Silks. — Water-Bayliff. — Two Yeomen of the *Chamber.* — Four Yeomen of the *Water-side.* — Yeomen of the *Channel.* — Six Young Men.

*An Abstract of the Charters of the Famous
City of London.*

THE ROYAL CHARTER granted by our Gracious Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, the 24th of *June*, in the 15th of his Reign, in confirmation of all the Charters of this City granted by his Royal Predecessors, recites them all *verbatim*, of which (that is the most memorable) we can only give a brief Alphabetical Abstract; the Reader that would read them at large, being referred to larger Tracts.

By Charter of King *H. 2.* was granted *Acquittal of Murder*, within the City, and in *Portſoken* thereof—confirmed by King *John*, *ch. 1.* By *Hen. 3. ch. 4. & ch. 9.*—By Charter of King *John*, *ch. 3.* there was granted an *Acquittal of Duties* in the *Thames*, claimed at the Tower, — confirmed by King *Hen. 3. ch. 3.*

By Charter of King *H. 1.* an *Acquittal of Toll, Tollage, Custage, and Custome*, that is,—that all the men of *London* shall be quit and free, and all their goods throughout *England*, and the Ports of the Sea, of all Toll; and Passage, and Lestage, and all other Customs. And by *H. 2.* that if any in all *England*, shall take any Custom or Toll of or from the men of *London*, after he shall fail of Right, the Sheriff of *London* may take Goods thereof at *London*. Confirm'd by King *John*, *ch. 1.* by King *H. 3. ch. 4.* by the same, *ch. 8.* by *E. 3. ch. 1.* King *John* *ch. 2.* The City Accompts to the King to be past in the *Exchequer*.—See *E. 3. ch.* by King *John. 2.* Allowance of Sheriffs is to be in the *Exchequer*, and confirm'd by *H. 3. ch. 7.* Aids:—Citizens by Charter of *Ed. 2.* are not to War out of the City, and the Aids then granted to the King, are not (by that Charter) to be drawn

drawn into Example.—None are to be amerced but according to the Law of the City, by Charter of *Hen. 2.* confirmed by *R. 3. ch. 1.*

That the Sheriffs of *London* be as other Sheriffs by Charter of *Ed. 1.* and their amerciamment is not to exceed 20 *l. H. 3. ch. 1.*

By Charter of *Ed. 4. Char. 1.* *Aldermen* for term of Lives shall have this Liberty; that is to say, that as long as they shall continue *Aldermen* there, and shall bear the Charge of *Aldermen* proper, and also those which before had been *Aldermen*, and have also with their great Costs and Expences born the Offices of *Mayoralty*, shall not be put in any *Affizes*, *Juries*, or *Attaints*, *Recognizances* or *Inquisitions*, out of the said City, and that they, nor any of them, shall be Tryer or Tryers of the same, although they touch us (*viz.* the King) or our Heirs, or Successors or other whomsoever. — That *Aldermen* of *London* are not to be made Collectors or Taxers out of the City, — nor to suffer for Refusal of such Offices.

By the same Charter, *Aldermen* past the *Mayoralty* are to be Justice of the Peace. The *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Recorder* to be Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and the *Mayor* to be of the *Quorum*.

By Charter of *Hen. 1.* All Debtors which do owe Debts to the Citizens of *London*, shall pay them in *London*, or else discharge themselves in *London* that they owe none: But if they will not pay the same, neither come to clear themselves that they owe none; the Citizens of *London* to whom the Debts shall be due, may take their Goods in the City of *London* of the Burrough or Town, or of the County wherein he Remains who shall owe the Debts. By Charter of *E. 4. ch. 1.* Attachments are to be made by the City Officers in *Southwark*. And by Charter of *Ed. 6.* The Lord Mayor, Recorder, and *Aldermen*, that are Justices of the Peace in *London*.

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don, are to be Justices of the Peace in *Southwark*. All Forfeited Recognizances about Ale-houses, Inmates, Bastard Children, Appearance at Sessions of Goal-Delivery, Fines, and Issues of Jurors (except Fines or Issues Royal,) &c. Granted to the City by Charter of King *Charles 1.* Chart. 1. That no Aliens are to keep Houses in *London*, nor be Brokers, by Charter of *E. 3.* ch. 5. That no Citizen shall wage Battel, *H. 1. H. 2. R. 1. ch. 1. John. ch. 1. H. 3. ch. 4. ch. 9.*

No *Stranger* is to buy Goods before they be weighed by the King's Beam, *H. 3. ch. 9.* The Inhabitants of *Black-Fryers* to be exempted from Taxes and Fifteenths, King *James*, ch. 2.

By Letters Patents of King *Henry the VIII.* Dated at *Westminster Jan. 13.* In the 28th Year of his Reign he did give and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Successors, the Keeping, Ordering, and Governing of the House and Hospital called *Bethlehem*, situate without and near *Bishops-gate*, and all Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, Revenues, and Hereditaments whatsoever, and wheresoever lying and being, belonging or appertaining unto the said Hospital or House called *Bethlem*; and Made and Constituted by the same his Letters Patents, these, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Successors, Masters, Keepers, and Governours of the said House and Hospital called *Bethlem*, and of the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and other premisses belonging to the same House or Hospital, to have, hold and enjoy the said Custody, Order and Government of the said House or Hospital, called *Bethlem*, &c. for ever, &c.

London is by King *James*, (*Char. 3.*) stiled his *Royal Chamber*, who not only confirmed the Charters of his Predecessors, but did give, grant and con-

firm unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, and to their Successors, the weighing of all *Coals*, called *Stone-Coals* weighable, *Earth-Coals*, and all other *Coals* weighable, of what kind soever, in or at the said Port of *London*, coming or brought up the said River of *Thames* in any Ship, Boat, or Barge, or other Vessel whatsoever, floating or being in any Port of the same Water of *Thames*, and upon whatsoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the same Water of *Thames*, from the Bridge of *Stanes*, to *London-Bridge*, and from thence to a place called *Tendal* or *Tenland*, towards the Sea. — For which the Duties Payable to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, &c. is Eight pence for every Tunn, — none is to unlade *Coals* till the Mayor has Notice, — and of the quantity; — because the Mayor, &c. should be capable at any time, when required, to inform His Majesty, &c. what quantity of *Coals* of what sort soever, from time to time, is brought into the City, &c. and how the City and Adjacent places are supplied. — No Markets of *Coals* to be in any Boats, Lighters, or other Vessel whatsoever, except in the Ship that first brought in the *Coals*; no Forestalling, Ingrossing, Regrating, upon pain of incurring such Pains and Punishments as the Law provides for contemners, and neglecters of Royal Mandates.

By *Charter* of *Ed. IV. ch. 4.* In consideration of 7000 *l.* &c. was granted to the Mayor, &c. the Offices or Occupations of Packing all manner of Woollen Cloaths, Sheep-Skins, Calves-Skins, Goat-Skins, Vessels of Amber, and all other Merchandizes whatsoever, to be Packed, Tunned, Piped, Barrell'd, or any wise to be included, with the oversight of opening all manner of Customable Merchandizes, arriving at the Port of Safety, as well by Land, as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs, &c. And also the Office of Carriage and Portage of all Wool
Sheep

Sheep-Skins, Tynn-Bails, and other Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be carryed in *London*, from the Water of *Thames*, unto the Houses of Strangers; and contrariwise from the said Houses to the same Water, or of other Merchandizes which ought to be carryed, being in any House for a time.— And also the Office, &c. of *Garbling* of all manner of Spices, and other Merchandizes, coming to the said City at any time, which ought to be *Garbled*.— Also the Office of *Gager*.— Office of *Wine-Drawers*, &c. to be exercised by them or their Deputies.— The Office of *Coroner* to be at the *Mayors* (&c.) disposal.— Severed them from the Office of *Chief-Butler*, &c. Witness the King at *Westminster*, the 20th of June, Anno Regni 18.

By Charter of E. III. ch. 1. It is granted thus:— Whereas in the *Great Charter* of the Liberties of *England*, it is contained, that the City of *London* may have all their antient Liberties and Customs, and the same Citizens at the time of the making of the *Charter*, from the time of *Saint Edward*, King and Confessor, and *William* the Conqueror, and of other our Progenitors, had divers Liberties and Customs, as well by the *Charters* of those our Progenitors, as without *Charter* by *Antient-Customs*, whereupon in divers the Circuits, and other the Courts of our said Progenitors, as well by Judgments as by Statutes, were Invaded and some of them Adjudged: We Will and Grant for us and our Heirs, that they may have the Liberties according to the Form of the above-said *Great Charter*, and that Impediments and Usurpations to them in that behalf made, shall be Revoked and Annulled, &c. That the *Mayor* be one of the Justices of Goal-Delivery of *Newgate*, and to be Named in every Commission thereof to be made. — That the Citizens may have *Infangthef*. [*This is a Saxon word, signifying a Liberty Granted to certain Lords of Mannors, to Judge*

any Thief taken within their Fee.] And Outfang-theft, [that is, a Liberty Granted to the Lord to try any Thief taken out of his Fee,] and Chattels of Felons, of all those which shall be Adjudged before them, within their Liberties, &c.

Citizens may Devise Lands in London, in Mortmain, or otherwise, — Merchant Strangers to Sell Goods within Fourty Days, — and may not keep Houses, but are to be with Hosts, (that is, Lodgers,) — The KING's Marshall, Steward, or Clerk of the Market of the King's Household, may not Sit within the City Liberties. — No Citizen is to be drawn to Plead without the Liberties of the City, about any thing that happens within the Liberties thereof. — No Escheator may Exercise that Office in the City, but the Mayor for the time being is to do it. — Citizens to be Taxed in Subsidies as other Commoners, not as Citizens. — To be quit of all Tallages, [*this word is derived from the French word Taille, a piece cut out of the whole, signifying the paying a part or share of a Mans substance by way of Tribute, Tax or Toll,*] and that the Liberty of the said City shall not be taken into the hands of us, or our Heirs for any Personal Trespass or Judgment of any Minister of the said City; Neither shall a keeper in the said City for that occasion be Deputed, but the same Minister shall be punished according to the quality of his Offence, &c. — No Purveyor of the Kings, &c. is to make any Prices of the Goods of the Citizens, without the Consent of the Party, — no Price to be made of the Citizens Wines against their Wills, &c. No Purveyor is to be a Merchant of the Goods whereof he is Purveyor. — That no market is to be kept, nor afterwards to be Granted to any within Seven Miles in Circuit of the said City. — That all Inquisitions to be taken by the Justices of London, &c. shall be taken in St. Martins [*le Grand*] in London; but not elsewhere,

elsewhere, except the Inquisitions to be taken in the Circuits at the *Tower of London*, and for the Goal-Delivery at *Newgate*.— That no Citizen is to be Impleaded in the *Exchequer*, unless it concern the *King*, &c.

By *Charter* of *Henry the First*, the Citizens to be free from *Scot* and *Lot*, and *Dane-Guilt*; [that is, a *Tribute laid upon our Ancestors of Twelve pence, for every Hide of Land throughout the Realm, by the Danes, for clearing the Seas, as they pretended of Pyratès.] H. the II. R. the I. ch. 1. King John ch. 1.*

Henry the III. ch. 8. The Citizens may Traffick with their Commodities and Merchandizes wheresoever they please, throughout His Majesties Kingdoms and Dominions, as well by Sea as by Land, without Interruption of him or his, as they see Expedient, quit from all *Custom, Toll, Lestage*; [that is, a *Custom challenged in Fairs for carrying of things,] and Paying, &c.* and may abide for their Trading wheresoever they please, in the same His Kingdom, &c. as in times past they were Accustomed, &c.

Henry the VII. Granted a *Charter*, That no Stranger from the Liberty of the City, may Buy or Sell from any other Stranger to the Liberty of the same City, any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberties of the same City, upon pain of Forfeiture of the said Goods, &c. to the Use and Profit of the Mayor, Commonalty, &c. Strangers may Buy things in Gross for their own Use, but not to Sell again, &c.

None is to take Lodging in the City by Force, by *Charters* of *H. the I. R. the I. ch. I. H. the III. ch. 4. H. the III. ch. 9.*

By *Charter* of King *CHARLES the I.* the Offices of Paccage of Cloaths, Wools, Woollfells, &c. Balliage of Goods, &c. Portage of Goods,

Scavage of all Goods, &c. Customable, granted to the Mayor, Commonalty, &c. with a power to Administer an Oath for the discovery of concealed Goods, &c.

The Sergeants of *London* may bear Maces of Gold or Silver, *Ed. III. ch. 4.*

By *Charter* of King *Henry I.* It was granted to the Citizens of *London* to hold *Middlesex* to Farm for 300 *l.* upon Account, to them and their Heirs; so that the said City shall place as Sheriff whom they will of themselves, and shall place whomsoever, or such one as they will of themselves, for keeping of the Pleas of the Crown, and of the Pleading of the same, and none other shall be Justice over the same Men of *London*, &c.

This was confirmed by King *John* by *Charter*, dated *July 5, Anno Reg. 1.* the City paying 300 *l.* as aforesaid, of Blank Sterling Money at two Terms in the Year, viz. at the *Easter-Exchequer* 150 *l.* and at *Michaelmas-Exchequer* 150 *l.* saving to the Citizens all their Liberties and Free Customs, &c.

If the Sheriffs offend so as to incur the loss of Life or Member, they shall be Adjudged (as they ought to be) according to the Law of the City, &c. — wherefore (says the *Charter*) we Will and Stedfastly Command, that the Citizens of *London*, and *Middlesex*, with all the said Sheriffwich belonging, of us and our Heirs, to possess and enjoy Hereditarily, Freely and Quietly, Honorably and Wholly, by Fee Farm of 300 *l.* &c.

All *Fishers*, *Vintners*, and *Victualers*, coming to the City, shall be in the Rule of the Mayor and Aldermen, 7 *R. II. cap. 11.* Aldermen shall not be Elected Yearly; but remain till they be put out. — *Ibidem, Cap. 11.*

Merchants may Sell Cloth, Wine, Oyl, Wax, or other Merchandize, as well by Wholesale as Retail, to all the KING's Subjects, as well as *Londoners*, not-

notwithstanding Franchise to the *Contra*, 7 H. IV. ch. 9. Citizens worth 400 Marks, in Goods or Chattels may be *Jurors* in Attaint, and the Justices to sit only at the *Guild-Hall*, or within the City, notwithstanding 23 H. VIII. cap. 3.

The *Mayor*, &c. next Court after the first of *Michaelmas*, is to name *Watermen* Yearly, to be Overseers of Rowing between *Graves-End* and *Windfor*, the 2 and 3 *Phillip* and *Mary*, cap. 16. Sect. 3.

The *Mayor*, &c. to Assess the Fare of *Watermen*, and two Privy-Councillors to sign it, 2 and 3 *Phillip* and *Mary*. chap. 16. Sect. 11.

Citizens of *London* and other Inhabitants, Tradesmen, &c. for Debts under 40 s. may Summon in to the Court of *Conscience*; (that is, the Court of *Requests*,) and the Commissioners there to Determine the Difference, and to Register Orders. 3 Jac. cap. 15. Sect. 2.

These brief *Memorandums* are produced, not as comprehending the full Abstract (much less the words at length) of the several Charters and Priviledges of this Famous City, but as Guides to direct where they may read at large; to be more full, would be inconsistent with the designed brevity of this small Tract, for it would make a Volume it self: yet what is here pointed at, with what's scatterd up and down the Book under particular Heads, (which to avoid repetition are not mentioned here) may inform the Reader of the most Memorable, which was the thing only intended. He that would consult them more largely, is referred to a Book Intituled the *Royal Charter of Confirmation*, granted by King CHARLES the II. to the City of *London* by S. G. Gent. And *Rastals Statutes at Large*; from whence, with some others, these *Memorials* were Collected.

*Some brief Heads of the most memorable
Customs or particular Laws of the City
of LONDON.*

IN this place we shall only mention some of the most remarkable of these Laws, referring the Reader to a Book called the City Law, Printed 1658.

The *Mayor* and *Aldermen* have always used to cause to come before them the Malefactors which have been taken and Arrested within the said City, for carrying of Tales, and spreading abroad of News imagined, in disturbance of the Peace, makers and Counterfeiters of false Seals, false Charters, and for other notorious Defects, and those which they have found culpable of such misdeeds by confession of the Parties, or by inquest thereof made, shall be punished by setting in the Pillory, or further Chastised by Imprisonment, according to their Merit, and according to the Reasonable Discretion of the said *Mayor* and *Aldermen*. Men and Women by ulage of the said City may Devise their Tenements, Rents, and Reversions within the said City, and Suburbs thereof, to whom they will, and of what Estate they will. And may also Devise a New Rent to rise from their Tenements, in manner as they like best. And those which are Free-men of the said City may Devise their Tenements in *Mortmain*.

Infants within Age may not make a Devise, nor can *Women-Covvert* Devise their Tenements by License of their Husbands, nor in other manner, during the Coverture. — The Husband may not Devise his Tenements to his Wife for a higher Estate, upon pain to lose the whole. Neither may the Husband Devise the Tenements descended to his Wife, nor the Tenements which the Husband and
Wife

Wife have jointly purchased, but if the Husband and the Wife have Tenements Joyntly to them and to the Heirs of the Husband, the Husband may Devise the Reversion. All *Testaments* by which any Tenements be Devised, may be inrolled in the *Hustings* Court of Record, at the suit of any which may take advantage by the same Testaments. And the Testament which ought to be inrolled shall be brought before the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* in full *Husting*. And there shall the said Testaments be Proclaimed by the Sergeant, and the same also to be proved by two Discreet men well known, the which shall be sworn and examined of all the Circumstances of the said Testaments, and of his Seal, and if the proof be found good and loyal, and agreeable, then shall the said Testament be inrolled in the same *Hustings* of Record, and the Fee shall be paid for the Inrollment, and no Testament *Noncupative*, nor other Testaments may be inrolled of Record except that the Seal of the Testor be put to the same Testament. But the Testaments that may be found good and loyal are effectual, although they be not inrolled, nor of Record.

The Testament within the said City ought by Custom of the same City to be adjudged effectual and Executory, having Regard to the Testators Wills, although that the Words of such Testaments be defective, and not according to the Common-Law, &c.

The *Mayor* and *Aldermen* that are for the time, by Custom of the City, shall have the Wardship and Marriages of all the *Orphans* of the said City, after the Death of their Ancestors, although the same Ancestors do hold to them and the City of any other Lord, by what service soever. The *Mayor* and *Aldermen* ought to inquire of all the Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, within the said City appertaining to such *Orphans*, and safely keep

them to the use and profit of such *Orphans*, or otherwise commit the same *Orphans*, together with their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, to other their Friends, by sufficient Surety found of Record in the Chamber of *Guild-hall*, to maintain conveniently the said *Orphans*, during their Non-age, and their Lands and Tenements to repair, and the said Goods and Chattels safely to keep; and thereof to render a good and Loyal Accompt before the said *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, to the profit of the same Infants, when they shall come to their Age, or when they shall be put to a Mystery, or shall Marry by the Advice of the said *Mayor* and *Aldermen*.

And that in all Cases, except that it be otherwise ordained and disposed for the same *Orphans*, or for their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels by express words, contained in the Testaments of their Ancestors.

No such *Orphans* ought to be Married without the Consent of the Lord *Mayor* and *Aldermen*.— Where Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels within the said City are Devised to an *Infant* within age, of one City, or of the same City, his Father living, that such an *Infant* is no *Orphan*; yet by usage of the said City, the said Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, shall be in the Custody of the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, as well as of the *Orphans*, to maintain and keep them to the use and profit of the same *Infant*. Except that the Father of the *Infant*, or some other of his Friends, will find sufficient Surety of Record to maintain and keep the said Lands, &c. to the use and profit of the said *Infant*, and thereof to render a good and loyal accompt, &c.

The *Magistrates* and *Officers* of the said City ought to obey no Commandment, nor no Seal, but only the Commands and Immediate Seal of the *King*. Nor ought any *Officer* of the *King* to make
Seizure

Seizure or any Execution within the said City, nor the Liberties thereof, by Land or by Water, but only the Officers of the said City.

The Sheriffs of London may make Arrests, and serve Executions in the River of Thames, from the East-part of London-Bridge untill the Return, and from the West-part of the said Bridge unto Stanes-Bridge.

The said Sheriffs ought to have Forfeitures of the Chattels of all kind of Fugitives and Fellons, and of Deodands (*that is in Latine, a thing forfeited to God, as if a Horse kills his Keeper, or a Cart run over a Man, such are forfeited to the King, to be distributed to the poor*) within the said City, and the River of Thames, in aid of their Farm, (*viz. 300l. per Annum*) which they pay yearly to the King.

If the Goods of a Free-man be Arrested, or wrongfully detained to pay Toll, &c. elsewhere, and witnessed by men of credit, the Goods or Merchandize of the party detaining, or of others of the same Village wherethe wrong was done, if found within the City of London, are to be Arrested by the City Officers, to be detained in the Name of *Withernam* [*which word in the Common-Law, is the taking or driving a Distress to a hold, or out of the County where the Sheriff cannot come upon a Replevin to make Deliverance thereof to the party Distreined*] untill agreement be made with the said Freeman for damages sustained, &c.

The Lord Mayor (as was said before) being chief Butler on Coronation Days, is to have a Golden Cup at the Coronation of every King, — as was given when his present Majesty was Crowned; *Baker's Chron. p. 748. Edit. 1679.*

If a Woman that hath a Husband, as a Woman Sole, hire any House or Shop within the City, she shall be charged to pay the Rent of the said House and Shop, and shall be impleaded and pursued as a
Sole.

Sole Woman, by way of Debt, if need be, notwithstanding that she was Married at the time of the Lease, the Lessor not knowing thereof.

If a plaint of Trespas be made against a Man and his Wife, for a Trespas done by the Wife solely, then the Wife shall answer sole without her Husband, if the Husband come not, and shall have Plea as a sole Woman, and if she be attainted of Trespas, she shall be condemned, and Committed to Prison untill she hath made agreement.

If Plaint be made against a *Freeman* resident within the City, or by the Law of the City hath a Summons, because of the Franchise, if the Plaintiff come to the *Sheriff*, and bring with him six or four Freemen, credible persons, that will testifie that the Defendant is going to run away, withdraw, or absent himself, the *Sheriff* may arrest the Defendant by his Body or Goods, as a Foreigner, &c. When a Debtor in the said City is bound by Obligation in a certain sum to be paid at a certain time to come, the which Debtor was held sufficient at the time when he was bound, and after is become Fugitive, or not sufficient, then if the Creditor come before the Mayor and Sheriffs of the said City, making such a suggestion, and hath with him six or four credible Freemen of the same City, that will truly testifie that the Debtor will withdraw, and Convey his Goods out of the City, or that he is not sufficient to make Payment, then the Mayor or one of the Sheriffs, before whom the Suggestion is made, useth to Arrest the Debtor, although the Day contained within the Obligation be not yet come, and to keep the same Debtor in Prison, untill the Day of Payment be come, or otherwise that he shall find Pledges to attend at the same Day, and so to Arrest for *Houfc-hire* before the Day, if the Tenant be Fugitive.

If a *Free-man* of the City find his Debtor suddenly within the same City, which Debtor hath absented himself before, or that he be Fugitive, and the which Debtor will Escape away, before that the Creditor can have an Officer, the usage is in such Case, that the *Free-man* himself, with aid of his Neighbours, without other Officer, may Arrest his Debtor and carry him to the Office of one of the *Sheriffs*, and there make his Suit, as the Law requires. *City-Law.* pag. 105.

A Brief Account of the Courts held in this Honourable City.

THE highest and most ancient Court in this famous City is that called the *Hustings*, a *Saxon* Word, *Hus* signifying a House, and *Stbing*, or *Thing*, a Cause or Plea, so that it is *Domus Causarum*, a House of Causes, or Pleas, or Pleadings.

This Court preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises and Customs of the City.— There be handled the the Intricatest Accounts and Pleas of the Crown, and of the whole Kingdom.

It is of great Antiquity, the Laws of *Edward* the *Confessour* much referring to it, where may be read these words,— *Debet enim in London, quæ caput est Regni & Legum, semper Curia Domini Regis singulis septimanis die Lunæ Hustings sedere & teneri, &c.* That is, The Court of our Lord the King ought to sit, and be held every Week on Monday at the *Hustings* in London, which (City) is the head of the Kingdom and Laws, &c. But now it is held on Tuesdays, in the *Guild-Hall* of London, before the Lord Mayor, *Sheriffs* and *Aldermen*; every Week. All the Lands and Tenements; Rents, and Services, within the City and Liberties, are pleaded there, in two *Hustings*; one is called *Husting de placito*

cito terra, *Husting* of *Plea of Land*, the other *de Communibus placitis*, of *Common-Pleas*: It is held on *Monday* to Demand the Demandants, and to award *Non-suites*, to allow *Essoynes*, and on *Tuesday* to award the *Default* and *Plead*. For certain times no *Hustings* may be held by Custom of the City, *viz.* *Husting of Plea of Land* ought to be held a Week by it self, at the afore said, days, but the *Inrollments* and *Titles* of the said *Hustings* make mention of *Monday* only.

In *Husting of Plea of Land*, are Plead *Writs of Right*, *Patents* Directed to the *Mayor* and *Sheriffs* of *London*, which *Writs* have this process, by Custom of the City, *viz.* The *Tenant*, or *Tenants*, shall first have three *Summons* at the *Tenements* Demanded at three *Hustings of Plea of Land* next ensuing after the *Livery* of the *Writ*, and of the *Hustings*, without Demanding the *Tenements* at any afore said. And after the three *Summons* ended, three *Essoynes* at three other *Hustings of Plea of Land* then next ensuing; and at the next ensuing after the third *Essoyne*, and the *Tenants* making *Default*, *Process* shall be made against them by a *Grand cape*, or *petit cap*, after the appearance and other *Process* at the *Common-Law*. And if the *Tenants* shall appear, the *Demandants* shall Count against the *Tenants* in the Nature of what *Writ* they will, except certain *Writs* which are Pleadable in *Husting of Common-Pleas*, &c. without making *Protestation* to see in the Nature of any *Writ*. And the *Tenants* shall have the view, and shall be *Essoyned* after the view, as at the *Common-law*. And the *Tenant* shall have an *Essoyn* after every appearance by Custom of the City.

And although that such a *Writ* be abated after the view, by exception of *Joynt-Tenancy*, or other exception *Dilatory*, or other such *Writ* be revived, the *Tenants*, by the Custom of the City, shall have the view in the second *Writ*: Notwithstanding the view.

view before had: And if the parties plead to Judgment, the Judgment shall be pronounced by the Recorder, and six Aldermen at least were wont to be present at the giving of every such Judgment.

Every Beadle of the City, by the advice of the Alderman of his Ward against every Hustings or Plea of Land, shall Summon Twelve Men Freeholders, being the best and most sufficient of his Ward, to come to Guild-Hall for to pass in an Inquest, if there be need, for the rest of the Freeholders of the said Ward. And if the parties plead and descend to an Inquest, then shall the Inquest be taken of the People Inheritors, having at the least Frank-Tenement of the same Ward where the Tenements are, and other three Wards next to the place where the Tenements are; so that four sufficient men of the same Ward where the Tenements are, shall be sworn in the same Inquest, if there be so many. No Damages by Custom of the City are recoverable in any such Writ of Right, Patent, and the Inquest may pass the same day by such common Summons of the Beadle, if the parties be at Issue, and the Jurors come.— Otherwise Process shall be made to cause the Inquest to come at another Husting of Plea of Land ensuing, by Precept of the Mayor directed to the Sheriffs, who shall be Ministers by the Commandment of the Mayor to serve the Writs, and to make Execution thereof, notwithstanding that the Original Writ be directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs Joynly. And it is to be understood, that as well the Tenants as the Demandants may make their Attorneys in such Pleas, &c. See City-Law, p. 46. &c.

In the Hustings of Common-Pleas are Pleadable Writs, called *ex gravi querela*, for to have Execution of the Tenements out of the Testaments which are Inrolled in the Hustings. Writs of Dower, *unde nihil habet*. Writs of Gavellkind, and Custom, and of Service, instead of a Cessavit. Writs of Error of Judgments.

Judgments given before the *Sheriffs*. Writs of Wasté, Writ de Partitione faciendâ, between Co-partners, Writs of *quid Juris clamat*, and *per quæ servitium*, and others ; which Writs are close, and directed to the *Mayor* and *Sheriffs*; and also Replegiaries of things taken, and of Distresses wrongfully taken, are Pleadable before the *Mayor* and *Sheriffs*, in the same *Husting* of *Common-Pleas*, by *Plaint* without Writ, &c.

The *Aldermen* of *London* are summoned to the *Husting*, and they ought, by usage of the said City, to be summoned by an Officer of the *Sheriffs*, sitting upon an Horse of 100 s. price at least.

Of the Court of Requests, or Conscience.

THIS Court was first Erected by an Act of *Common-Council*, 9 H. 8. viz. That the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* for the time being should Monthly assign two *Aldermen*, and four Discreet *Commoners* to sit twice a week to hear and Determine all matters brought before them (betwixt *Freemen*) where the Due Debt or Damage did not exceed 40 s. Afterwards the said Number of Commissioners were enlarged to the Number of Twelve, which continued till the end of *Queen Elizabeths* Reign, and 3 *Jacobi* cap. 15. confirm'd by Act of *Parliament*, where it was Enacted, That every poor *Citizen* and *Free-man* inhabiting in *London*, being sued for Debt under 40 s. may exhibit his suit in the Court of *London* called the Court of Requests, where shall be nominated Twelve Commissioners, three of which may send for any Creditor, who is complained of in suing such a Debt under 40 s. and if he refuse to come, or perform not their Orders, they may cause him to be Arrested, by any *Sergeant* of *London*, and Commit him to Prison, there to remain untill he performs the said Order, &c.

This

This Court was to continue by the first Act of Common-Council but for two years, but being found Charitable and Profitable for the relief of poor Debtors, unable to make present payment, and to restrain malicious persons from proceeding in wilful Suits, and to help poor persons as had small Debts owing to them, and unable to prosecute Suits in Law elsewhere, it was continued by divers Acts of Common-Council, as aforesaid.

Of the Court of the Lord MAYOR and ALDERMEN.

IN this Court the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly Chosen upon the next vacancy) sit; this is a Court of Record principally instituted (among other causes) for the redressing and correcting the Errors, Defaults, and misprisions, which happen in the Government of the City; It is kept on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

In this Court are comprehended several other Courts, as

1. The Court of Orphans; for the Mayor and Aldermen (as was said at large before) by Custom have the Custody of the Orphans within the City, &c. — The Chamberlain is a sole Corporation to himself and his Successors for Orphans; and a Recognizance made to him and his Successors touching Orphans, shall by Custom go to his Successor. The Government of Orphans is so invested in the Mayor, that if any Orphans sue in the Ecclesiastical Court, or elsewhere for a Legacy, or Duty due to them, by the Custom, a Prohibition doth lie.

2. The Court of Wardmote, or of the Wardmote Inquest, for the whole City being divided into twenty-six Wards, every Ward hath such an Inquest, consisting

consisting of twelve or more, who inquire after Abuses and Disorders, and present them to be redressed, inquiry is also made into all things that can conduce to the Regulating and well governing the City.

3. The Court of *Hall-mote*, or *Hall-Court*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for Redressing what belongs to the said Companies in particular.

4. The Court of the *Conservation of the Water and River of Thames*, which belongs to the Lord Mayor, from *Stanes-Bridge* unto the Water of *Tendal*, and *Medway*, of which we have spoke largely before, when we Treated of the River of *Thames*.

5. The Courts of the *Coroner* and *Escheator*, which both belong to the Lord Mayor; he being *Coroner* and *Escheator* by vertue of his Authority and Office.

6. The Court of *Policies and Assurances* to Merchants that venture and Traffique on the Seas, where Ships and Goods are Insured at so much *per Cent.* where there is an Officer of good Quality who Registers those Assurances.

7. The Court of the *Tower of London* which is held within the Verge of the City, before the Steward, by prescription of Debt, Trespas, and other Actions; Now part of the *Tower* is within the City, and part in *Middlesex*, (*viz* the East part, but the West in *London*) whereof (as was formerly said when we spoke of the *Tower*, p. 14.) there was a notable Example in the Person of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who being poysoned in a Chamber on the West part, the principal Murderers were Tryed before Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer* in *London*, and so was Sir *Gervase Elways*, the Lieutenant of the *Tower* at that time.

8. The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *England*) of two Houses, one for the Lord *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, and the other for the *Commoners*; In which Court are made all *By-Laws*, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his assent thereunto: wherein consists the great happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in *Laws* nor *By-Laws*, neither in *Taxes* or *Imposts*, any man is obliged but by his own Consent.

The Oath of a Common-Council-Man.

“YE shall Swear that ye shall be true to our
 “Sovereign Lord the King, that now is, and
 “to his Heirs and Successors, Kings of *England*,
 “and readily ye shall come, when ye be summoned,
 “to the *Common-Council* of this City, but
 “if ye be reasonably excused; and good and true
 “Council, ye shall give in all things, touching the
 “Commonwealth of this City, after your Wit and
 “Cunning: and that for favour of any person ye
 “shall maintain no singular profit against the Com-
 “mon profit of this City; and after that ye be come
 “to the *Common-Council*, you shall not thence
 “depart untill the *Common-Council* be ended,
 “without reasonable cause, or else by the Lord
 “Mayors License. And also any secret things that
 “be spoken or said in the *Common-Council*,
 “which ought to be kept secret, in no wise you
 “shall disclose, as God you help.

The *Common-Council-Men* are chosen at the *Wardmote-Inquest*, for the respective *Wards*, and are to be of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet Men

Men of the Ward, to serve for the ensuing year, on *St. Thomas the Apostles day*.

9. The Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; And to his Court belongs the business of *Apprentices*, over whom he hath great Authority (as was said before.) This Officer is chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, He over-sees, and keeps, all the Books, Rolls, Records, and other Monuments, and Remembrances that ought to remain of Record, and the City *Treasure*— to keep and maintain all the Rents and Tenements pertaining to the *Chamber* of *London*— His Office about *Orphans* we have shewed before: as also about *Apprentices*, to which we shall add, that he is to cause their Indentures to be Inrolled, and make those Apprentices to serve out their time. One may be a Freeman of *London*, 1. By *Service*, as in case of Apprentiship.— 2. By *Birth-right*, as being the Son of a Freeman.— 3. By *Redemption*, by Order of the Court of *Aldermen*: For such as are made Free this way, the *Chamberlain* of *London* is to set the Fines of such Redemptions,— He is to take Fines of such as are rebellious to their Masters or Guardians, and for certain other Defaults, &c.

To shew the Piety of the honourable Governours of this great City, in ancient as well as modern times, I shall produce the Instructions Recorded for the Apprentices of *London*, out of *Stow*, p. 663. *Edit.* 1633. The Observation of which is heartily recommended to the Youth concern'd.

It is thus.

“ **Y**OU shall constantly and Devoutly on your
 “ knees, every day, serve God, Morning and
 “ Evening, and make Conscience in the Due hear-
 “ ing

ing of the Word Preached, and endeavour the
 right practise thereof in your Life and Conver-
 sation : You shall do diligent and faithful Ser-
 vice to your Master, for the time of your Appren-
 tiship, and Deal truly in what you shall be trust-
 ed : You shall often read over the Covenants of
 your Indenture, and see and endeavour your self
 to perform the same to the uttermost of your
 power : You shall avoid all evil Company, and all
 occasions which may tend, or draw you to the
 same, and make speedy Return when you shall
 be sent of your Masters or Mistresses Errands :
 You shall avoid Idleness, and be ever Employed,
 either for God's Service, or in your Masters busi-
 ness : You shall be off fair, gentle, and lowly speech
 and behaviour to all men, and especially to all
 your Governours. And according to your Car-
 riage expect your Reward, for Good or Ill, from
 God and your Friends, &c.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

There are two Courts of Sheriffs, one for the
 Counter in Woodstreet, and another for the
 Counter in the Poultry, whereof there are two Law-
 yers as Judges, well read in the Customs of the Ci-
 ty, as well as the Common-Laws ; but if an errone-
 ous Judgment be given before the Sheriffs, the par-
 ty griev'd may sue a Writ of Error, and remove it
 to the Hustings, before the Mayor and Sheriffs ; if
 they yield no Redress, then shall certain Justices be
 assigned by the King's Commission, to sit at St. Mar-
 tins le Grand, by *Nisi prius*, for to Redress the said
 Judgments, and if there be default found in the
 the Mayor and Sheriffs, they shall be punished for
 their Misprisions, by the form contained in the Sta-
 tute of 28 E. 3. c. 10.

One taken in Execution in *London* upon a Condemnation in the *Sheriff's Court*, and Removed by *Habeas Corpus* into the *Kings-Bench*, shall be committed there in Execution for that Debt; and having discharged all Causes in the *Kings-Bench*, shall be remanded.

Then there is the Court of *Sessions* or *Goal-Delivery* held usually eight times a year at the *Old-Bayly*, both for the *City* and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the *Lord Mayor* is the Chief Judge; and hath the power of Reprieving concerned Persons.

The Prisons in London.

OF *Ludgate* we have spoken in the Section of *Gates*, page 9. And of *Newgate*, page 10.

The *Counter* in the *Poultry* belongs to one of the *Sheriffs* of *London*, and has been kept and continued there time out of mind.

The *Counter* in *Woodstreet* belongs also to one of the *Sheriffs*, prepared to be a Prison-House, Anno 1555. and on the 28th of September that year, the Prisoners that lay in the *Counter* in *Breadstreet* were removed to this *Counter*; Both these *Counters* were burnt in the Year 1668, but Rebuilt since, much more stately and Commodious than they were before.

There is also in the late Parish of *St. Margaret Southwark* a Prison, called the *Counter*, in *Southwark*, &c.

The *Fleet* is also a Prison, so called of the *Fleet* or *Water* running by it, now made Navigable, and called the *Fleet-Dike*.

There was also in *Southwark* a Prison, called the *Clink*, on the Banks-side; also a Prison called the *White-Lyon* in *Southwark*, so called, because it

was formerly an Inn with that Sign, this being the appointed Goal for the County of Surry, *Stow*, p. 455.

There are besides these two Prisons more in *Southwark*, viz. The *Kings-Bench*, and the *Marshalsea*; which last belongs to the *Marshals* of England.

Lastly, there is the *Gate-House* in *Westminster*, a Prison likewise for Offenders, &c.

Of the Watches in London.

TO speak in general terms, there cannot be found in the World, more Regular, Careful, and Orderly *Watches*, than are in this great City, which indeed is very needful; for where there is such a vast confluence of all sorts of People, it is of absolute necessity to keep diligent Watch, to prevent Disorders and Mischiefs, which else would happen.

William the Conquerour commanded, that in every Town and Village a Bell (call'd *Curfew-Bell*) should be Nightly rung at Eight of the Clock, and that all People should then put out their Fire and Candle, and take their rest; which Order was observed in his Reign, and the Reign of *William Rufus*; but *Henry* the First revoked that Order. But *Henry* the Third, Anno 1253. Commanded *Watches* in Cities and Burroughs to be kept, in order to the preservation of Peace and Quietness amongst his Subjects, &c.

There are in the Respective Streets convenient Stations for the Watchmen, who are Citizens, and obliged to perform that Duty in their turns with their Officers, and are to Examine all persons that walk in unseasonable hours, and to Apprehend Suspicious persons, or such as are Riotous, or otherwise mis-behave themselves, and secure them. At set and convenient times, they appoint a Party to go their

Rounds

Rounds, and to apprehend such as they find Tippling in Victualing-Houses at unseasonable hours, or in Houses of ill-name, or Night-walkers, or any other persons whatsoever that are uncivil, or cannot give a good account of themselves, and the Reason of their being abroad; and when any such are Apprehended they keep them all night in safe Custody, on the Guard, or send them to one of the *Counters*, to be forth-coming before a *Justice* of the Peace the next day, who deals with them according to the merit of their Cause. By this means an Infinite deal of Evils, as *Murders*, *Roberies*, *Felonies*, *Fires*, &c. are prevented, which would otherwise happen; it being certain, that in so great and populous a City, amongst the many good People, it cannot be avoided but that a great many wicked persons, capable of the blindest Villanies, do creep in, as daily and sad experience shews.

Of the Military Government of London.

HAVING Treated of the *Ecclesiastical* and *Temporal* Government of this Great City, we will give some brief touches of its *Military Government*, Ancient and Modern.

In the 23 of *H. VIII.* 1532. At a General Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only (which reach not far from the Walls) from the Age of 16 to 60. Also the Number of all Harnesses, and all sorts of Weapons for War; than they drew out of these, only such able Men as had White Harness, and them all to appear in White Coats, with Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers, and because Notice was given, that the King himself would see them Muster, they all prepared to appear as splendidly as they could; and to that end, the Lord Mayor, Alder-

men,

men, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all white Harness, and over that Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City Embroidered thereon, each one a great Gold Chain, and Mounted on a goodly Horse, with rich Trappings, on their Heads Velvet Caps, in their Hands Battle-Axes gilt; Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halberdiers in white Silk, or else Buff-Coats, waiting on them with gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor and sixteen tall men, apparrelled in white Sattin Doublets, Caps and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other Gorgeous Attire, with long gilt Halberds following his Lordship at a distance: But next to him he had four Footmen in white Sattin, then two Pages cloathed in Crimson-Velvet, and Cloath of Gold, riding on Gallant Horses richly furnisht, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly gilt and adorn'd.

Most of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in white Sattin, or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and some with rich Jewels; what the Number of Men in Arms was, is not recorded, but it may be guessed at by what follows: They Mustered in Mile-end-Fields, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to March, entring at Aldgate in excellent order down to Westminster, where the King and Court stood to view them, passing by; thence they Marched about St. James's Park, so through Holborn up to Leaden-Hall, and there Disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till five of the Clock in the Evening, which was Eight hours continual March.

At His Majesties Return to his Government, there were in London and the Liberties, six Regiments of Trained-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse; these thirteen Regiments, about six Weeks before his Majesties arrival, Mustered in Hyde-Park, being

then drawn out for promoting and securing his Majesties Return. These twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 Men compleat. Eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each, in all Eighty Companies. The Regiment of Horse of six Troops, and 180 in each Troop, this considerable Army drawn together before the 20th of May, was Judged to be highly useful for facilitating that great Work. Some Months after the King sent to the City a Commission of *Lieutenancy*, appointing several persons as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the same power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties, and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled. There were six Regiments of *Train-Bands*, commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels, were all Knights, and there were six Regiments of *Auxiliaries*. In all these twelve Regiments were 20000 Men; then were listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of five Troops, in all 800 Horse; these were all Drawn into *Hide-Park*, where His Majesty was pleas'd to take a view of them. But in case of need, it is certain that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raised 400000 Men; Besides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train'd-Bands, 1500 Men; The *Hamlets* of the *Tower*, two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment, 2000 each, and in case of necessity they can raise 20000 more; that is in all 66500 Men; and in case of absolute need, they can double that Number, and yet leave enough to manage Trade, &c.

To demonstrate this, we shall look back into former times, when *London* was far less populous, and of less dimensions then Now, and produce what we find Recorded of its Military power.

Stow in his Survey, p. 85. saith, that Anno, 1539. 31. H. VIII. a great Muster was made of the Citizens on the 8th of May, at Mile-end, all in bright Harness, with Coats of white Silk or Cloath, and Chains of Gold, in three great Battels to the Number of 15000, which passed through London to Westminster, and round St. James's Park, and so home through Holborn. This was for the Midsummer Watch, which custom was discontinued till 1548. 2 E. 6. and then revived with an Addition of above 300 Demi-Lances and light Horsemen, prepared by the City, for Scotland, for the Relief of the Town of Haddington, kept by the English.

The like Marching Watch hath not been used since, though some attempts have been made in order to its continuation, as Anno, 1585. A Book was written by a grave Citizen, Mr. John Montgomery, Dedicated to Sir Thomas Pullison, then Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen; containing the Manner and Order of a Marching-Watch on the accustomed way, wherein he used this Motive; That Artificers of sundry sorts were thereupon set to Work, none but rich men charged, poor men helped, old Souldiers, Trumpets Drummers, Fifes, and Ensign-bearers, with such like men meet for the Princes Service kept in ure, wherein the safety and defence of every Common-Wealth consisteth. Armor and Weapons being yearly used thereby, the Citizens had of their own ready prepared for any need; whereas by intermission hereof, Armourers are out of Work, Souldiers out of ure, Weapons over-grown with foulness. few or none good being provided, &c.

Mr. Howel in his Londinopolis, Printed 1657. Writes thus p. 398. For strength Defensive and Offensive, for Arms of all sorts, for Artillery, Ammunition, for Arsenals and Docks on both sides the River, for Castles and Block-houses, &c. London is not inferiour to any; she hath 12000 Trained-

Band Citizens perpetually in a Readiness excellently Armed, &c. The City of *London* hath sent out strong Fleets in former times, to scoure and secure the Four Seas from Depredations and Piracy. *Anno* 1293 She was able to set forth a Fleet of 95 Ships— Another Record shews, that in King *Stephens* Reign, the City raised 60000 Foot, and 20000 Horse, for Land Service, which is about 500 years ago.— No place is better furnished with Magazines of Corn and Arms against a Famine; for besides that at *Leader-Hall*, and the *Bridge-House*, How many *Halls* have Store-Houses of this kind!

By the Computation of humane Souls in this great City, may be guessed what *Military* force may be raised, of which the said *Author* says thus.

In the year 1636. King *Charles* the First sending to the Lord *Mayor*, to make a Scrutiny what Number of Papists and Strangers were in the City, the Lord *Mayor*, Sir *Edward Bromfield*, took occasion thereby to make a cense (or computation) of all the people, and there were of Men, Women, and Children, above 700000 that lived within the Bars of his Jurisdiction alone; and this being so long ago; viz. 45 years, 'tis judged by all probable computation, that *London* hath more by a third part now, than at that time. Then the City of *Westminster*, and all the Suburbs without the Lord *Mayor's* Jurisdiction, and the contiguous Buildings that joyn with it, as an Intire piece on all sides, contain by all likely conjecture at least as many more; so that taking all together, the Number of humane Souls may amount to above one Million and an half; this computation was thus delivered by Mr. *Howel*, 24 years ago, and it is certain that the Number is vastly encreased since, as may appear by the great Addition of Buildings even within these few years. At that time Mr. *Howel* Judged the Circumference of the City, &c. to be above twelve Miles, but it is

certain whate'er it was then, it is much more now: so that upon the whole, if the Number of Inhabitants be no more then as above, and allowing but the tenth part able to bear Arms, the City and Suburbs may raise 150000 Fighting-men, of which a third part is enough for a Brave Army, viz. 50000 Men, according to the Modern manner of War.

Besides these *Train'd-Bands* and *Auxilliary-men*, before-mentioned, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Souldiers, and hath been so threescore and odd years. The present *King* lifted himself there, when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did the Duke of *York*, who commanded that Company; But lately His Majesty was pleased to honour that Company himself so highly, as to tell them, when they were last *February* about a New Election, that *he would Himself be their Leader*, which was resented with the Universal Joy of the Company, it being indeed an extraordinary honour, to be under the Immediate Commands of so Royal a Leader.

Under His Majesty there is a *Leader* who exercises this Company every *Tuesday* fortnight, in the *Artillery-Ground*, (a spacious and delicate green Field), inclosed with a fair Brick-wall, near *Moorfields*, for that purpose.) And the other *Tuesday* the Exercise is performed by the several *Members* of the Company, who are there Trained up to Command.

Of this Society there are many of the *Nobility*, also the *Lord Mayor*, and most of the *Aldermen*, all the *Commanders* of the *Train-Bands* and *Auxillaries* here Exercise Arms. This Company consists of about six hundred men. Their Officers are a *Leader*, two *Lieutenants*, two *Ensigns*, two *Serjeants*, a *Provoost-Marshal*, three *Gentlemen* of Arms, &c. They have also a *Court-Marshal*, consisting of a *President*, a *Vice-President*, a *Treasurer*, and Twenty four Members of the Company.

On the second *Tuesday* in *February*, at a General Rendezvous every year, the Officers are Elect-
ed.

So much of Government: which I shall shut with the Words of one of the great Magistrates of this famous City, *viz. Slingsby Bethel Esq;* one of the *Sheriffs*, in a late Paper of his Just Vindication against the malicious and lying Invectives of some base, ill-minded persons, that were so impudent to asperse him in his Honour and Reputation, upon occasion of the late Poll in *Southwark*, where he was one of the *Candidates* to serve for that *Burrough* in Parliament; but the well known Worth of that wise and eminent Gentleman, is above the reach of such Detractors Tongues; for while they go about to *sully* his spotless Reputation, they render it (though against their minds,) so much the more *illustrious*; all sober persons concluding that he must needs be a *good man*, because *bad men* hate him: for to be praised by such is ever esteem'd a kind of reproach; and so the *Philosopher* took it, when he exclaim'd (in some heat) for being praised by a scandalous person. Which is but by the by, as the impartial sense of one that has not the happiness of personally knowing that worthy person; Yet no stranger to his due Character.

'This City is indeed, (saith he, p. 7.) a great and opulent City, full of People and Trade; a City eminent for the great Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities with which it is invested; Renowned for its many Courts, and Councils, Companies and Societies; and for the good Laws therein Instituted and Ordained for the better Government of the several Ranks and Orders of men amongst them, whereby they are enabled to obtain, their own Justice, maintain their own Peace, and pursue all the good and advantageous ends of Trade, with the better success, and greater security.

'And

‘And as the happiness and good estate of this City doth depend upon the right use and improvement of these advantages, and upon a Due and Righteous Execution of those good Laws, so the honour and esteem which this great City most justly finds from all men, both at home and abroad, doth principally result and arise from hence.

‘I confess there is another thing that doth well become this great City, which we call State and Grandeur, which (though it is far below, and differs in the esteem of wise men, as much from that honour which I have before described, as my Lord Mayors Horse, accoutred with his richest furniture and trappings, doth from that Honourable Person that sits upon him (cloathed with eminency of Power and Authority) is found nevertheless most necessary to attract that Reverence from the Vulgar and Common People towards so August a Government; which they (giving Judgment of things more by outward appearance, than by intrinsick worth, and real value) would otherwise hardly give to the greatest Potentates.

‘To this end the City hath its several Ensigns of Authority and Power, fitted to all degrees of Magistracy, and shewing the place they bear in the Government with a becoming Greatness. They have their solemn Processions and Cavalcades, set forth with Habits, Equipages, Attendants, and other Ornaments, suitable to the several Degrees and Orders of Men, for the greater State.

‘They have also their Publick Shews and Triumphs upon set times and occasions, adorn’d with much splendor, to Entertain and Divert the People with Gaze and Admiration.—— And they have (besides these) their publick Feasts upon set times and solemn occasions of assembling and rejoicing together for their refreshment. And I do agree, that as these being practised with that moderation, and within those limits which the Laws of the City upon great Rea-

'son have wisely Ordained, may be of good Use to the
'ends aforesaid; so I have not been wanting in per-
'forming my part therein, &c.

CHAP. V.

Of the Trade of LONDON.

TO go about to Demonstrate the great Necessity and Benefit of Trade in General, in a Commonwealth or City, were but (*in re non dubia, uti oratione non necessaria,*) in a matter which is undoubted to use a needless Harangue; it being certain that Wealth and Riches (which are acquired by Traffick and Industry,) are *Subsidia Belli,* & *Ornamenta Pacis*, the Supports of War, and Ornaments of Peace, by which the wants of one place, are supplied by the plenty of another, and the Indigence of the Poor, relieved by Employments from the Rich; there being such a general dependance of one Calling upon another, from the Highest to the Lowest, that they cannot well Subsist without the mutual aid of each other; in which is manifest the Infinite Wisdom of the Sovereign Disposer of all things, who has order'd Human Affairs to so due and regular a Subordination to each other, and so necessary a Concatenation among themselves, that by a perfect Symmetry or Symphony of Parts, they conclude in a perfect Harmony of General Good to Mankind, which Superlative Blessing should be improved to mutual Advantage, and the Glory of the Supreme Author of it.

In this Chapter we Design to produce some Remarks, with respect to Trade in some Particulars; as,

1. *The Particular Advanges of London, with Respect to Trade.*
2. *Its Merchants.*
3. *Its Trade into the Country.*
4. *Its Trade to Foreign Parts.*
5. *Of the twelve Principal Companies, with their Coats of Arms, &c.*
6. *Of the other Corporations with their Coats of Arms.*
7. *Of the Custom-House.*
8. *Of the Post-Office.*
9. *Of the Rates or Fares of Watermen, Car-men, Coachmen.*
10. *Of the Carryers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches, that come to the Principal Inns, with the Days of their coming in, and setting forth, to all the Principal Parts of England.*

S E C T. I.

SOME of the Advantages of this great City were hinted, *Page* third and fourth, to which we shall add, that one of the Supreme Advantages, is by the goodly River of *Thames*, which, opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more Advantageous for Traffick, than any other River in *England*; and it may be said without Vanity, that no River in the World can shew a Braver sight of Ships than are commonly to be seen (like a Floating Forest) from *Black-Wall* to *London-Bridge*; which in continual Voyages Import all sorts of Goods, either for Need or Ornament, and Export our *Superfluities*, to the extraordinary Advantage of all sorts of People, high or low; of this see more in the Section of the River *Thames*.

Another Advantage that *London* hath, is its being Situate so far within the Land, that it is plentifully supplied with all necessary Provision from the Country, at easie and indifferent Rates, and the Manufactures of the Respective Counties, which the City disperses to Markets beyond Seas; in Recompence, the Country is supplied by the City, with all sorts of necessary Merchandizes, wanting there, &c. Insomuch that *London* is a large Magazine, of Men, Money, Ships, Horses, Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind. It is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physitians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of Excellent Artificers, of the most Refined Wits, and most Excellent Beauties: for it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that Excells the rest in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their Pole-Star, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither; which vast Confluence, (besides being the Kings Chief and Imperial Seat, where Parliaments, and the Principal Courts of Justice are held, where the Inns or Colledges of the Municipal Laws are Seated, with the Great Houses of the Nobility and Ministers of State) must needs bring a vast Advantage and Increase to Trade, besides the most Exquisite Ornament and Gallantry that any Place in the World can shew.

S E C T. 2.

Of the Merchants of London.

M*erchandizing* may be said to be an *Art or Science, invented by Ingenious Mankind for the Publick Good and Profit of all*, supplying (as was said,) the Native wants of one Place, by the abundance of others, that do not Consume their own Growths, Products, or Manufactures. Such as Negotiate and Traffick this way are called *Merchants*. The things Sold or Exchanged are two. *First, Wares or Goods*. And *Secondly, Moneys or Coyn*, which are usually Contracted or Bargained for, three ways.

First, When Goods are Exchanged for Goods; that is, so much of one Sort, for like value of another, and this is called *Bartering*, usual here in old times, and in many places of *America, Asia, and Africa* in these days: but in Process of time, Men finding it too difficult and troublesom to carry about them, all things thus Bargained and Truckt for, from place to place, invented a common *Standard*, or Measure that should countervail, and be in Value as all other things, and be Accounted in Payments, Satisfaction and Equivalency to all others: and this is called *Money*, of *Gold, Silver*, or other *Mettals*. This Use of Money is as old as *Abraham*, but it was not then Coyned, but only in Pieces Unstamp; and since by Authority of *Princes*, it was divided into great and small Pieces, and into several and Distinct parts and Denominations, and Stampt or Coyned with several Characters, denoting the true Weight and Value of the same. This was done first by *Servius* in *Rome*, of *Brass*, whereon was Imprinted the Image of Sheep and Oxen, betokening the Wealth and Riches of those days; ten of those Pieces made a

Denier.

Denier or Penny, and were called by *Latines*, *Denarii*. This was the Original of *Money*, which afterward came to be Coyned of *Silver* and *Gold*.

Secondly, The Second way is of *Goods for Money*, and this is Termed *Bargaining*, or *Buying and Selling*; this Facilitates Merchandizing, and to prevent the Inconvenience and Danger of the Carriage of *Money* about a Man, another *Medium* was found, and that was :

Thirdly, *Exchanging*, which is the giving of so much *Money* in one Place to one, who should cause it to be again repay'd in another place by another for him. In all *Exchanges* there is concluded two Payments, two places, and four distinct Persons, viz. he that Payeth in one place, and Receiveth in another; and he that Receiveth in the one place, and Payeth in the other, and so no Man can Remit, except there be another to Draw; nor can any Receive, except there be another Authorized to Pay.

The first of these ways was taught to Mankind by Necessity, the second was found out to Facilitate the first, and the third to Facilitate the second. Thus was the Original of *Exchanges*, to Accommodate Commerce; which was first Practized without Benefit or Loss, or any other Consideration, they using to Pay the Value of the very Sum Received: but in time it came to be considered, that the Party Paying, loses time, and runs a hazard, and therefore it was held reasonable that he should have some benefit. Hence *Exchanges* are converted to an *Art* or *Mystery*, Moneys being remitted for benefit, without so much respect to the end of its Original Institution.

In the first sort, the *Merchant* ought to know the Commodities delivered and received, the present Value of both the quality, viz. whether lasting or perishable; the property, viz. whether of Natural growth, or Artificial; and lastly, the quantity, viz. whether plentiful, or scarce, and in few Lands.

In the second sort, the same things are necessary, and also a knowledge how the things are bought and sold, whether by weight, as ponderous Goods; by measure or long measures, as Commodities of length; or such as are Solid or Liquid. A knowledge of Weights and Measures, of the Fineness, Goodness, and Currant Value of Money, &c. A Merchant is to know what to Bargain for, how to Bargain, when to Bargain, and with whom, which comprehends the knowledge of the Commodity, Weights and Measures, proper Seasons, and credit of the Party Bargained with.

In the third sort there is necessary, a knowledge of the Fineness, Goodness, and Currant Value, of the Princes Coin, where the Remitter and Party Receiving abide, — a knowledge of the Currant Rate of Exchanging, of the *Par*, or Value for Value, both according to the Standard of the Country, and according to the Valuation of the Currant Coin there passable. Then of the Usance of the Place, — and a knowledge of the Drawer and Receiver. — As also the due Manner, and Form of making of all Legal *In-timations*, *Protests*, and other such needful Instruments, Circumstances and Observations, as are requisite upon Default of Payment, according to the strict and Solemn Rules required in a Bill of Exchange. These General Heads are not to instruct *Merchants*, but to give a kind of a view of this Noble Calling to others that are strangers to it.

More particularly in this Famous City, is a great Number of *Merchants*, who for Wealth, for Stately Houses within the City in Winter; and without, in Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, Honorable living, for great Estates in Money and Land; excel some Princes in some of our Neighbour Nations. A great many of whom have frequently born the Dignity of the Chief Magistracy in the City, and have been Bountiful and very Liberal Benefactors to the Publick, and other Pious Uses.

The

The Merchants of *London* have been by divers Princes of this Kingdom Incorporated into Societies and Companies, to incourage their Endeavours, and in reward of the Discoveries of the Trade of those Countries, whereof they take their Name, they have Power and Immunities, granted them, do make Acts and Orders for the Benefit of Commerce in General, and of their Companies in particular.



The Antientest of these, called the *Company of Merchant Adventurers*, have had their Original and Continuance since *Edward the First*, Grounded at first upon the Exportation of *Wooll* only, as the Prime and Staple Commodity of *England*; but now upon *Cloathing*, into which the *Wooll* is converted: that King Removed the Staple out of *Flanders*, and allured over some *Flemings* which taught the *English* to make Cloth, so that they are now the best *Clothiers* or *Cloth-Workers* in the World,— And to Encourage them, he Enacted in the twenty seventh of His Reign, by Statute, that it should be *Felony* to Transport *Wools unwrought*. This Staple was afterwards Removed to *Callan*, to *Inrich* it; afterwards to *Antwerp*, *Middieborough*, *Stoad*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, and *Hamborough*. — It now includes all Drapery, and is Govern'd beyond Sea by a Deputy and certain *Assistants*, and in *England* by a *Gouverneur*, Deputy, and certain *Assistants*. *Stow* says, that the *Company of Merchants* called the *Staple*, were Incorporated by *Edward III*. But the *Merchant Adventurers* by *Edward IV*.



The Company of Merchants of *Levant*, termed *Turky Merchants*, were Incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, and had their Charter Confirmed and Enlarged by King *James*. They first made discoveries into the Traffick of the Seigniorie of *Venice*, and the Dominions of the great *Turk*, having then the priviledges of the *East-Indian* Traffick, — the Navigation to us then unknown by Sea, but the *Portugals* knew it.



Now there is a Great and Eminent Company, that Manage the *East-India* Trade, and by themselves Incorporated, in Queen *Elizabeths* time, Anno 1600. Employing a Joynt Stock, they have a Great Capital, or House, called the *East-India-House*; by the said Trade and

Stock they have Built many Warlike Ships, and brought all those *Indian* Commodities to our homes, which before were brought to us by other Nations; both which Companies, (*viz.* the *Levant* and *East-India*,) now supply our Land, and by their second Transportation many other Countries, with those rich Merchandizes which *Venetia*, *Turky*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *China*, and *India* yeild; these have their respective Governors, to which are joynd certain Commissioners and Assistants.

The Company of Merchants of *Russia* were Incorporated by King *Edward VI.* and their Charter Confirmed and Enlarged by Queen *Elizabeth*. As also the Company of Merchants of *Fleming*, the *Eastland* Company, — the *Green-Land* Company; — the *Spanish* Company, — the *French* Company of New *Adventurers*, — the Company of *French* Merchants. —

There

There is also the Merchants of *Virginia, Bermudas* or *Summer Islands*, the *Affirican* or *Guiney Company*, &c.

These Companies, besides others not at all Incorporated, being encouraged by sundry Priviledges, Govern themselves by settled Acts and Orders, under certain chosen Governors, Deputies, and a Selected Number of Assistants, which have been found to be so profitable to these Kingdoms, by Exporting the Native Commodities thereof, by setting the Poor on Work, by Building of many brave Ships, and by Importing hither of sundry Necessaries, both for Use and Ornament, that the Benefit thereof cannot here be certainly expressed. But for a taste, I shall Transcribe one Instance from Mr. *Lewis Roberts* in his *Map of Commerce*, Written near Fifty Years ago, about the *Levant Company* in particular. It was found (says he, p. 295.) that in our last Voyage to *Cales*, and to the *Isle of Rhee*, they were the owners of Twenty great Sail of Ships, that served in both those Voyages, and it is probable that they are owners of Thirty Sail more, which one with the other, may contain 12 or 13 000 Tuns of Burthen, 1200 Guns at least, and about 4 or 5 000 Sailers Yearly, besides *Porters, Weighers, Bargesmen, Lightermen, Carmen*. which cannot be less than 2 or 3 000 more, and they pay above 50 000 *l.* Yearly Customs to the King, partly by Exportation of *Cloth, Tin*, and other Goods, and partly Importation of *Silks, Cottons, Galls, Grograms, Spices, Drugs, Currans*, and other *Levantine* Commodities. Which shews the great Benefit of a well Govern'd Trade. And we may well Estimate, if it was so then, that 'tis much greater now, and that the Benefit of these, and the other Estimant Societies, to this City and Kingdom, is mighty considerable.

Of the Trade of London into the Country.

OF this we need say no more, but what is expressed already, it being so Universally known to the whole Land; The *Londoners* using to supply all the Trading places of the Kingdom, especially on great *Fairs*, to which they resort in great Numbers, and afford their Goods at the best hand; to their own and their Countries great Benefit; and in Requital, the Adjacent Counties supply the City with all manner of Necessaries for *Food, Hay, Fuel, &c.* insomuch that Strangers have admired at the Prodigious plenty of all Sorts that are to be seen in the Great and well Furnished Markets of *Leaden-Hall, Stocks, Milk-street, Newgate, Clare, South-hampton, St. Albans, Westminster, Hungerford and Brooks*, with several others; so that here is a perpetual *Mart*, where any sort of Goods may be Purchased at a Convenient and Reasonable Rate. Nor is there any Place in the Kingdom where Poor People (or such as would be very Frugal) may live *Cheaper*; or the Splendid Liver, *Gallanter, &c.*

The Laws of the Market. Stow. p. 664.

IN all the *Markets* of this City, no Victual shall be Sold, but by the Price set by the *Mayor* of this City.

2. No Man shall Forefall any Victual coming to the *Market*; as for to Buy in any *Inn* or other privy place, or yet coming to the *Market*, whether it be found in the Hands of the Buyer, or of the Seller, under pain of Forfeiture of the same: And no *Inn-holder* shall suffer any thing to be Sold in his House, upon pain of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings.

3. No

3. No man shall *regrate* any Victuals which is in the Market, or buy any Victual to *ingrate* in the Market, so that the Commons can or may have any part of such Victual, as in especial such as be known for *Hucksters*, or other people occupying their Living by such Victual as they would so *ingress*, under pain of forfeiture of such Victuals so *regrated*: Provided always, that any *Steward* for any Noble Feast, may buy or *ingrate* such Victual as is convenient for the same Feast.

4. No *Butter* shall be sold but according to the Weight, for the time of the year allowed.

5. No *Poulters* shall deceiveably occupy the Market, to sell any stale Victual, or such as be *Poulters* of this City, for to stand in strange Cloathing so to do, under pain of *forty shillings*, and the forfeiture of such Victual, *forty shillings*.

6. No *Hucksters* shall stand or sit in the Market, but in the lower place, and the ends of the Market, to the intent they may be perfectly known, and the *stranger-market-people* have the preheminance of the Market, under pain of *three shillings four pence*, if the *Hucksters* disobey the same.

7. No *unwholesom* or stale Victual shall be sold under pain of *forty shillings*, and forfeiture of the same Victuals.

Of the Foreign-Trade of London.

4. **A**S to the Trade of London into Foreign Parts, we have almost prevented our self by what is delivered before; we shall therefore only add, that *England* abounding with many rich and useful native Commodities, as *Woollen-Cloaths* of all sorts, Broad and Narrow, called by several Names in several Shires, also *Perpetuances*, *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, *Cottons*, *Kersies*, *Buffins*, *Mocadoes*, *Grogams*, *Sattins*,
Tab-

Tabbys, Calimancoes, Camlets, Velvets, Plushes, Worstedes, Fustians, Durances, Tukes, Crape, Flannels, and infinite others. — Furrs and Skins, as Coney-skins, Squirrel-skins, Fitches, Calf-skins, Hides, &c.

Mines, as Tin, Lead, Allom, Copper, Iron of all sorts, Sea-Cole, Salt, &c.

All manner of Grain, as Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, and Wheat in great plenty, &c. Also Linen-Cloath, Flax, Hemp, &c. All Iron Wares, Tallow, Leather, Glasses of all sorts, and Glass; Venice Gold and Silver, Train-Oyl, Salmons, Pilchards, Herrings, Hake, Conger, Haberdine, Cod, Ling, Hops, Wood, Butter, Cheese, Beer, Cyder, Salt-Peter, Gunpowder, Honey, Wax, Alabaster, and other Stones, Woolls, Woolfells, Yarn, Fullers-Earth, Saffron, Liquoris, &c. and many other good and rich Commodities, too tedious to be enumerated; the Merchants of London do yearly export great Quantities of such of these Goods, as are not prohibited, to Foreign Markets, and make good Returns, and bring to supply the Kingdom, a great deal of Treasure and rich Commodities from all parts of the World, to the enriching of themselves, unspeakable benefit of the Nation, and credit of the *English* in general, who are generally as fair Dealers as any in the World, and of as active and undertaking Souls; and the Principal Seat or *Emporium* of this great Trade, is the great and famous City of London.

Of the Corporations of London.

5. **T**HE other Traders in London are divided into Companies or Corporations; who are as so many *Bodies Politique*. Of these there are Twelve called the Chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies, which are

1. Mer-

1. *Mercers*, 2. *Grocers*, 3. *Drapers*, 4. *Fishmongers*. 5. *Goldsmiths*, 6. *Skinners*, 7. *Merchant-Tailors*, 8. *Haberdashers*, 9. *Salters*, 10. *Ironmongers*, 11. *Vintners*, 12. *Clothworkers*.

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect, is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. All these Companies have Assembly-places, called *Halls*, which are so many *Basilikes*, or stately and sumptuous *Palaces*, worthy to be view'd by all Strangers. It hath been the Custom of our Kings to honour some of these Companies by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of *Grocers*, and the present Prince of Orange was not long ago made free of the Company of *Drapers*.

Each Company or Mystery hath a *Master* annually chosen, from among themselves, and other subordinate Governours called *Wardens*, or *Assistants*. These do exactly correspond with the general Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor, *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council*; who are selected out of these several Companies, so excellent a harmony there is in this Government.

Of the Twelve Chief Companies out of which the Lord Mayor is to be annually Chosen.

I. MERCERS.



The *Mercers* have been always allowed the first place, who were Incorporated into a Society 17 R. 2. Anno 1393. For their Arms, they bear Gules, a Maiden-head proper crown'd, Or, Wascot purple, issuing out of Clouds proper, within a Bordure Nebulee, Or.

2. GROCERS.



The *Grocers* were at first call'd *Pepperers*, and Incorporated by the name of *Grocers*, Anno 1345. 20 E. 3. They bear a Chevron, nine Cloves Sable, with this Motto, *God grant Grace*; Supporters Helm and Crest, granted by *Clarencieux*, in the Reign of H. 8. Anno 1562.

3. DRAPERS.



The *Drapers* were Incorporated, 17 H. 6. An. 1430. The Arms first granted by *Garter* ; Crest and Supporters by *Clarencieux*. The Coat Gules, three Triple Crowns, Or, Capt Gules issuing out of Clouds resting upon Sunbeams ; their Motto, *Unto God only be Honour and Glory*.

4. FISHMONGERS.



The *Fishmongers* were at first two Companies, to wit, *Stock-Fishmongers*, and *Salt-Fishmongers* ; but 28 H. 8. They were imbodyed into one Company ; Their Arms Azure, three Dolphins in pale paper crown'd, Or, betwixt four lives Salterways Argent, all crown'd Or, on a Chief Gales, three Cross-keys. Salterways Argent, the Motto, *All Worship be to God only*.

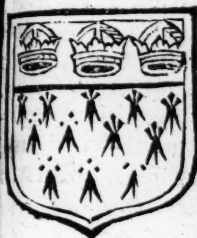
5. GOLDSMITHS.



The *Goldsmiths* were Incorporated 16 R. 2. Their Arms quarterly Gules and Azure, two Leopards heads, Or, two Golden Cups covered 'twixt two Buckles Or, the Motto, *To God only be all Glory*.

6. SKIN-

6. SKINNERS.



The *Skinners* were Incorporated 1 E. 3. Anno 1327. and made a perfect Fraternity, 18 R. 2. Their Arms Ermin on a Chief, Gules, three Ducal Crowns, Or, and of the first, their Motto the same with the *Goldsmiths*, *To God only be all Glory.*

7. MERCHANT-TAYLORS.



The first Patent of these Arms were granted by *Clarencieux*, to the Company of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armourers*, 21 E. 4. 1480. And Incorporated 17 H. 7. 1501. by the name of *Merchant-Taylors*. Their Arms Argent a Tent, two Robes Gules on a Chief Azure, a Lyon passant, regardant, Or; the Motto, *Concordia parvæ res crescunt.*

8. HABERDASHERS.



The *Haberdashers*, called of old *Hurrers*, were Incorporated a Society of St. Katharines 26 H. 6. Anno 1447. Confirmed 17 H. 7. by the name of *Merchant-Haberdashers*. Their Coat Nebulee Argent and Azure, on a Bend Gules, a Lyon passant, regardant, Or; the Crest and Supporters, granted by *Clarencieux*, Anno 1571. The Motto, *Serve and Obey.*

9. SALTERS.

9. *SALTERS.*

The *Salters* had the Arms of Society given them, 22 H. 8. Anno 1530. the Crest and Supporters by *Clarencieux*, 29 Eliz. Anno 1587. The Coat party per Chevron, Azure and Gules, three Salts covered over-flowing, Argent, with this Motto, *Sal sapit omnia.*

10. *IRONMONGERS.*

The *Iron-mongers* were Incorporated 3 E. 4. 1462. Their Arms Granted by Lancaster King at Arms, Marshal to *Clarencieux*, An. 1455. 34 H. 6. Their Coat Argent on a Chevron, Gules, three Lockets capped, Or, between three Steel Gads, Azure.

11. *VINTERS.*

The *Vintners* were Incorporated by E. 3. by the name of *Wine-Tonners*, confirmed 15. H. 6. Anno. 1436. Their Arms first Granted by *Clarencieux*, 6 H. 6. 1427. They bear Sable a Chevron, between three Tunns Argent.

12. *CLOATH-*

12. CLOATH-WORKERS.



The *Cloath-Workers* grew to be a Company, 22 H. 8. Anno 1530. Their Arms then Granted by *Clarencieux*, Sable a Chevron Ermin in Chief, two Crabbets Argent in base, a Beazel, Or, Supporters and Crest granted by *Clarencieux*, Anno 1587.

The other Corporations, besides these Twelve, enjoy large Privileges by the King's Charter, and they have fair Halls to meet in, most of which were consumed in the great Fire, Anno 1666. but they are since rebuilt for the most part in a very stately and magnificent manner: The Hall belonging to the Company of *Dyers* was a few weeks ago consumed by an unhappy Fire that happen'd near, as were also some Houses in *Thames-street*.

Of the other Corporations in London.

1. DYERS.



The *Dyers* were first Incorporated by a special Charter of H. 6. 16 Feb. in the 49th of his Reign. Their Coat a Chevron Engrail'd between three Woolfacks.

2. BREWERS.



The *Brewers* were Incorporated 22d February 6 H. 6. and confirm'd 13 July 2. Eliz. Their Coat is a Chevron Engrailed, Argent, three Tunns Sable, 'twixt 6 Garbes Salterways, Or.

3. LEATHER-SELLEPS.



The Company of *Leather-Sellers* is ancient, for they were first Incorporated, 6 R. 2. Their Coat is three Bucks trippant regardant, Gules.

4. PEWTERERS.



The *Pewterers* were Incorporated in the Reign of E. 4. in the 13 of his Reign, Jan. 20. Their Arms Azure, on a Chevron Or, three Roses Gules between

5. BARBER-CHYRURGEONS.



The Barber-Chyrurgeons were Incorporated by *Edw. 4.* but confirmed by every King and Queen since, with enlargments. Their Arms are a Cross quarter'd Gules; a Lyon passant gardant, Or, in the first quarter a Chevron between three. In the second party, *per pale Argent and vert*, a Rose crown'd

with an Imperial Crown, the first as the fourth, the second as the third.

6. ARMOURERS.



The Armourers were Incorporated in the beginning of *H. 6.* the King himself being pleased to be Free of their Company. Their Arms Argent on a Chevron Gules, a Gantlet between four Swords in Saltire, on a Chief Sable, a Buckler Argent, charg'd with Cross Gules, betwixt 2 Helmets of the first.

7. WHITE-BAKERS.



This Company are of great Antiquity; they were a Company *E. 2.* had a new Charter, *1 H. 7.* confirm'd by *H. 8. E. 6. Queen Ma. Queen Eliz. and King James.* Their Arms Gules three Garbs, Or, on a Chief, an arm issuing out of the Clouds proper, holding a pair of Scales, Or, between three

Anchors of the first.

8. WAX-CHANDLERS.



These are also of ancient standing, and much used in times of Popery; they became Incorporated, *Anno 1484. 2 R. 3.* Their Arms Azure on a Chevron between three Lamps Argent, three Roses Gules.

9. TALLOW-CHANDLERS.



This is a Society of great Antiquity, first formally Incorporated 2 E. 4. Their Arms a Pale counterchang'd Argent, and Azure between the Doves Argent volant, with Olive branches vert.

10. CUTLERS.



Incorporated beginning H. 5. Their Arms six Swords Salterways proper.

11. GIRD-

II. GIRDLEERS.



Incorporated 6th August, 27 H. 6. yet very ancient. Their Arms Azure, Or, and a pale between three Gridirons Azure.

12. BUTCHERS.



This Company came not to be Incorporated till the third of King James, then they were made a Corporation by the Name of Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Butchers, yet the Fraternity is ancient; their Arms Azure, Two Axes Salterways Argent, between two Roses Argent, as many Bulls heads Cowped of the second attir'd, Or, a Bores head Gules, twixt two Garbs vert.

13. SADDLERS.



This Company is very ancient, as shewing their beginning in the times of E. 1. have continued in their Livery, and given Livery near 400 years; what the said King and R. 2. H. 4. E. 2. E. 3. H. 5. H. 6. E. 4. R. 3. H. 7. H. 8. E. 6. gave, King James confirm'd. Their Arms a Chevron, between three

Saddles, Or.

P 3

14. CAR-

14. CARPENTERS.



Compasses Argent.

This Ancient Company were Incorporated by Letters Patents of *Edw. 4.* in his 17th year the 7th of July, by the Name of the Master, Warden, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of London. Their Arms Azure, a Chevron engrailed between three

15. CORDWAINERS.



This Company of Shoemakers, called Cordwainers of old, were Incorporated 17 *H. 6.* and confirmed by all Kings since. Their Arms Azure a Chevron Or, between three Goats heads, erased Argent, attir'd Or.

16. PAINTERS.



This Company having the Addition of Painters-Stainers are of high Antiquity, yet not Incorporated till Anno 1580. 23 of Qu. Eliz.

17. CUR-

17. CURRIERS.



These are also Ancient, but Incorporated, 12 June, 3 Jacobi. Their Arms Azure, a Cross ingrailed, Or, between four Saws Salterways Argent.

18. MASONS.



The Company of Masons, called Free-Masons, were a loving Brotherhood for many Ages, yet not regulated into a Society till 12 H. 4. Their Arms Sable, on a Chevron between three Castles Argent, a pair of Compasses of the first.

19. PLUMMERS.



Incorporated 9 Jacobi, yet a very Ancient Fellowship.

20. INHOLDERS.



Incorporated 6 H. 8. Their Arms a Chevron quarterly Or and Gules counterchanged between three Garbs Or.

21. FOUNDERS.



Incorporated 18th Sept. 12 Jacobi; Their Coat, Gules, a Spoon-pot 'twixt two Candlesticks, Or.

22. EMBROIDERERS.



Incorporated 4th Eliz. Their Arms Barry of 8 Argent, and Azure on a Fesse, Or, a Cup Argent, between as many Lyons passant regardant.

23. POULTERS.



Incorporated 19 H. 7. Their Arms are three Swans of the first, as many Herons of the second.

24. COOKS.



Incorporated 12 E. 4. Their Arms a Chevron Sable, between three Burray branches proper.

25. COOPERS,



Incorporated 16 H. 7. by the name of Master, Wardens, or Keepers of the Commonalty of the Freemen of the Mystery of Coopers in London, and the Suburbs of the same City; Their Arms party per pale Gules, and Or, a Chevron between three Hoops in a Chief Azure.

26. TYLERS and BRICK-LAYERS,



Though very ancient, yet not Incorporated till the 10th of *Qu. Eliz.* Their Arms Azure; a Chevron, a Flower-de-luce, Or, in Chief, 'twixt two Gads of Steel of the second.

27. BOWYERS.



This Company though of great Antiquity and Honour to the *English Nation*; yet their Incorporation was but 21 of *K. James.* Their Arms Sable on a Chief, three Mullets on the first, between three Saws of the first.

28. FLETCHERS.



These are also a Corporation; Their Arms Sable, a Chevron Or, between three Arrows Argent.

29. BLACK-

29. BLACKSMITHS.



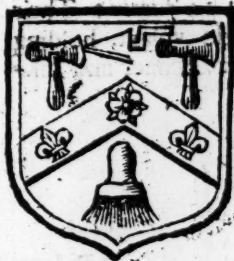
A very ancient Fraternity, Incorporated 20th of Eliz. Their Arms Sable, a Chevron between three Hammers crowned Or.

30. JOYNERS.



Joiners, or Seelers, were Incorporated by Qu. Eliz. in her 13th Year: Their Arms Gules, a Chevron, twixt two Compasses, and a Globe Argent, on a Chief pale Gules, charged with an Escalop, Or, between two Roses of the first.

31. PLAISTERS.



Incorporated in the Reign of H. 7. Their Arms Azure, an Eschutcheon, Or, a Rose between two Flower-de-luces Gules, two Hammers and a Brush Argent.

32. WEAVERS.



The Company of Weavers were of very ancient Note, as having three several Societies of themselves, viz. the *Woolen-Weavers*, the *Arras-Weavers*, and the *Linnen-Weavers*. Their Arms Azure, three Leopards heads, with three Shuttles in their Mouths, Argent, on a Chevron Gules, Or between.

33. FRUITERS.



Incorporated 3 Jacobi; Their Arms Argent, the Tree of Paradise between Adam and Eve proper.

34. SCRIVENERS.



An ancient Society Incorporated 28 Jan. 14 Jacobi. Their Arms an Eagle volant, holding in his Mouth a Penner and Ink-horn.

35. BOT-

35. BOTTLE-MAKERS and HORNERS.



As for these, the precedent times have remembred them to be of Antiquity, and two Distinct Companies combined in one: But I find (saith Stow, page 638.) no Record that they were at any time Incorporated.

36. STATIONERS.



This Company was of great Antiquity before Printing was invented: Their old Dwelling was in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and the parts adjoyning, yet not Incorporated till 3 *Ph.* and *May*. Their Arms Argent, on a Chevron between three Bibles Or, a Falcon volant between two Roses, the Holy Ghost in Chief.

37. MARBLERS.



The Company call'd the *Marblers*, or *Sculpters*, are in one Fraternity with the *Masons*, yet they have a different Coat, viz. a Chevron between two, and a Mallet Argent.

38. WOOL-

38. WOOL-PACKERS.



There was a Company of *Wool-packers* in the time of the *Hans*, when the Staple of Wool flourished, their Coat Azure, a Wool-sack Argent.

39. FARRIERS.



Had their rise from *Henry de Ferraris*, a *Norman*, who was Master of the Horse to the *Conqueror*, who gave him the honour of *Tatbury*, the first preferment of the *Ferrars*. Their Arms three Horse-shoes Azure.

40. PAVIOURS.



This is an ancient Company, their Coat Argent, a Chevron between three Rummers Sable.

41. LORINORS.



Their Arms are Gules on a Chevron Argent, three Horse-Combs twixt three Roses Argent.

42. BROWN-BAKERS.



Incorporated 19 Jacobi; their Arms Gules, a hand issuing out of the Clouds a chief Barry wavy, Or and Azure, on a Chevron Gules.

43. WOOD-MONGERS.



Incorporated 3 Jacobi. Their Coat Argent, a Chevron twixt three Faggots Sable.

44. UPHOLSTERS, or UPHOLDERS.



Their Arms Sable, three Tents Gules on a Chevron Or, three Tents of the second.

45. TURNERS.



Incorporated 2 Jacobi. Their Coat Azure, a Katharine-wheel Argent.

46. GLAZIERS.



Their Arms two Crosiers Saltierways Sable, four Sprigs on a Chief Gules, a Lyon passant Guardant, Or.

47. CLARKS.

47. CLARKS.



The Company of *Clarkes*, called *Parish-Clarkes*, is ancient, and stand Register'd in the Books of *Guild-Hall*. They were incorporated 17 H. 3. Their Arms Azure, a Flower-de-luce; Or, on a Chief Gules, a Leopards head 'twixt two Books, Or.

48. WATER-MEN



Have for their Arms barry waive of six, Azure, and Argent, a Lighter proper on a chief Gules, a pair of Oars Salterways, 'twixt two Cushions, Or.

49. APOTHECARIES.



This Company having separated themselves from the ancient Society of the *Grocers*, grew so much in favour with King *James*, that he used to call them his Company; and therefore gave them a Charter of Incorporation the 15th of his Reign. Amongst many worthy Members of this Company, I may not forget Dr. *Gideon De Laune*, Apothecary to King;

King *James*, a man noted for many singularities in his time, a great Benefactor to the Publick, and particularly to the Foundation of the *Apothecaries-Hall* in *Black-Fryars*, where his Statue, in white Marble, is to be seen to this day. And to whom I have the honour to be nearly related, which is not the Reason that I mention him, but to perpetuate his Memory as well as others, as his due desert; he liv'd piously to the age of 97 years, and worth (notwithstanding his many acts of publick and private piety,) near as many thousand pounds as he was years, having 37 Children by one Wife, and about 60 Grand-children at his Funeral. His famous *Pill* is in great request to this day, notwithstanding the Swarms of pretenders to Universal *Pill-making*. This little digression, I hope, will not be offensive.

50. SILK-THROWERS.

This Company was made a Fellowship of this City, 19 *Jacobi*; and Incorporated by the name of the *Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty* of the Trade or Mystery of *Silk-throwers* of the City of *London*, 13 *April*, 5 *Car. 1.*

Besides these there are several other Societies, of which more hereafter.

These *Corporations*, or *Bodies-Politick*, have all their stately spacious *Halls* (as was said) with *Clerks* and other *Ministerial Officers*, to attend them when they meet to consult about the regulation of their respective Societies, and for promoting publick Good, and advancement of Trade and Wealth, as also when they meet at their sumptuous and splendid *Feasts*. And in this *London* surpasseth all other Cities.

The Arms of LONDON



To conclude our *Heraldry*, the Arms of this Illu-
 strious City shall bring up the *Rear*, as well as it
 has been placed in the *Front*. It is Argent, Cross
 Gules, with the Sword of St. Paul, not Sir William
 Wallworth's Dagger, as some have conceited; for
 this Coat did belong to the City before the said Sir
 William Walworth, Lord Mayor, slew the Rebel
 Wat Tyler, as learned Antiquaries Affirm.

The Oath of a Freeman.

“YE shall Swear that ye shall be good and true
 to our Sovereign Lord King Charles the
 “ Second.

“ Second, and to the Heirs of our said Sovereign
“ Lord the King. Obeysant and Obedient ye shall
“ be to the *Mayor* and *Ministers* of this City, the
“ *Franchises* and *Customs* thereof, ye shall maintain,
“ and this City keep harmless in that which in yours.
“ Ye shall be contributory to all manner of charges
“ within this City, as *Summons*, *Watches*, *Contri-*
“ *butions*, *Taxes*, *Tallages*, *Lot and Scot*, and to all
“ charges, bearing your part as a *Freeman* ought
“ to do. Ye shall colour no *Forreigners Goods*,
“ under, or in your Name, whereby the *King* or
“ this City might or may lose their customs or ad-
“ vantages. Ye shall know no *Foreigner* to buy
“ or sell any *Merchandize* with any *Foreigner* with-
“ in this City or *Franchise* thereof, but ye shall warn
“ the *Chamberlain* thereof, or some *Minister* of the
“ *Chamber*. Ye shall implead or sue no *Freeman*
“ out of this City, whiles ye may have *Right and*
“ *Law* within the same City. Ye shall take none
“ *Apprentice*, but if he be *Free-born* (that is to say)
“ no *Bondmands Son*, nor the Son of any *Alien*,
“ and for no less term than for seven Years, with-
“ out fraud or deceit: and within the first Year ye
“ shall cause him to be inrolled, or else pay such
“ *Fine* as shall be reasonably imposed upon you for
“ omitting the same: And after his terms end,
“ within convenient time (being required) ye shall
“ make him *Free* of this City, if he have well and
“ truly served you. Ye shall also keep the *King's*
“ *Peace* in your own person. Ye shall know no
“ *Gatherings*, *Conventicles*, or *Conspiracies* made
“ against the *Kings Peace*, but ye shall warn the
“ *Mayor* thereof, or let it to your power. All
“ these points and *Articles* ye shall well and truly
“ keep according to the *Laws* and *Customs* of this
“ City to your power, so God you help, &c.

Of the Guild-Hall.

Page 160. The Reader was referred to what should be spoken about the great *Guild-Hall*, to the Chapter of *Government*, where an account has been given of the several Courts there, therefore there is no need of further addition here as to that, only we shall briefly remark its *Antiquity*.

Fabian says, that this *Hall* was begun to be built New, Anno 1411. 12 H. 4. By Sir *Thomas Knolles* then Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the *Aldermen*, and made a large and great House. 1 H. 6. The Executors of Sir *Richard Whittington* gave towards the paving of this great Hall, 20 l. and next year 15 l. more, to the said pavement with hard stone of *Purbeck*; they also Glazed the Windows thereof, and of the Lord Mayors Court, on every of which the Arms of Sir *Richard Whittington* were placed. The Foundation of the *Mayors Court* was laid 3. H. 6. and of the Porch on the South-side of the Court; Then were built the Lord Mayors Chamber, the *Council-Chamber*, and other Rooms above stairs. The New *Council-Chamber* (a very good and honourable Deed) with a fair Room over it, appointed for a Treasury for the Books and Records of the City, and another Room underneath for necessary use and Employment, was begun, Anno 1614. and finished *Michaelmas* 1615. at the charge of 1740 l. which was well well bestowed. The *Kitchens*, &c. were built about Anno 1501. for accommodation of the Lord Mayors Feast, by means of Sir *John Shaa*, Goldsmith, Lord Mayor, who kept the first Lord Mayors Feast there, which were wont to be kept before in *Merchant-Taylors*, or *Grocers-Hall*, &c. The adjoining Chappel or College of *Mary Magdalen*, and *All-Saints*, was called *London-College*,

lege, built, Anno 1299. which had a *Custos*, seven *Chaplains*, three *Clerks*, and four *Quiristers*. Adjoyning to this Chappel was a fair and large *Library*, pertaining to the *Guild-Hall* and *College*; but the Books (to the quantity of three-score Cart-
 *Howel. loads *) in *Edw.* 6. time were sent for
 p. 118. by *Edw.* Duke of *Somerset*, with promise to restore them, but they were never return'd. The *Library* was built by the Executors of

Sir Richard Whittington aforesaid; and by *W. Bury*.

This great *Guild-Hall* was destroyed by the great Fire, 1666, but very Magnificently rebuilt; In the great Hall, on the East-end, it is very Richly hung with the lively Effigies of His Majesty and the Duke of *York*, and round about on all sides, it is adorn'd with the costly and lively Pictures of the great *Ministers* of State, and *Judges* of the Land. There are many large and spacious *Courts* and *Offices*, where the Respective Affairs of the City are managed as before in the Section of the *Civil-Government* of *London*.

Of Blackwell-Hall.

THIS place was purchased by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty, for 50 l. 20 R. 2. and employed as a Weekly Market-place for all sorts of *Woollen-Cloaths*, broad and narrow, brought from all parts of the Kingdom there to be sold. 21 R. 2. It was Decreed, that no Foreigner or Stranger should sell any *Woollen-Cloth*, but in *Blackwell-Hall*, upon pain of forfeiture thereof. It was Rebuilt, being decayed, Anno 1558. at the charge of 2500 l. to which *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor, gave 300 l. at his Decease.

It was destroyed by the great Fire, 1666, but rebuilt in a very capacious manner, and is the greatest Market and Store-house for all sorts of Woollen-Cloath, &c.

Of Leaden-Hall.

A Nno 1411. This Hall was confirm'd unto the City by Sir Richard Whittington, and others, who purchased it. Anno 1443. 21 H. 6. Sir John Hatherly, Lord Mayor, purchased License of the King to take up 200 fodder of Lead, for the building of Water-Conduits, a Common Granary, and the Cross in Cheap-side, more beautifully for the honour of the City. This Granary was built by the honourable and famous Merchant, Simon Eyre, (the words of the Grant be, *Cum Nobilis & potens, vir, &c. Whereas the Noble and powerful man, &c.*) sometime an Upholsterer, and then a Draper, Anno 1419. He built it of square Stone, as it now sheweth, having escaped the fury of the great Fire, with a fair and large Chappel on the East-side of the Quadrant, over the Porch he caused to be Written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me; The Lords Right hand exalted me.* Within the Chappel was written, *Honorandus & famosus Mercator Simon Eyre, hujus operis, &c.* In English thus, *The honourable and famous Merchant Simon Eyre Founaer of this Work, once Mayor of this City, Citizen and Draper of the same, Departed out of this Life 18 Sept. 1459. 38 H. 6.* He was buried in the Church of St. Mary Wolnoth, in Lombard-street. He gave very many large and bountiful Legacies, to be read in Stone, page 163.

This Hall was Burnt, Anno 1484. but Rebuilt again in a very stately and capacious manner. There were kept the Artillery, Guns, and other Armour
of

of the City.— The Store of *Timber* for the necessary reparations of the Tenements belonging to the *Chamber of London*. It was a Free Market for *Victuallers*. There were the Common *Beams* for weighing of *Wools* and other Wares, the Scales to weigh *Meal*, there were made the Pageants for the *Midsummer-Watches*. In other parts *Woolsacks* were stowed. Above stairs the Painters workt upon the Pageants, the Residue were let to *Merchants*, &c. Now there is kept the greatest Flesh-Market about the City; And a great Magazine of Corn.

In speaking of *Halls* it may not be impertinent to remember the Right honourable *Baptist Lord Hicks*, Viscount *Cambden*, who besides many noble and charitable acts of Piety in King *James* his time, recorded by *Stow*, p. 760, 761. built the Sessions-House for the Justices of *Middlesex*, in *St. Johns-street*, at the charge of 600 l. called after his Name *Hicks's-Hall*, which was a great convenience, they sitting before in a common Inn, called the *Castle*.

As for the particular *Halls* of Companies, we have spoke of them Generally before, which is all that appears at present necessary.

SECT. 7.

Of the Custom-House.

THE House where this great Office was kept a little below *Billingsgate*, was destroyed by the great Fire, but is Rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner by the King, which hath cost His Majesty 10000 l.

Here is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of

all the Customs of *England*, (which amount to about 600000 *l.* a year) divided into three parts, the Port of *London* pays two thirds, that is about 400000 *l.* per annum. A great Number of Officers are here Employ'd, whereof divers are of considerable quality and ability.

There are at present Five *Commissioners*, who have the charge and oversight of all His Majesties Customs in all Ports of *England*, Viz.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Sir Richard Temple, Bar. | } The Sallaries to each of these is 1200 <i>l.</i> a Year, they have many Deputies or Waiters in the Port of <i>London</i> , and also in all the Out-Ports. |
| Sir George Downing, Kt. | |
| Charles Cheney, Esq; | |
| Francis Millington, Esq; | |
| John Upton, Esq; | |

Then there are *Customers*, *Collectors*, *Comptrollers*, *Surveyors*, *Searchers*, *Waiters*, &c.

Sir John Shaw Collector Inwards (and for the Act of Navigation, Fee 966. *l.* 13. *s.* 4. *d.*)

Sir Nicholas Crisp Collector Outwards, Sallary 276 *l.*

Alderman Edward Backwell Comptroller, Sallary, 255 *l.*

George Nicholas Esq; Surveyor-General, Sallary 500 *l.*

The Searchers Office is managed by a Chief, and five Under-Searchers, Clerks, &c.

Since the happy Restoration of His Majesty, there has been in all Eleven Persons Under-Searchers in that Office, viz.

Six who have all (except one) disposed of their place by His Majesties grace and favours.

Mr. { Daniel Colwall.
Rob. Forster.
Leonard Scot.
Will. Dockwra.
Tho. Hampson.
John Seymour, Esq;

The Five Undersearchers now in Possession, are

Mr. { Tho. Burton.
John Evans.
Richard Goodlad.
Charles Beauvoir.
Richard Pierce.

The Chief Searcher has 120 *l.* per annum.

The Undersearchers have each 12 *l.*

And sundry Fees settled upon them by Authority of Parliament, which are paid them by Masters of Ships, and Merchants, &c. Having always been Officers remarkable for their Industry and great Integrity, who have a continual attendance incumbent on them from Morning to Night, and who discharge the Duty of their Places with a very clear Reputation; And Maugre all the Malice and Envy that has many times been making attempts upon them, their honesty has (verified the Proverb) proved the best Policy to defend them from all their open and secret Enemies.

There is also Five Deputy Searchers under the Commissioners or Farmers for the time being, who do assist the Five Undersearchers, in Shipping goods, and doing other business by Bills and Copies of the Original Warrants, which are by Law directed to the King's Searchers. These Deputies, because there is no Fee due to them, have 80 *l.* per annum Salary, but are no Patent Officers.

Surveyors, } Mr. { Daniel Ford.
Thomas Fownes. } Sallary 150 l.
Tho. Cooke. } per annum.
Hew. Cheely. }

Six Tyde }
Surveyors, } Mr. { Simon Tomlins.
— Jones.
— Tombes. } Sallary 80 l.
Steph. Chufman } per annum.
Edm. Clark.
— Sumpter. }

19 Kings-Waters, Sallary to each 80 l.
40 Land-Waiters, Sallary to each 80 l.
80 Tyde-Waiters in Fee, 5 l. per annum, and 2 s.
6 d. per Day.
50 Ditto Extraordinary, no Sallary, 2 s. 6 d. per Day.

There are many other Officers, as Richard Kent Esq; Receiver-General of the Revenue of the Customs; Giles Lidcot Esq; Accomptant-General; there is a Customer of Cloath, and petty Customs, Fee 277 l. Two Customers of the great Customs, Sallary 50 l. Comptroller of the Cloath and petty Customs, Fee 30 l. Register of the Seizures, Sallary 106 l. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, Sallary 250 l. A Secretary, Ware-house-keeper, Surveyor of the Ware-house, &c. Besides there are several persons Commissioned to Seize Goods uncustomed, either inward or outward Bound; There are also Noon-tenders, Watchmen, and several inferiour Officers.

Note that the due perquisites belonging to these Officers are very considerable, and to some are much more than their Respective Sallaries.

Of Docks.

THese *Docks* or *Harbours* are cut into the Land without further *Current*, and are useful for the convenient lying of *Vessels*, *Hoys*, *Lighters*, *Barges*, *Boats*, &c. in order to the convenient Delivery of Provision, as *Viſtual*, *Fuel*, &c. to the adjacent Inhabitants. They are in number very many.—Some of the chief are, *Scotland-Dock*, adjoyning to *White-Hall*.—*White-Fryars-Dock*: *Puddle-Dock*, at the West-end of *Thames-street*.—*Queen-Hith-Dock*, a place of much Trade for ground *Corn*, or *Meal*, which is brought out of the West Country thither in great Quantities; *Billingsgate-Dock*, a place of great Trade, and where ships of considerable Burthen may Harbour.—*Sabbs-Dock*, *Tower-Dock*, *St. Katharines-Dock*,—*Hermitage-Dock*,—*Execution-Dock*, which though it be of later years, fitted up retains to this day the former name which it received, because it was the only place for Executing *Pyrats*, and *Sea-Robbers*, which is usually done by Hanging them on a *Gibbet* erected at *Low-water-mark*.—*Limehouse-Dock*. And on the South-shore are *Clink-Dock*, and *St. Saviours-Dock*—There are besides these, many *Docks* for private use, as for repairing of Ships and Vessels, which we omit.

Under this head of *TRADE*, and in this place, it may not be improper to give a Brief Account of the *Porters* of *London*, who are not incorporate Companies, but *Brotherhoods*, whose Original and Government are by *Acts of Common-Council*.—They are of two sorts.

1. *Ticket-Porters*, who do take up, weigh, load, and unſe all Merchants Goods, as *Cloath*, *Fruit*, *Sugars*, *Oyls*, *Wines*, *Mettals*, &c. and have to their Governour *Sir Thomas Allen*: These are very numerous; their *Quarteridge* is 4 *d.* each. 2. *Fel-*

2. *Fellowship Porters*.—To these belong the sho-
ring, or landing, housing, carrying, or recarrying all
measurable Goods, as Corn, Salt, Coals, &c. Their
chief Governour is the Alderman of *Billingsgate*
Ward, who is at present Sir *John Peak*. These are
in Number about 700 and their Quarterage is 12*d.*
each.— These and the former have very good Go-
vernment and Orders among themselves, and before
any is admitted to that Employ among them, they
pay a Fine.— The *Ticket-Porters* give good secu-
rity for their Honesty and Fidelity, so that no more
need be done, but to take notice of his Name, which
is stamp't on his Ticket that hangs at his Girdle, and
repairing to their Governor, satisfaction may be had
for any wrong or mis-behaviour, &c.

There is a very remarkable Custom among the
Fellowship Porters, as an Ingenious person that be-
longs to their Society informed me, which is thus:

The next *Sunday* after every *Midsummer-day*,
they have a Sermon preached to them, so order'd
by an Act of Common-Council, in the Parish-
Church of *St. Mary-On-the-Hill*, preparative to
which, this Order is observed, they furnish the *Mer-*
chants and their Families about *Billings-gate* with
Nosegays or *Possies* over-night, and in the morning
they go from their Common-Hall, or place of Meet-
ing in good Order, each having a *Possie* or *Nose-*
gay in his hand; They walk through the middle Isle
to the Communion-Table, where are two *Basons*,
and every one offers something to the Relief of the
Poor, and towards the Charges of the Day. After
they have all past, the Deputy, the Merchants,
their Wives, Children, and Servants, do all come in
Order from their Seats, and bestow their Offerings
also; which is a Ceremony of much variety. I am
certainly informed, that the very charges of their
Nosegays cost them, in one year, not long ago, near
20*l.*

Coal-Market.

AT the head of *Billingsgate-Dock* is a square Plot of ground compassed with Posts, known by the Name of *Roomland*, which with the Adjacent part of the street hath been the usual place, where the Ship-Masters, Coal-Merchants, Wood-mongers, Lightermen and Labourers, do meet every Morning, in order to the Buying, Selling, Delivering and taking up of Sea-Coals and Scotch-Coals, as the principal Market. This Coal-Market was kept on *Great Tower-hill* in the time of the Cities late Desolation.

Corn-Market.

UPon *Bear-key*, between *Sabs-Dock* and *Porters-key*, is the usual place or Chief Market for *Corn*, which is bought and sold there every day, but principally *Mondays*, *Wednesdays* and *Frydays*, which are the Market-days, where great Quantities of all kind of Grain are bought and sold by small Examples, commonly called *Samples*, whether it be lying in Granaries or Ships, and, it (*viz. Bear-key*) is the principal place where the *Kentish* and *Essex* Corn-Vessels do lie.

Fish-Market.

THe Fresh *Fish-Market* is kept at *Billings-Gate*, *Mondays*, *Wednesdays* and *Frydays*.

Of the Navy-Office, where the whole Business concerning the King's Ships of War is managed.

First there is the *Treasure* of the Navy, his Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer*, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy, for which he had formerly Salary, 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* besides 3 *d.* in the pound for all Money paid by him, but hath now an honourable allowance certain from His Majesty in lieu thereof.

Next the *Comptroller* of the Navy, whose Office to attend and Controll all payments of Wages, to know the Market-Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accounts, his Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor of the Navy, whose Office is Generally to know the state of all Stores, and see the Wants supplied; to find the Hulls, Masts and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs, by Indenture to charge all *Boat-swains* and *Carpenters* of His Majesties Navy, with what Stores they Receive, and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accounts, his Salary is 490 *l.*

Clarks of the *Acts*, whose Office is to Record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other business transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, &c. the Salary of the *Commissioners* of the Navy is 500 *l.* yearly to each. There are two *Commissioners*, whose particular work is to be at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*, always in readiness to give Orders for the better Management of His Majesties Affairs in his Yards or Store-houses there; Salary to each is 350 *l.* Yearly.

Q 4 Each

Each of these Officers above-named have two *Clarks*, and some of them more, all paid by the *Treasurer* of the Navy, all hold their places by Patent from the *King*, and most of them during pleasure.

The *King* hath for his Navy Royal and Stores, four great Yards or Store-houses, (*viz.*) at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, and *Portsmouth*, where his Ships are Built, Repaired and laid up after their Voyages. In which Yards are Employed Divers Officers, whereof the six principal are *Clerks of the Check*, *Store-keeper*, *Master*, *Attendants*, two at *Chatham*, *Master-Shipwright*, *Clark of the Control*, *Clark of the Survey*.

Note that the Charges of the *Clarks* and Instruments are included in the afore-mentioned Salaries.

Besides these four Yards, his Majesty hath divers Rope-Yards, as at *Chatham*, *Woolwich*, and *Portsmouth*, where are made all his Cables and Cordage for his Navy. Also in time of Sea-War, the *King* hath another Yard at *Harwich*, where there is, out of War time, continued an Officer at the charge of 100 *l.* yearly.

The ordinary Charge of his Majesties Navy in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 7000 *l.* Besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. or setting forth any Fleets, which some years, even in peaceable times, amounts to 12, or 13000 *l.* more, as may easily be conjectured by the Charges of Building and Rigging of Ships, and of one Months expence at Sea.

Of the Post-Office.

THis Office is now kept in *Lumbard-street*, formerly in *Bishops-gate-street*, the Profits of it are by ACT of Parliament settled on his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*. But the King by Letters Patents, under the great Seal of *England*, constitutes the Post-Master-General.

From this General Office, Letters and Packets are dispatched,

On Mondays

To *France*; *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On Tuesdays

To *Holland*, *Germany*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On Wednesdays

To all parts of *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On Thursdays

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On Frydays

To *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On Saturdays

All parts of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. Letters are returned from all parts of *England* and *Scotland*, certainly every *Monday*, *Wednesday* and *Friday*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Fryday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every day: But from other parts more uncertainty, in regard of the Sea.

A Letter containing a whole sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 2 d. two sheets for 4 d. and an Ounce of Letters for 8 d. and so proportionably;

a Letter containing a sheet is conveyed above 80 Miles for 3 *d.* two sheets for 6 *d.* and every Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.* A sheet is conveyed to *Dublin* for 6 *d.* two for a shilling, and an Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.*

This Conveyance by Post is done in so short a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Post goes 120 Miles, and in five days, an answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentlemen desire to ride Post, to any Principal Town of *England*, Post-horses are always in readiness, (taking no Horse without the consent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly observed; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile, and for every Stage to the Post-Boy, 4 *d.* For conducting.

Besides this Excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horse-back, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better rank, to travel from *London*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul Weather, and foul ways, free from endangering ones Health or Body by hard jogging, or over violent motion; and this not only at a low price, as about a shilling for every five Miles, but with such velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries, make not more Miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make forty or fifty Miles in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of twelve hours, not counting the time for Dining, setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late.

The several Rates that now are and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Packquets, and Parcels, to or from any of His Majesties Dominions, to or from any other parts or places beyond the Seas, are as followeth, that is to say,

| | s. | d. |
|--|--------------------|-----|
| M Orlaix, St. Maloes, Caen, New-haven, and places of like distance, Carriage paid to Rouen——— | Single | 0 6 |
| | Double | 1 0 |
| | Treble | 1 6 |
| | Ounce | 1 6 |
| Hamburgh, Colen, Frankfort, ——— | Single | 0 8 |
| Carriage paid to Antwerp, is ——— | Double | 1 4 |
| | Treble | 2 0 |
| | Ounce | 2 0 |
| Venice, Geneva, Legorn, Rome, Naples, Messina, and all other parts of Italy by way of Venice, Franct pro Mantua, ———— | Single | 0 9 |
| | Double | 1 6 |
| | Treble | 2 3 |
| | Ounce | 2 8 |
| Marseilles, Smirna, Constantinople, Aleppo, and all parts of Turky, Carriage paid to Marselles. ———— | Single | 1 0 |
| | Double | 2 0 |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oun. | 2 9 |
| | Ounce | 2 8 |
| And for Letters brought from the same places to England——— | Single | 0 8 |
| | Double | 1 4 |
| | Treble | 2 0 |
| | Ounce | 2 0 |
| The Carriage of Letters brought in to England, from Calice, Diep, Bulloign, Abbeville, Amiens, St. Omers, Montrel ———— | Single | 0 4 |
| | Double | 0 8 |
| | Treble | 1 0 |
| | Ounce | 1 0 |
| Rouen ———— | Single | 0 6 |
| | Double | 1 0 |
| | Treble | 1 6 |
| | Ounce | 1 6 |

Genoua

| | s. | d. |
|--|---------------------|-----|
| Genoua, Legorn, Rome, and other parts of Italy by way of Lyons, France | Single | 1 0 |
| pro Lyons | Double | 2 0 |
| | $\frac{3}{4}$ Ounce | 2 9 |
| | Ounce | 3 9 |

The Carriage of Letters Outwards.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-----|
| To Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nants, Orleans, Bayon, Tours, and places of like distance, Carriage paid to Paris | Single | 0 9 |
| | Double | 1 6 |
| | Treble | 2 3 |
| | Ounce | 2 0 |
| Letters brought from the same places into England | Single | 1 0 |
| | Double | 2 0 |
| | $\frac{3}{4}$ Oun. | 3 0 |
| | Ounce | 4 0 |

The Carriage of Letters Outwards.

| | | |
|--|--------------------|-----|
| To Norembourgh, Bremen, Dantzick, Lubeck, Lipswick, and other places of like distance, Carriage paid to Hamburgh | Single | 1 0 |
| | Double | 2 0 |
| | $\frac{3}{4}$ Oun. | 3 0 |
| | Ounce | 4 0 |
| Paris | Single | 0 9 |
| | Double | 1 6 |
| | Treble | 2 3 |
| | Ounce | 2 0 |
| Dunkirk, Ostend, Lisle Ipers, Cambray, Ghent, Brussels, Bruges, Antwerp, and all other parts of Flanders | Single | 0 8 |
| | Double | 1 4 |
| Sluce, Flushing, Middleburgh, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delph, Hague, and all other parts of Holland and Zealand | Treble | 2 0 |
| | Ounce | 2 0 |

All Merchants Accounts, not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Exchange, Invoices, Bills of Lading, shall be allowed without rate in the price of the Letters, and also the Covers of the Letters not exceeding a Sheet, to Marseilles, Venice, or Legorn, towards Turkie.

The

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of seventy seven persons ; who give their actual attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the business.

Upon this Grand Office, depends one hundred eighty two Deputy-Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches; and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty-five Deputy Post-Masters.

The Present Post-Master-General, keeps constantly, for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets;

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Between Eng- | { | <i>France</i> , two Pacquet-Boats. |
| land and ——— | | <i>Flanders</i> , two Pacquet-Boats. |
| | | <i>Holland</i> , three Pacquet-Boats. |
| | | <i>Ireland</i> , three Pacquet-Boats. |

And at *Deal*, two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Post-Master-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to their Respective Post-Stages, that there is no Considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Males every Post.

Though the Number of Letters Missive in *England*, were not at all Considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great, (since the meanest People have Generally learnt to write) that this Office is Farmed for above 40, rather 50000 *l.* a Year.

Of the PENNY-POST.

THis Ingenious *Undertaking* being so extraordinary useful in the facilitating of Commerce and mutual Correspondence, and consequently very serviceable to *Traders*, &c. shall be briefly handled ; and, I hope, that what proceeds from me, who am no interested Person, will be resented Candidly, and Examined, as to the Argumentative part, according to the Solidity and Strength of the Reasons produced.

I have heard this Undertaking disparaged by some Censorious Persons, and have examined the Reasons, with the quality of the Objectors, and have found it all along opposed by none but the Ignorant, or such as preferred some particular Ends, before Publick Utility. To my knowledge I never saw nor corresponded directly nor indirectly with any of the Undertakers, till being very desirous to insert this Affair of the *Penny-Post* in this Book for Publick Information, I made an Address to one of the Gentlemen concern'd, who Courteously supply'd me with some particular Informations which I wanted, and for which I am beholding to him. This I speak, to satisfy the Objectors that I do voluntarily, and not by any inducement of theirs mention this Affair, which, in my opinion, is so far from being a prejudice, that the City, as well as the whole Nation, is beholding to them for their Ingenious Contrivance, and their Constancy and Generosity in minding the Publick Good so much as they have done ; for 'tis certain that they have been at very great Expence to hold it up, under the Discouragements that some Persons have thrown upon them, and the necessary Charge to support it is yet very considerable. But to be more particular :

1. I will give some Hints of what this Undertaking is in Point of Practice.

2. It

2. Its general and particular Usefulness.
3. I will consider an Objection or two.

1. What I can say of this Undertaking in Point of Practice, is briefly what follows, only I would premise a few words as my opinion, and the opinion of impartial Persons of my acquaintance, as to the thing in general.

This useful Invention is little more than a year old, being begun in April 1680. The chief Undertaker that introduc'd it into Practice, is one Mr. *William Dockwra* Merchant, a Native and Citizen of *London*, formerly one of His Majesties Sub-Searchers in the Custom-House of *London*, as in the List of those Officers appears. A Person, whose approved Reputation for Industry and Fidelity was well known to all for above ten years in that Office: And to whom the Publick is obliged, he having, with his Partners, spent much time, and a great Sum of money, to bring this Undertaking on foot, wherein they encounter'd with no small Difficulties, not only by *Affronts* and *Indignities* from the *Vulgar* sort, who seldom weigh any Publick or Generous Designs, but at the *Beam* of Little, Selfish, By-Ends, but also by more dangerous Attaques; for there have been Attempts made, by some Persons, to persuade his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, that it intrench'd upon the *General Post-Office*, and damnifi'd it; whereupon many Actions were brought, and a chargeable Suit of Law follow'd: But, questionless, the Duke is better inform'd now; for it is most certain, that this does much further the Revenue of the *Grand Post-Office*, and is an universal Benefit to all the Inhabitants of these Parts: so that whoever goes about to deprive the City of so useful a thing, deserves no thanks from the Duke, nor any Body else, but to be Noted as an Enemy to Publick and Ingenious Inventions.

It is with all Humility submitted to the Consideration

tion of all worthy Citizens that happen to peruse this small Tract, that it becomes not the Honour of the City to suffer any of its *Ingenious Natives*, especially Persons who have lived and do live in good *Fashion* and *Repute*, to sink under the carrying on of an Undertaking so advantageous not only to the Publick, but also to private Persons, since their industrious Service to their Generation deserves encouragement from their Fellow-Citizens, and all others, *viz.*

(1.) To discountenance petty Persons that would, for the profit of running of Errands, rob the Community (if they could) of this more than ordinary convenience for safe, cheap, and necessary Dispatches.

(2.) To reject any **INTRUDER** that may attempt to set up another *Penny-Post*; because, if the thing be hereafter profitable, all the Reason and Equity in the world will plead for the Inventers, *viz.* that they ought to reap the Benefit. And it is a Note of Consideration, That Mr. *Dockwra* has a numerous Family of eight young Children; who being forsaken by some others soon after it began, and left to shift for himself, carried on this Undertaking singly, for above half a year at his own proper charge and hazard, against all the Difficulties, Oppositions and Discouragements that attended it, though now he hath several Citizens in partnership with him. But I am truly informed, that the Income does not yet amount to three fourths of the necessary Charge to support it; therefore I am persuaded that this Honourable City will employ the *Inventers*, rather than an *Invader*, if ever any such should be; And that 'tis much below such a Prince as his Royal Highness is, to desire the Ruine of such a Family.

I am the more large upon this Particular, because it would be a general Discouragement to the Contrivers of useful and profitable Inventions, if others should be encouraged to reap the Crop of what they with so much charge and labor have sown. *This*

This Penny-Post is thus managed.

The Principal Office to which all Accompts, &c. are daily transmitted, is in *Lyme-street*, at the Dwelling-house of the said Mr. *Dockwra*, formerly the Mansion-house of Sir *Robert Abdy* Knt.

There are seven *Sorting-houses*, proper to the seven *Precincts*, into which the Undertakers have divided *London*, *Westminster*, and the Suburbs, situated at equal distances, for the better maintenance of mutual Correspondence.

There are about 4 or 500 *Receiving-houses* to take in Letters, where the Messengers call every hour, and convey them as directed; as also *Post-Letters*, the writing of which are much increased by this Accommodation, being carefully convey'd by them to the General *Post-Office* in *Lombard street*.

There are a great Number of Clerks and poor Citizens daily employed, as Messengers, to Collect, Sort, Enter, Stamp and Deliver all Letters, every Person entertained giving Fifty pounds security, by Bond, for his Fidelity; and is to be subject to the Rules and Orders, from time to time, given by the Undertakers, who oblige themselves to make good any thing deliver'd to their Messengers under the value of Ten pounds, if Sealed up, and the Contents Endorsed; And these Messengers have their Wages duly paid them every Saturday night.

By these are convey'd Letters and Parcels, not exceeding One Pound Weight, nor Ten Pound in Value, to and from all Parts at seasonable times, viz. of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, *Southwark*, *Redriff*, *Wapping*, *Ratcliff*, *Lyme-house*, *Stepney*, *Poplar*, and *Blackwall*, and all other places within the weekly Bills of Mortality, as also to the four Towns of *Hackney*, *Islington*, *South-Newington-Butts*, and *Lambeth*, but to no other Towns, and the Letters to be left only at the *Receiving-houses* of those four Towns, for the said four Towns; but if brought home to their Houses,

Houses, a Penny more in those Towns; nor any Letter to be deliver'd to them in the Street, but at the Receiving-houses.

They now do use *Stamps* to mark the hour of the Day on all Letters when sent out from their Office to be deliver'd, by which all Persons are to expect their Letters within one hour, (little more or less, from the time marked thereon, excepting such Letters as are to be convey'd to the Out-Towns, and Remotest parts, which will be longer) by which the cause of delay of Letters may be easily discern'd, *viz.* whether it be really in the Office, or their own Servants, (or others) with whom Letters are left.

The Marks they make use of for this purpose, are these:



Of which the First, signifies Eight in the Morning, the Last, Four in the Afternoon, and the Middlemost, is the Letter of the chief Office in *Lyme-street*, each Office having its proper Letter, and an Acknowledgment that the *Penny-Post* is paid, to prevent the giving of any thing at the Delivery.

All Persons are desired not to leave any Town-Letters after Six of the Clock in the Winter, and Seven in the Summer on Saturday Nights, because the many poor Men employ'd, may have a little time to provide for their Families against the Lords-day, having no leisure all the week besides.

Upon three days at *Christmas*, two days in *Easter* and *Whitson-tide*, and upon the 30 of *January*, the *Penny-Post* does not go.

To the most Remote places Letters go four or five times of the day, to other places six or eight times of the day. To Inns of Court, and places of business in Town, especially in Term or Parliament-time, 10 or 12 times of the day. For better information of People where the Receiving-houses are, there are great Numbers of Printed Tickets dispersed from time to time amongst the Neighborhood, and Advertisements in the Publick Intelligences, which all concern'd may take Notice of, so that any body may be by the Neighborhood immediately inform'd where a Receiving-house is. Carriers and Stage-Coach Letters are to have Two-pence inclosed to each Carrier or Coachman, because they often reject them for want of money; Hundreds of such being return'd, which any Inquirer may have again upon notice, for they lie Alphabetically disposed of in the chief Office for that end.

On all Post-Nights due Care is taken to call for, and convey to the General Post-house in *Lombard-street* all Post-Letters, whether Foreign or Inland, left in any of the *Penny-Post* Receiving-houses, at or before Nine of the Clock at Night. And I could wish, for Encouragement of the Undertakers, that all Persons would so far contribute to the continuance of this useful Design, as to send their Post-Letters by this Conveyance to the Post-Office in *Lombard-street*, which they do not Convey by themselves, or Servants.

If any Post-Letters be left without Money that should pay before-hand, they will be Returned to the Office, therefore such as send Money, are to indorse the Postage-money upon their Letters.

Such as inclose Money in Town-Letters, are to Indorse the true Sum on the Outside, and to tie fast and seal up, under a plain Impression, all Parcels, which may be one way to prevent Disputes, in case any thing be lost. The Undertakers will not answer
for

for any Contents unseen, unless sealed fast, and the Value Indorsed plain to be Read.

2. *Some brief Hints of the Usefulness of this Office.*

1. In and near this great and famous *Emporium*, is the usual Residence of our Kings, the High Court of Parliament, the fixed Seats of all the Courts of Judicature, and in it is managed a vast Trade, as was shew'd in the *Chapter* that Treats of it; now a cheap, frequent, and safe way of Correspondence, is very advantageous for all that are concerned in Commerce, or Business.

The principal Trade of *London* depends upon Navigation, and therefore the City and Suburbs are situate along the River of *Thames*, extending in length, as was shew'd, pag. 5. from *Lynne-house*, to the end of *Tuttle-street* 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is seven Miles and an half; and from the end of *Blackman-street*, to the end of *St. Leonard Shore-ditch*, 2500 Paces in Breadth, that is two Miles; and the whole Circumference (as by Demonstration can be made apparent) is above 20 Miles, taking in all the Contiguous Suburbs and *Westminster*, so that it is the longest, if not the greatest and most populous City in *Christendom*. This extraordinary Length, though it adds to its Splendor and Beauty, yet it renders speedy Communication and Intercourse in Business very uneasy, and much more troublesome, than in such great Cities as *Paris*, which is almost of an orbicular Form. Now to keep up a necessary Correspondence, the way formerly used, was to hire *Porters* at Excessive Rates to go on Errands, and to send Servants or Apprentices, who, in the mean while, lost that time that should be spent to learn their Trades, and benefit their Masters, and would often loyter, and get vicious habits, and evil company, &c. (when

(when they need not) to their own and Masters hurt; or else such as could not spare the Porter so much money, nor kept Servants, (as some poor Artificers and Labourers) have been forced to sweat and toil, and leave their work, for, it may be, half the day, to do that which now they may perform at the easie rate of a Penny.

But now all these Inconveniences are remedied by the *Penny-Post* with great Safety and Celerity, for which the Contrivers really deserve the Thanks of all who reap benefit by it; and I may be bold to say, that all the Inhabitants in general, and their Fellow-Citizens in particular, are already very sensible of the great Convenience thereof: For, among the innumerable Benefits of this *Penny-Post*, which, for brevity we omit, Friends may converse with Friends, at any distance; Merchants, Shop-keepers and Tradesmen with their Customers, or such as deal with them; Clients may consult with Lawyers; Patients with Doctors; Poor Prisoners with Creditors, or Benefactors; and all Bills dispersed for Publication of any Concern; all Summons or Tickets conveyed; all Entries of Brewers to the Excise-Office; and many more, for *One Penny*.

3. *The Objections I have heard of, are,*

1. From some sort of *Porters*, viz. that it hinders their Livelihood.

Ans. (1.) 'Tis certain that this is a mistake, for their Livelihood never depended upon going on Errands, their Business being other laborious Work, and carrying of Burdens, &c. But some of the Free-Porters are now in the service of the Undertaking.

(2.) Most Business dispatcht by this Undertaking, was formerly either not done at all, or performed by other hands, to save Charges, (Porters Rates being so dear) and Persons themselves, or their Servants, went on their own Errands.

(3.) If

(3.) If the Porters, who are an inconsiderable Number, in respect of the whole Inhabitants of this great City, should suffer some small loss of Petty Employ by it, yet vast Numbers of poor People, and others, are exceedingly eased and benefited thereby, which deserve as much, or more pity, than Porters: And a general and useful Undertaking, should not in Equity or Prudence be discountenanced, for the peculiar advantage of some few, any more than all the Pipes or Water-Conduits of the City should be destroyed, merely for the Accommodation of Tankard-Bearers; Printing suppressed, to accommodate Writing Clerks; Guns, for Fletchers; Navigable Rivers, for Carriers; and the Trade of Jack-smiths, for Turn-spits, &c. Nor have Porters any Authority to monopolize to themselves the Delivery of Letters, it being by Law free for any Person to use what Conveyance they think good for their Letters, within or without the Freedom. And Coach-men, Car-men, Watermen, &c. may as well be put out of their Callings, as the Undertakers disturb'd in this Concern, because then the Porters may have more Burdens to carry. Neither is any prohibited or restrained by this Undertaking, but they may still employ a Porter if they please, so that this Objection is causeless, and is level'd against the whole Body of Inhabitants, as well as the Undertakers in particular.

2. Others alledge, That their Letters are not speedily answered, and therefore say they miscarry.

Answer. That may be, because the Party is not at home, and his Servants do not produce his Letter as he ought, though punctually left by the *Penny-Post-Messenger* (this I have very often known to be my own Case, and some of my Friends.) Or the Party may not be at leisure, or not willing to write, or removed, or would pretend he received it not, when Dun'd for money, which he cannot, or will not pay. And indeed I am also inform'd, that abundance of

Letters

Letters are so ill superscribed, or uncertainly directed, when frequently the particular Trade of the Party, the Sign, or what Noted Place is near, are omitted, that it is impossible to deliver such, which is the fault of the Senders, and not of the Office.

To conclude this Subject. The Reader may expect hereafter a small Tract by it self, Printed for the Undertakers of the *Penny-Post*. What I have here inserted being briefly Remarkt, as my own Notions, concerning so laudable a Design, by way of *Specimen*, and as a thing suitable to my present Work.

The Rates and Orders of Coachmen.

BY an Act of Parliament made in the Fourteenth Year of Our Sovereign Lord King CHARLES the Second, it is appointed, That no person or persons, after May 1. 1662. shall presume to drive, (except Stage-Coaches) or let the Hire by the hour or day, or otherwise, any Hackney-Coach or Coach-Horses within the Parishes comprised within the Bills of Mortality, without an especial License from the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for Licensing and regulating Hackney-Coaches. That no Horse, Gelding, or Mare, to be used with such Coaches, be under 14 hands high, according to the Standard. That the Number of Coaches so Licensed shall not exceed 400. That every Coach so Licensed shall have a Mark of distinction by Figure, or otherwise, as the Commissioners shall think fit, to the end they may be known, if any complaint shall be made of them. That no person shall be Licensed to keep more than two Coaches, which Coaches shall have several Figures or Marks of distinction, as if belonging to several persons. That no person shall put that Figure or Mark upon his Coach which is appointed for any other, under the forfeiture of five pounds.

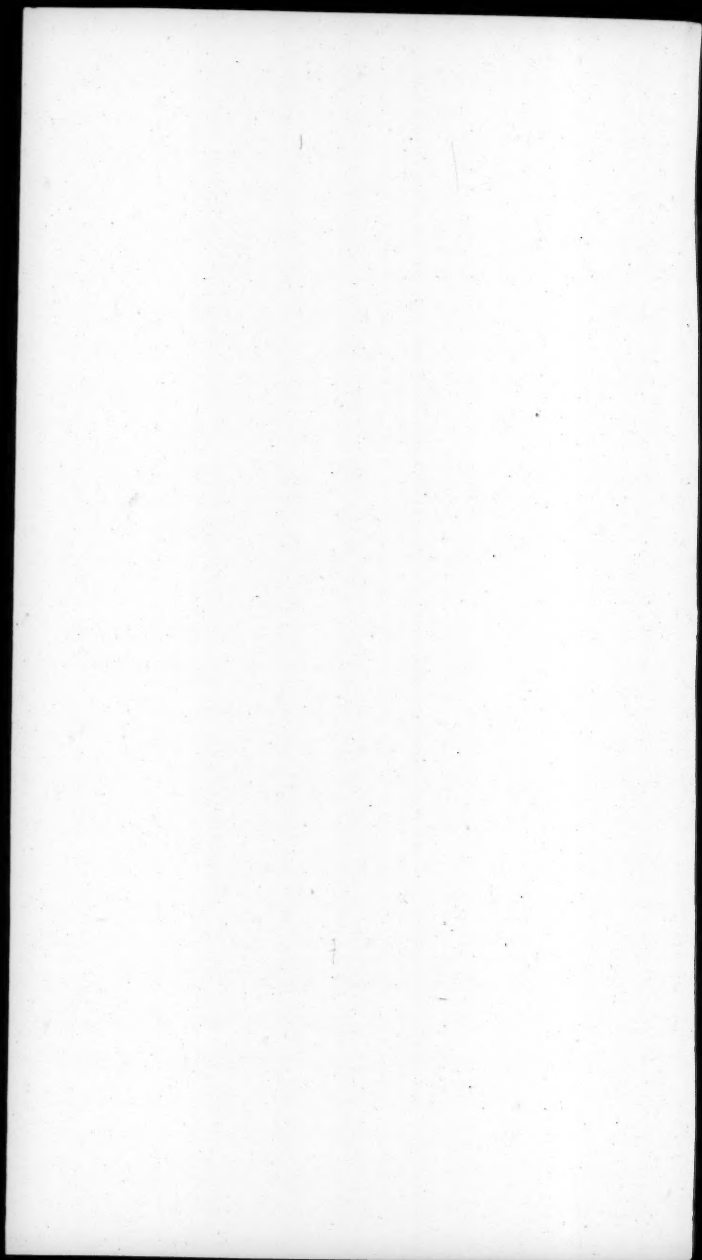
pounds. That no person shall be Licensed to drive or keep a Hackney-Coach, or Coach-Horses, that uses any other Trade or Occupation. That first such as have been ancient Coach-men, or such Coach-men as have suffered for their Service to His Majesty or his Father, or the Widows of such (that have Coaches of their own) be Licensed. That the Commissioners forfeit one hundred pounds for every Coach they License above the Number of 400.

That no Hackney-Coach-man so Licensed shall presume to take for his Hire in or about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* above Ten shillings for a day, reckoning 12 hours to the day; and by the hour, not above 18 pence for the first hour, and 12 pence for every hour after; nor for his Hire from any of the *Inns of Courts*, or thereabouts, to any part of *St. James's* or *Westminster*, (except beyond *Tuttle-Street*) above 12 pence, and the like from the same places to the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts; nor from the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, to the *Royal Exchange*, more than 12 pence; but if to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgate-Street*, *Aldgate*, or places thereabouts, 18 pence; and so from the same places to the said *Inns of Court*, as aforesaid. That the like Rates be observed from or to any place, at the like distance with the places before-named. That if any Coach-man shall refuse to go at, or exact more for his Hire than these Rates, he shall for every Offence forfeit Ten shillings.

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An Alphabetical Account of all the Carriers, Wagoners, and Stage-Coaches, that comes to the several Inns in London, Westminster, and Southwark, from all Parts of England and Wales, with the respective days of their Coming in, and Going out.

A.

Abington.

William Perton Wagoner, comes to the Bell in Friday-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Edward Perton with Coach and Wagon the same days, to and from the Sarazens-head in Friday-street.

Aylesbury.

John Christmas Wagoner, comes to the George by Holbourn-Conduit on Wednesdays, goes out on Thursdays.

Mr. Webb Coachman, comes to the Crown in Holbourn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mr. Fryer's Coach comes to the Black Swan in Holbourn, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and goes out on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Andover in Berkshire.

Roger Bird Wagoner, comes to the King's-Arms in Holbourn-Bridge on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Haverhill in Suffolk.

William Swan Carrier, comes to the Four Swans in Bishops-gate on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Mr. Ashton, Townes and Cole, Edward Onyon

Carriers, come to the Four Swans in Bishopsgate-street on Wednesdays, and go out on Thursdays.

John King Carrier, comes to the Rams-head in Fenchurch-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire.

Thomas Richards Carrier, comes to the Axe in Aldermanbury every week on Saturdays, and goes out on Mondays.

Ashbourn in Derbyshire.

John Osbourne, Dabridge, Court, Dunkley, Carriers and Wagoners, come to the Castle in Wood-street on Saturdays, and go out on Mondays.

St. Albans.

Joseph Marshall Coachmtn, comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Widow Trotts Wagons come to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Mondays and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Godfrey Scofield Wagoner, comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Mondays, and goes out on Tuesdays.

Anthony Wilson's Coach comes to the Bell in Aldersgate-street on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

William Newels Wagon comes to the Bell in Aldersgate-street on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Robert Carr Wagoner, comes to the Vine in Old-street on Mondays and Thursdays, and goes out on Tuesdays and Fridays.

William Jones, John Cook Wagoners, come to the Vine in Old-street on Mondays and Fridays, and go out on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Amersham in Bucks.

John Sells Coachman, comes to the Bell in Holbourn

bourn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Matthew Reading Wagoner, comes to the White-Hart in High-Holbourn on Mondays and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Thomas Browne Wagoner, comes to the White-Hart in High-Holbourn on Mondays and Fridays, and goes out Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Aberstwy in Huntingdonshire.

Thomas Basse Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Agham in Hampshire.

Mr. Woodman Wagoner, comes to the White-Hart in Charing-cross on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Arundel in Sussex.

George Moore and William Deane comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Ashford in Kent.

Philip Smith Carrier, comes to the Spur in Southwark on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

B.

Brumby in Kent.

Widow Ingerhams Wagon comes to the King's Arms in Barnaby-street in Southwark on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and goes out Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

William and Daniel Woolfs Wagon comes to the same place, and uses the same days.

Bristol.

Robert Barrett, John Barrett, Samuel Wilkin, Robert Gaines Carriers, come to the Three Cups in Bread-street on Tuesdays and Fridays, and go out on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Philip Woodrooffe, Thomas Keene, Bernard Keene, Silvester Keene *Wagoners*, come to the White-Swan at Holbourn-Bridge on *Thursdays*, and goes out on *Fridays*.

John Booth, William Baldwin, Robert Toby, *their Coaches* to Bristol and Bath, come to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on *Saturdays* and *Wednesdays*, and go out on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

Bradford in Berkshire.

Widow Seywards *Wagon* comes to the White-horse in Southwark on *Wednesdays*, and goes out on *Thursdays*.

Bath.

William Tyley *Carrier*, comes to the Three Cups in Bread-street on *Fridays*, and goes out on *Saturdays*.

Basingstoke.

Lawrence Wardner's *Wagon* comes to the King's Arms in Holbourn-Bridge on *Wednesdays*, and goes out on *Thursdays*.

Beckles in Suffolk.

John Richardson's *Coach* comes to the Cross-Keys in Gracechurch-street on *Thursdays*, and goes out on *Fridays*.

Bynfield in Berkshire.

William Johnson's *Wagon* comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on *Tuesdays*, and goes out on *Wednesdays*.

Brentwood

——— *Coach*, comes to the Blue-Boar without Aldgate, in and out every day.

John Hills *Carrier*, comes to the Crown without Aldgate on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and goes out on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Barnstaple in Devonshire.

John Glowing *Carrier*, comes to the Bull and Mouth by Aldersgate every other Friday, and goes out the Saturday following.

Bleechenly

Bleeckenly in Surrey.

John Russel Carrier, comes to the Half-Moon in Southwark on Fridays, and goes out on Saturdays.

Bridgenorth in Shropshire.

Edward Bradley Carrier, comes to the Bull and Mouth by Aldersgate on Fridays, and goes out on Saturdays.

St. Edmonds-Bury.

Robert Coak's Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Tuesdays, and goes out on Wednesdays.

Robert Coak's Wagon comes in on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

John Barwick Coachman, comes to the Bull in Bishopsgate-street on Saturdays, and goes out on Mondays.

Richard Nelson, Robert Cook, their Coach comes to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-street on Thursdays and Saturdays, and goes out on Fridays and Mondays.

Burwash in Sussex.

Nicholas Garrett Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Brentry in Essex.

Arthur Paulmer Coachman, comes to the Cross-Keys in Gracechurch-street, in and out every day.

Mr. Bunting's Wagon comes to the Pewter-Pot in Leaden-hall-street on Thursdays, and goes out on Fridays.

Mr. Robinson's Coach comes to the Ipswich Arms in Cullumstreet on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Blakebourn, Bolton-berry, Ribchester, Coulney, Padcam and Preston in Lancashire.

Thomas Cave Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Thursday, and goes out on Friday, once in three weeks.

*The Present State**Burford in Oxfordshire.*

Leonard Mills's *Wagon* comes to the Bell in Friday-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Bakewell in Derbyshire.

John Symms Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn on Thursday, and goes out on Friday once in three weeks.

Bridgenorth in Shropshire.

Hugh Garrett Coachman, comes to the Blue-Boar in Holbourn on Saturdays, and goes out on Mondays.

Bridgenorth and Wenlock.

Widow Jane Gower Carrier, comes to the Swan with two Necks in Lad-lane on Friday, and goes out on Saturdays, once in a fortnight.

Barton in Oxfordshire.

John Bryon Carrier, comes to the Bell in Wood-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Berkshire.

Widow Sayward's *Wagon* comes to the Cross-Keys in Woodstreet on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Barnet.

Peter Blackwel's Coach comes to the Bell in St. Johns-street in and out every day.

Barfeild great in Essex.

Christopher Johnson's *Wagon* comes to the Rams-head in Fenchurch-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Bedford.

John Johnson Carrier, comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Tuesdays, and goes out on Wednesdays.

Anthony Rush's *Wagon* comes to the Red Lion in Aldersgate-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays. The same man comes to the same place with a Coach on Tuesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.

Baldock.

Baldock in Hertfordshire.

Thomas Maves Wagon comes to the Red Lyon in Redcross-street on Tuesday and Friday, and goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

John Hare's Wagon comes to the Sun-Dial near Swan-Alley in Old-street on Monday and Thursday, and goes out on Tuesday and Friday.

Bishop-Stafford.

Mr. Reve's Wagen comes to the Kings-head in Leaden-hall-street on Tuesday, and goes out on Wednesday.

Brackley in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Ralph Harlow Carrier, comes to the Mermaid in Carter-lane on Saturday, and goes out on Monday.

Battle in Suffex.

John Colstock Carrier, comes to the Spur in Southwark on Wednesday, and goes out on Thursday.

Buckingham Carrier.

Philip Webster and his Son, comes to the George in West-Smithfield on Tuesday, and goes out on Wednesday.

Banbury in Oxfordshire.

John Jordan's Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage in Ludgate-hill on Wednesday, and goes out on Thursday.

Bocking and Brantry in Essex.

Thomas Robinson's Coach comes to the Ipswich Arms in Cullum-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Beudley in Worcestershire.

Thomas Freeman comes into the same Inn on Saturday, and goes out on Monday.

Barcomstead in Hertfordshire.

Thomas Wilkinson Coachman, comes to the Bell in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Bisciter

Bisciter in Oxfordshire.

Richard Ewins's *Wagon* comes to the Bull in Holbourn on Tuesday, and goes out on Wednesday.

Burton in Staffordshire and Utoxiter.

Henry Ash and Matthew Bakewel Carriers, come to the Castle in Smithfield on Saturday, and go out on Monday.

Bredbempstone.

Thomas Blewman Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Wednesday, and goes out on Thursday.

Bagworth in Leicestershire.

Joseph Stowrer Carrier, comes to the Castle in West-Smithfield on Saturday, and goes out on Monday, once a fortnight.

Billegray in Essex.

Mr. Thresher Coachman, comes to the Blue Boar in Whitechappel on Tuesday and Friday, and goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

Thomas Barker's *Wagon* comes to the same place on Wednesday, and goes out on Thursday.

Brill in Buckinghamshire.

Robert Bedford Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-Staff in Smithfield on Tuesday, and goes out on Wednesday.

Bunington in Hertfordshire.

Flying Coach comes to the Dolphin without Bishopgate on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Bishey in Hertfordshire.

John Weeden's *Wagon* comes to the Angel in St. Giles's on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Thomas Mason's *Wagon* comes to the Maidenhead in St. Giles's on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

John Mason's *Wagon* comes to the Maidenhead in St. Giles's on Tuesday and Friday, and goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

Billing-

Billingshurst and Purbeck.

Robert Cramber Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Thursday, and goes out on Friday.

Bath and Bristol.

Mr. Saunders and Drew's Coach comes to the Chequer near Charing-crofs on Monday, and goes out on Tuesday.

Robert Toby's Coach comes to the Swan near Somerset-house on Wednesday and Saturday, and goes out on Monday and Thursday.

Thomas Balden, Robert Toby, and Mr. Booth, come to the Bell in the Strand in the Summer-time on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and go out on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Thomas Balden, Robert Toby, and Mr. Booth, come to the Talbot in the Strand on Wednesday and Saturday, and goes out on Monday and Thursday.

William Drew's Coach comes to the Angel on the Backside of St. Clements on Wednesday and Saturday, and goes out on Monday and Thursday.

Beaconsfield in Bucks.

John Rolf's Wagon comes to the Bell in Warwick-lane on Monday, goes out on Tuesday.

C.

Chipton-warden in Northamptonshire.

Richard Farbrother's Wagon comes to the White Swan on Holbourn-Bridge on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Cheesham in Buckinghamshire.

Gabriel Adam's Wagon comes to the same place on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Friday.

John Christmas's Wagon comes likewise to the same place on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Cherbury

Cherbury in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Willis's Wagon comes to the Rose on Holbourn-Bridge on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Coxell.

Abraham Aves Carrier, comes to the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Cranfield in Bedfordshire.

Stephen Parish's Wagon comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Cuddicote in Hertfordshire.

John Fisher Coachman, comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Monday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday and Saturday.

Cambridge.

Mr. Andrew Hart's Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and goes out Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Mr. Andrew Hart's Wagon for Cambridge and Norwich, comes to the same place on Tuesday and Thursday, goes out on Wednesday and Friday.

Mr. Stiles's Wagon comes in on Wednesday, and goes out on Thursday.

Robert Greene's Wagon comes in on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

William Martin Carrier, comes in on Saturday, goes out on Monday. All from the Bull within Bishopsgate.

Joseph Wildman, Charles Tyne, Nathanael Sayer Carriers, come to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-street on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, go out on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

William Watterson Coachman, comes to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

John Day Carrier, comes to the Vine in Bishopsgate-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Thomas

Thomas Eagleton Carrier, comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday. The same man carries to several Parts in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

Thomas Sterne's Wagon comes to the Cross-Keys in Gracechurch-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Canterbury-Post.

Branker Barnes and Gilbert come to the Dark-House at Billingsgate on Saturday and Wednesday, go out Monday and Thursday.

Mr. Foster and Frelyton Coachmen, come to the George in Southwark on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, go out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

Mr. Richard Merchant Carrier, comes to the Castle in Woodstreet on Wednesday, goes out on Friday.

Cirencester in Gloucestershire.

Richard Shurle's Wagon comes to the Sarazens-head on Thursday, and goes out on Friday, once in a Fortnight.

Chelton in Gloucestershire.

Thomas Kinnot Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Carter-lane on Friday, and goes out on Saturday.

Crandan in Buckinghamshire.

James Butler Carrier, comes to the George in Smithfield on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Coventry in Warwickshire.

John Mitchel's Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

William Mitchel's Coach-Wagon comes to the same place on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Roger Roberts Wagon comes to the same place on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Copel in Bedfordshire.

John Patenam Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Alders-

Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Coliasby in Northamptonshire.

Edward Allein and James Rants Carriers, come to the Castle in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Clapham.

John Day's Coach comes to the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street, in and out every day in the week.

Crandon in Northamptonshire.

Thomas Edwards Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Chelmsford in Essex.

Shadrech Cooper's Wagon comes to the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Arthur Palmer's Coach comes to the Cross-Keys in Gracechurch-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. And his Wagon to the same place comes on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr. Spicer's Wagon comes to the Blue Boar without Aldgate on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

Thomas Robinson's Coach comes to the Ipswich Arms in Cullum-street in and out, every day in the week.

Chipton-Norton in Oxfordshire.

Robert Bridgeman Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Colchester.

Abraham Vall's Wagon comes to the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Thomas

Thomas Starchpoole Coachman, comes to the Kings-Arms in Leaden-hall-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Cockthorp near Oxford.

Mr. Whiting's Wagon comes to the Bell in the Strand on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Croydon.

John Windham's Coach comes to the Greyhound in Southwark, in and out every day in the week.

Henry Batchellor and Norwood's Coach, comes to the Katherine-Wheel in Southwark, in and out every day in the week.

Chinord near Thame in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Mallard, Samuel Bardal, comes to the Bell in the Strand on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Cramborough in Kent.

John Botten Carrier, comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Clare.

John Rash Carrier, comes to the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Chichester.

Mr. Barnes Carrier, comes to the White-hart in Southwark on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Mr. Tuff Carrier, comes to the same place on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Cranbroke in Kent.

William Woollett Carrier, comes to the Talbot in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Chittenstone in Kent.

John Harrison Carrier, comes to the White-horse in Southwark on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Crookhorne and Evill.

Mr. Clark and his Son, and William Matthews Carriers, come to Gerrards-hall in Basing-lane on Friday, go out on Saturday.

D.

Dusely in Gloucestershire.

Mr. Church's *Wagon* comes to the *Rose* on *Holbourn-bridge* on *Thursday*, goes out on *Friday*.

Little Didlington in Bedfordshire.

William Curphe's *Wagon* comes to the *George* in *Aldersgate-street* on *Tuesday*, goes out on *Wednesday*.

Denby, Rixham and Ruthen.

William Harrison Carrier, comes to *Blossoms-Inn* in *St. Lawrence-lane* on *Friday*, goes out on *Saturday*, once in three weeks.

Dreyton in Buckinghamshire.

Joseph Sare Carrier, comes to the *Mermaid* in *Carter-lane* on *Tuesday*, goes out on *Wednesday*.

Daventree in Northamptonshire.

Thomas Moore's *Wagon* comes to the *Bell-Savage* on *Ludgate-hill* on *Saturday*, goes out on *Monday*.

Humphrey Barker Carrier, comes to the *Castle* in *West-Smithfield* on *Saturday*, goes out on *Monday*.

Dunstable.

George Boswel Carrier, comes to the *Three Cups* in *Aldersgate-street* on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, goes out on *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*.

Dunchurch in Warwickshire.

Thomas Southam Carrier, comes to the *Castle* in *West-Smithfield* on *Wednesday*, goes out on *Thursday*.

Derinton and Wellingborough in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Cole's *Wagon* comes to the *Castle* in *West-Smithfield* on *Wednesday*, goes out on *Thursday*, once a fortnight.

Dorset, Salisbury and Blandford.

Edward Cooper, Mr. Minchel, and Michael Minchel, come to the *Castle* in *West-Smithfield*, on *Wednesday and Saturday*, go out on *Monday and Thursday*.

Dover.

Dover.

Thomas and Stephen Gibben's Wagon comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out on Monday and Thursday.

John Gibbens Carrier, comes to the Rams-head in Fenchurch-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Widow Moore's Wagon comes to the Greyhound in Southwark on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Dulwich.

Will. Hicks Coachman, comes to the Katherine-wheel in Southwark, in and out every day.

Dorchester.

William Cooper, Michael Minching Coachmen, come to the Bell in the Strand on Wednesday and Saturday, go out on Monday and Thursday.

Dunmore and High-Ruden in Essex.

Peter and William Wescoat Carriers, come to the Rams-head in Fenchurch-street on Monday and Thursday, go out Tuesday and Friday.

Francis Cramphorne's Wagon comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

E.

Exeter.

Mr. Whiffen's Wagon comes to the Rose on Holbourn-bridge on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

John Lowry, John Baker, Arthur Baker Wagoners, come to the Kings-Arms on Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Thomas Morris Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Benjamin Flemen, John Booth, William Baker, John Smead Coachmen, come to the same place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, go out on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The Present State

East-Ham in Essex.

George Holloway's Coach comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate, in and out every day.

Will. Golding's Coach comes to the Blue Boar without Aldgate, in and out every day.

Ely.

Simon Jackson's Wagon comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Monday, goes out on Tuesday.

Enfield.

Robert Hockley's Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate, in and out every day.

Edmonton.

Thomas Boulton comes to the same place, in and out every day.

John Blower comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate, in and out every day, both Winter and Summer.

Egham in Surrey.

The Coach comes to the Black-Lyon in Water-lane on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Elstree in Hertfordshire.

Mr. Montague's Wagon comes to the Angel in St. Giles's on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Epsom.

Thomas Wells Coachman, comes to the Kings-head in Southwark, in and out every day.

Thomas Bird Coachman, comes to the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Robert Bird comes to the Cross-Keys in Gracechurch-street in and out every day.

Eatonbridge in Kent.

Thomas Saxby Carrier, comes to the White-horse in Southwark on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Saturday.

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Eversham in Worcester-shire.

John Robert's Wagon comes to the Castle in Woodstreet on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Epping in Essex.

John Cornish's Coach comes to the Nags-head without Aldgate on Monday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday and Saturday.

Richard Galor Coachman, comes to the same place on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

F.

Fulham in Middlesex.

Mr. Woodman's Coach comes to the White-hart in Charing-crofs, in and out every day.

Falkingham in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Wentword's Coach-Wagon comes to the Bell in West-Smithfield on Saturday, goes out on Monday, once a fortnight.

G.

Glocester.

William Allen comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Mr. Fettyplace Coachman, comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

John Pinbury, Thomas Harris, Francis Batchellor Wagoners, comes to the same place on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Sufanna Bowers, and John Wood's Wagon, comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Sufanna Bowers, and Dorothy Cromwels Coach, comes to the Sarazens-head on Tuesday and Saturday, goes out on Monday and Wednesday.

Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.

William Plaster, Henry Brewmett Carriers, comes

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to the Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Grantham in Lincolnshire, Newark, and all places thereabouts.

Henry Wayring's Coach-Wagon comes to the Cross-Keys in Whitecross-street on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Godliman in Suffex.

Will. Miller Coachman, comes to the White-horse in Fleetstreet, in and out every day.

Thomas Hart Carrier, comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Guilford in Surrey.

George Plummer Coachman, comes to the Bell in the Strand on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

Widow Kent's Coach comes to the Talbot in the Strand on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday.

Richard Thore's Wagon comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Monday, goes out on Tuesday.

Thomas Richard's Coach comes to the same place on Monday and Thursday, goes out on Tuesday and Friday.

Grinstead in Suffex.

Mr. Coster Carrier and Coachman, comes to the White-horse in Southwark on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

H.

Henley upon Thames.

Mr. Hatheway's Coach comes to the White-Swan on Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, goes out on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Hooknorton in Oxfordshire.

— Wagener, comes to the Rose on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Highworth

Highworth in Wiltshire.

Christopher Viner's Wagon comes to the George on Holbourn-bridge on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Hempsteade in Hertfordshire.

George Weeden Wagoner, comes to the George on Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Hadham in Hertfordshire.

William Summers Wagon-Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Hertford.

Mr. Bethel and his Partner, come to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and go out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

James Moss's Wagon comes from Hertford, Ware, Hitchen, to the Katherine-wheel without Bishopsgate on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

John Smart's Coach comes to the White-Swan without Bishopsgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out on Tuesday and Friday.

Mr. Weeb Wagoner, comes to the Four Swans in Bishopsgate-street on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

John Laybee Carrier, comes to the same place on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

Hodsdon in Hertfordshire.

John Cresp, and Robert Heard's Coach and Wagon, comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Hatfield in Hertfordshire.

Daniel Addison's Coach comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Hallifax in Yorkshire.

Henry Rieves, Gabriel Haynes, Josias Smith, come to the White-horse without Cripplegate on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Edward

Edward Polard, John Dison, come to the same place, go in and out the same days.

Mr. Walker Carrier, comes to the Bell in Woodstreet on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Hereford.

John Lane, Richard Hewlyn Carriers, come to the Cross-Keys in Woodstreet on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Hurst in Berkshire.

Mr. Wright's Wagon, and Mr. Cox's Wagon, come to the Windmill in Shoe-lane on Wednesday, go out on Thursday.

Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex.

William Summers Coachman, comes to the Bell in Holbourn every day in the week in and out.

Nathanael Page Coachman, comes to the Red Lyon in Holbourn, in and out, every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Hampstead in Middlesex.

Daniel Lyon Coachman, comes to the Bell in Holbourn, in and out, every day in the week.

Mr. Taylor's Coach comes to the Kings-head in Grays-Inn-lane, in and out, every day in the week.

James Neveld's Coach comes to the Cock and Dolphin in Grays-Inn-lane, in and out every day.

Huntington.

John Vintner's Wagon comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

The same man, to the same place, with a Coach, comes in on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

William Guy Carrier, comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Harrold in Bedfordshire.

Edward Edwards Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

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Hadnam in Buckinghamshire.

Joseph Holyman *Wagoner*, comes to the Talbot in the Strand on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Hitching in Hertfordshire.

John Scearle *Carrier*, comes to the Swan in St. Johns-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Horsham in Sussex.

Widow Mussel's *Wagon* comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Hemingham.

John Knap's *Wagon* comes to the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Harwich

Coach comes to the Sarazens-head within Aldgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out on Tuesday and Friday.

John Newton, belonging to the *Pacquet-Boat*, comes to the Ipswich Arms in Cullum-street near Fenchurch-street on Monday and Thursday, goes out on Tuesday and Friday.

Hornchurch in Essex.

Thomas Rayman's *Wagon* comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate on Tuesday and Thursday, goes out Wednesday and Friday.

John Tiffin's *Coach* comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate, in and out every day.

I.

St. Ives in Huntingdonshire.

Thomas Johnson *Carrier*, comes to the Cross-keys in Whitecross-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Ipswich.

John Richardson's *Wagon* comes to the Cross-keys in Gracechurch-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

John

John Richardson, and Henry King Coachmen, come to the same place, in and out every day.

Ingerstone in Essex.

Thomas Stretton's Wagon comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

K.

Kendall in Westmorland.

Samuel Briggs, Thomas Briggs, Richard Geynwood, John Yeates, come to the White-horse without Cripplegate every week on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Kempton in Hertfordshire.

Thomas Hynde's Wagon comes to the Bell in Aldersgate-street on Monday, goes out on Tuesday.

Kenton in Warwickshire.

William Rickett's Wagon comes to the George in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Kettring in Northamptonshire.

William Simpson's Wagon comes to the Rose in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire.

Nicholas Clark Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

William Jones Carrier, goes to Bedford, Wootton, and Elstow, and comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Kilworth in Leicestershire.

John Oswin Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out on Monday, once a fortnight.

Kidderminster and Sawbridge in Worcestershire.

Richard Fielder Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Lempster

L.

Lempster in Herefordshire.

Oliver Hacklet, Richard Rogers, *come to the White-Swan on Holbourn-bridge on Friday, goes out on Saturday.*

Ludlow in Shropshire.

Mr. Miles, Mr. Rogers Carriers, *come to the George without Aldersgate on Friday, go out on Saturday.*

Louth in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Baxter and Mr. Furnace Carriers, *come to the George in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out on Monday.*

Lyn.

John Payne, Thomas Crispe Coachmen, *come to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate on Saturday, go out on Monday.*

Leedes in Yorkshire.

George Browne, John Chester, John Lupton Carriers, *come to the White-horse without Cripplegate every week on Wednesday, go out Friday.*

Lancaster, Wiggon, Narington, Liverpool, Bolton, and other Parts in that Countrey.

Richard Abbott, William Abbott, George Glover, John Knowls Carriers, *come to the Swan with Two Necks in Lad-lane on Thursday, go out on Friday; one of them every week.*

John Greene, Edward Knight, John Scott, Peter Greene Carriers, *come to the Castle in Woodstreet every Thursday, goes out on Friday.*

Ledbury in Herefordshire.

Thomas James Carrier, *comes to the Castle in Woodstreet on Friday, goes out on Saturday, once in a fortnight.*

Luton in Bedfordshire.

Mr. Marshall's Coach *comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-*

derfgate-ftreet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leicefter.

James Lee, John Swift, Thomas Bass, Thomas Swift Wagoners, come to the Rose in West-Smithfield on Saturday, go out on Monday.

Littleworth in Leicefterfhire.

William Perkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Pellins Wagon, comes to the Ram in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Lawford, Rugby, Dunchurch in Warwickfhire.

Henry Colledger's Wagon comes to the Bell in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Leachsteed in Oxfordfhire.

Edward Varney Carrier, comes to the Bell in Holbourn on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Lincoln, Barton, Stanford, Grantham, and other Parts.

William Clark's Coach comes to the Crown and Coach and Horses in High-Holbourn on Friday and Saturday, goes out on Monday, once a fortnight.

Robert Barnes, Benjamin Broomhead, John Newcomb Carriers, come to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-ftreet on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Robert Barnes Coach comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-ftreet on Friday, goes out on Monday, once a fortnight.

Luton in Bedfordfhire.

John Bridgeman Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-ftreet on Tuesday and Friday, goes out Wednesday and Saturday.

Loughborough in Leicefterfhire.

William Henshaw, Matthew Smith Carriers, come to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-ftreet on Saturday, go out on Monday, in every other week.

Litchfield in Staffordfhire.

William Olds Carrier, comes to the Castle in Smithfield on Saturday, goes out on Monday, once in three weeks.

Lem

Lemsted in Buckinghamshire.

Thomas Varney Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Lewes in Sussex.

Thomas Talbott, Thomas Rawlinson, John Alsop senior, Carriers, come to the Talbot in Southwark on Wednesday, go out on Thursday.

William Aldridge's Wagon comes to the same place in and out the same days.

Linsfield in Surrey.

William Hall, and William Edsol Carriers, come to the Half-Moon in Southwark on Fridays, go out on Saturdays.

Lavenham in Suffolk.

John Poole Carrier, comes to the Cross-Keys in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Low-Layton in Essex.

Francis Greene Coachman, comes to the Crown without Aldgate in and out every day.

M.

Marlborough.

Mr. Yarrent Carrier, comes to the White Swan on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Mr. Coleman's and Mr. Perdue's Wagons come to the Rose on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesdays, go out on Thursdays.

Richard Hobb's Coach comes to the Angel on the Back-side of St. Clements on Tuesday, goes out on Thursday.

Manchester.

John Garnett Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Thursday, goes out on Friday, once in three weeks.

Edward Homes, and John Lease Carriers, come to the same place, in and out the same days.

Mr. Banks, Mr. Ralif, and Mr. Goodyard, come to the Axe in Aldermanbury on Thursday, go out on Friday.

Maxfield, Manchester, Congerton, Leake.

John Beach senior, William Silito, John Beach junior, come to the Swan with two Necks in Lad-lane every week on Thursday, go out on Friday.

Middlewich, Manchester, Boulton, Knulsford.

Thomas Chantler Carrier, comes to the Axe in Aldermanbury on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Manchester Stopord.

Thomas Banford Carrier, comes to the same place, in and out the same days.

Monmouth.

Robert Long, Thomas Bright Carriers, come to the Cross-Keys in Whitecross-street on Friday, go out on Saturday.

Morlington in Oxfordshire.

Thomas Wescor Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Carter-lane on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Marsh in Buckinghamshire.

Thomas Cole Carrier, comes to the Mermaid in Carter-lane on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Mansfield in Nottinghamshire.

William Hurst, William Lacy Carriers, come to the George in West-Smithfield on Saturday, go out on Monday.

Maidenhead in Berkshire.

Mr. Rider's Coach comes to the Bolt and Tun in Fleet-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire.

George Whitehead's Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Malmesbury in Wiltshire.

John Speake Carrier, comes to the Bell in the Strand on Tuesday, goes out on Friday, every three weeks.

Mavill

Mavill in Suffex.

Anthony Page Carrier, comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Maidstone in Kent.

Mr. Varnham's Coach comes to the Star on Fish-street-hill on Monday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday and Saturday.

Malden in Essex.

Mr. Webb's Coach comes to the Blue Boar in White-Chappel on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

His Wagon comes to the same place on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

N.

Newbery.

Henry Gerle's Wagon comes to the Kings-Arms on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Newport in Buckinghamshire.

John Williamson's Wagon comes to the Bull and Mouth by Aldersgate on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Richard Tom's Wagon comes to the Bell in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Norwich.

Robert Cook's Wagon comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Mr. Philips's Wagon comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Thomas Southgate's Wagon comes to the Four Swans in Bishopsgate-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Roger Hurst's Coach comes to the same place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Roger Hurst's *Wagon* comes to the same place on *Thursday*, goes out on *Friday*.

John Beecroft's *Wagon* comes to the *Dolphin* without *Bishopsgate* on *Wednesday*, goes out on *Friday*.

His *Coach* comes to the *Sarazens-head* within *Aldgate* on *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Saturday*, goes out on *Monday*, *Wednesday* and *Friday*.

Newport-Dreyton.

William Chetwood, Thomas Chetwood *Carriers*, come to *Blossoms-Inn* in *St. Lawrence-lane* on *Friday*, goes out on *Saturday*.

Mr. Whitchurch and Weem *Carriers*, come to the same place, in and out the same days, once in three weeks.

Newcastle Under-line, *Litchfield*, *Stone*,
Stafford and *Coventry*.

Thomas, and John Badely *Carriers*, come to the *Swan* with two *Necks* in *Lad-lane*.

Northampton.

Richard Cooper's *Wagon* comes to the *Rose* in *West-Smithfield* on *Thursday*, goes out on *Friday*.

William Smith, and William Brandon's *Wagon*, comes to the *Ram* in *West-Smithfield* on *Wednesday*, goes out on *Thursday*.

John Ashby *Carrier*, comes to the same place, in and out the same days.

John and Richard Newcomb's *Coach-Wagon*, comes to the *Bell-Savage* on *Ludgate-hill* on *Wednesday*, goes out on *Thursday*.

Nottingham.

John Tuffin's *Coach-Wagon* comes to the *Bell-Savage* on *Ludgate-hill* on *Saturday*, goes out on *Monday*.

Newmarket.

Nathanael Hooks's *Coach* and *Wagon* comes to the *Chequer* in *Holbourn* on *Saturday*, goes out on *Monday*.

Newport

Newport in Essex.

A Wagon comes to the Dolphin without Bishopsgate on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

O.

Oxford.

Mr. Bartlett Carrier, comes to the White Swan on Holbourn-bridge on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Mr. Morgan's Wagon comes to the Windmill in Shoe-lane on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Mr. Buy Coachman, comes to the Chequer in Holbourn on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Dye's Coach comes to the Crown in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Thomas Jiff's Wagon comes to the Eagle and Child in the Strand over against Somerset-house on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Oldham, Aston Under-line in Lancashire.

James Barsley Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday, once in three weeks.

Ony in Buckinghamshire.

John Kent's Wagon comes to the Red Lyon in Red-cross-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Oundell in Northamptonshire.

Faulconer Griffin Carrier, comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Onger in Essex.

William Stane's Wagon comes to the Crown without Aldgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

His Coach comes to the same place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

John Goodibeard Carrier, comes to the White Bear

in Lime-street on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.

P.

Pool in Dorsetshire.

Robert Buddin's Wagon comes to the Kings-Arms on Holbourn-bridge on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Peterborough, Spalding, Horn-Castle in Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire.

William Browning Wagoner, comes to the Cross-Keys in White-cross-street on Monday and Wednesday, goes out Thursday and Saturday.

Pissey in Berkshire.

Thomas and Jane Peacock Carriers, come to the same place on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Potten in Bedfordshire.

John Merriday Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Papworth.

Robert Wessington's Wagon comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Portsmouth.

Roger Goldring's Wagon comes to the White-Hart in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

His Coach comes to the same place on Friday, goes out on Monday.

Thomas Jaquis Coach comes to the George in Southwark on Friday, goes out on Thursday.

His Wagon comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Mr. Battle Carrier, comes to the George in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Pettworth.

of LONDON.

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Pettworth in Suffex.

Mr. Startup, Clarke and Roberts Carriers, come to the White-hart in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Petersfield.

Mr. Jaquis Wagon comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

R.

Royston.

Jeremiah Pilgrame comes to the Vine within Bishopsgate on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Rachdale Carrier, Buxton, Basington, and Longnor, Come to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Richmond in Yorkshire.

John Chambers, Christopher Burrit, Robert Teaf-dil Carriers, come to the White-horse without Cripplegate on Saturday, go out on Monday, one of them weekly.

Reading in Berkshire.

Mr. Coats and Mr. Harris's-Coach comes to the Bolt and Tun in Fleet-street, in and out every day.

Widow Barnet's Coach comes to the White-horse in Fleet-street, in and out every day.

William Walker's Wagon comes to Gerards-hall in Basing-lane on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire.

Bryan Robinson Carrier, comes to the Grey-hound in Holbourn on Monday and Friday, goes out Tuesday and Saturday.

Rigate in Surrey.

Thomas Woodward's Wagon comes to the Grey-hound in Southwark, in and out every day.

Rumford in Essex.

William Harris and Thomas Beaumont Coachmen, come to the Red Lyon in White-Chappel, in and out every day.

Ryden.

Rudenhigh in Essex.

William Westcoat Carrier, comes to the White-Bear in Lime-street on Monday and Thursday, goes out on Tuesday and Friday.

S.

Southampton.

Mr. Symms and his Partners Coach, comes to the White-Swan on Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, goes out on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Robert Waldron's Wagon comes to the Kings-Arms on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Salisbury.

Hugh King's Wagon comes to the Kings Arms on Holbourn-bridge on Thursday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Friday.

Mr. Mincham and his Partners Coach, comes to the Angel on the Back-side of St. Clements on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, goes out Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Saffron-Walden.

William Meriday's Coach comes to the Blue-Bear without Aldgate on Monday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday and Saturday.

John Austin's Wagon comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

John Wakefield Carrier, comes to the Vine within Bishopsgate on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Mr. Falmouth's Coach comes to the Blue-Boar without Aldgate on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Sheffield in Yorkshire.

Richard Merchant Carrier, comes to the Castle in Wood-street on Wednesday, goes out on Friday.

Sheffield

Sheffield in Yorkshire, Mansfield and Rotherham.

Jarvis Flyman Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn in St. Lawrence-lane on Wednesday, goes out on Friday, once in three weeks.

Shrewsbury, Welch-Poole, Offestry, and other Parts.

Richard Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Nathanael Jones, William Lloyd, Thomas Forster Carriers, come to the Bell in Wood-street on Thursday, go out on Friday.

Shrewsbury, and other Parts adjacent thereto.

John Simonds, George Smith, James Davis Carriers, come to the Castle in Wood-street on Thursday, go out on Friday.

Stroud in Gloucestershire.

Josiah and George Hewland Carriers, come to the Kings-head in the Old-Change on Thursday, go out on Friday.

Strayton-Harlow in Warwickshire.

Thomas Wescor Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Carter-lane on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Stoke-Haven in Buckinghamshire.

Thomas Taylor Carrier, comes to the Mermaid in Carter-lane on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Stroud-Water in Gloucestershire.

William Poole, and William Bailey Carriers, come to the same place on Thursday, go out on Friday.

George Holder Carrier, comes to the Three Cups in Bread-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday, once a fortnight.

Lawrence Hewlin Carrier, comes to Gerards-hall in Basing-lane on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire.

Richard Newcomb's Coach-Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Swallowfield in Wiltshire.

Nicholas Pembrook's Wagon comes to the Bull in Holbourn on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Stanmore

Stanmore in Middlesex.

James Allen Coachman, comes to the Blue-Boar in Holbourn, in and out every day in the Summer.

Stoke-Bruen in Northamptonshire.

Daniel Stephens Carrier, comes to the Castle in West-Smithfield on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Stony-Stratford in Buckinghamshire.

Richard Crowch's Wagon comes to the same place on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Sturbridge and Broomsgrove in Worcestershire.

Robert Cole Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Stanes.

Henry Barrs Carrier, comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Shoreham in Suffex.

Thomas Blewman Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Sunnock in Kent.

Richard Cockett's Wagon comes to the Spur in Southwark on Monday and Thursday, goes out on Tuesday and Friday.

Sydenham.

Richard Clark's Coach comes to the Greyhound in Southwark, in and out every day.

Seare in Surrey.

Mr. Chitty Carrier, comes to the Katherine-wheel in Southwark on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Sudbury.

Francis Dyer's Wagon and Stage-Coach, comes to the Spread-Eagle in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Stow-Market.

Mr. Sidney's Wagon comes to the Pewter-Pot in Leaden-hall-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Stan-

Stanbourne in Essex.

Thomas Fitch Carrier, comes to the Rams-head in Fenchurch-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Stanstead Mountfitchett in Essex.

John, Thomas, and George Peacock Carriers, come to the Rams-head in Fenchurch-street on Monday, go out on Tuesday.

Sawbridge in Herefordshire.

Thomas Browne's Wagon comes to the Nags-head without Aldgate on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

T.

Tring in Bedfordshire.

George Meade's Wagon comes to the George on Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Taunton-Deane in Somersetshire.

Philip Bridle, John Powel Wagoners, come to the Cross-Keys within White-cross-street.

Mr. Stone's Wagon comes to the Bell in Wood-street on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

John Booth, Benjamin Fleming Coachmen, come to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Monday, go out on Tuesday.

Tociter in Northamptonshire.

John Lymon's Coach-Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Thomas Harris Carrier, comes to the Castle in West-Smithfield on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Texel in Warwickshire.

Thomas Barnes's Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Tamworth in Warwickshire.

Mr. Sedgwick Carrier, comes to the Castle in West-

West-Smithfield on Saturday, goes out on Monday, once a fortnight.

Thomas Bos's Wagon comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Thrapson and Bristock in Northamptonshire.

Richard Stanyon Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Tunbridge in Kent.

Carrier, comes to the White-hart in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Nathanael Field Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Tenderton in Kent.

Francis Holmes Carrier, comes to the Spur in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Thame in Oxfordshire.

Humphrey Cooke's Wagon comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

V.

Uppingham and Hookham in Northamptonshire.

Hawkins Bringhurst's Wagon comes to the Bell in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Uxbridge.

Henry Landon Coachman, comes to the Bull in Holbourn, in and out every day.

W.

Winchester.

Thomas Waldren's Wagon comes to the Rose on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out on Monday and Thursday.

Witne

Witney in Oxfordshire.

Thomas Hucks Wagoner, comes to the George in Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Richard Chirles Wagon comes to the Cross-Keys in White-cross-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Wing in Buckinghamshire.

Edward Stephens Wagon comes to the George on Holbourn-Bridge on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Watford in Hertfordshire.

Henry Gifford, William Alden Wagoners, come to the George on Holbourn-Bridge on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Wickham in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Prestley's Caravan comes to the Bull and Mouth by Aldersgate on Monday, goes out on Wednesday.

Elias Lane's Wagon comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

William Norman comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Warrington in Lancashire.

William Wood, Thomas Atherton, John Hilton with Pack-Horses, come to the Castle and Falcon in Aldersgate-street every Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Woolverhampton in Staffordshire.

Mr. Taylor Carrier, comes to the same place in Aldersgate-street every other Friday, goes out the Saturday following.

Wallingford in Berkshire.

Sylvanus Wiggan's Wagon comes to the Bull and Mouth by Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Worcester.

Mrs. Elizabeth Twitty's Coach comes to the Blue Boar in Holbourn on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Richard Roger's *Wagon* comes to the Bull and Mouth by Aldersgate on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Mary Clare and John Fleet comes to the Bell in Woodstreet on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

John Roberts, John Haurton *Wagoners*, come to the Castle in Woodstreet on Friday, go out on Saturday.

Wisbich in the Isle of Ely.

John Bond, Thomas Bond *Carriers*, come to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Thursday, go out on Friday.

Whitchurch in Shropshire.

Humphrey Swanwick *Carrier*, comes to the Castle in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Walthamstow in Essex.

George Diggs *Coachman*, comes to the Crown without Aldgate, in and out every day.

Waltham-Abby.

John West *Coachman*, comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate, every day in the week, and returns again the same day.

Ware.

Robert Heard's *Coach* comes to the Vine in Bishopsgate-street on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Another *Coach* comes to the Dolphin without Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Weston, Weeden, Toceter.

John Gibbs *Carrier*, comes to the Bell in West Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Weeden in Northamptonshire.

John Antos, and William Cox *Wagoners*, come to the Pewter-Platter in St. Johns-street on Thursday, go out on Friday, once a fortnight.

West

Westcheſter and Nantwich.

William Perin comes to Blossoms-Inn in St. Lawrence-lane on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

Westcheſter, Newport, Dreyton, Rixham, Denby, Ruthen and Nantwich.

Thomas Johnson's two Gangs of Horses comes to Blossoms-Inn in St. Lawrence-lane on Friday, goes out on Saturday, once in three weeks.

Richard Hatton's two Gangs of Horses comes to the same place on Friday, goes out on Saturday, once in three weeks.

Westcheſter, Wrexham, and Oſs-Weſtry.

George Woolwoon Wagoner, comes to the Pewter-Platter in St. Johns-street on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday, not constantly.

Woolon, Underidge, Dursely and Nibly in Gloceſtſhire.

William Pierce comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Robert Bedford ſenior, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.

Wallingford in Berkeſhire.

Richard Kerby Carrier, comes to the Bell in Woodstreet on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Wells in Somerſetſhire, and other places thereabouts.

John Proviſs, Worthington, Price Carriers, come to the Caſtle in Woodstreet on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Warwick.

John Windmill, Anthony Bailey Carriers, come to the Roſe in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Mr. Rothwel Carrier, comes to the Bell in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Thomas Wilmotte, Francis Parden, Thomas Oufler, Daniel Swift's Coach-Wagon, comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Windsor in Berkshire.

Mr. Bennet's Coach comes to the White-horse in Fleet-street, in and out every day.

Mr. Saunders Coachman, comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill, in and out every other day.

Robert Burridge, Samuel Bradford Coachmen, come to the Eagle and Child in the Strand, in and out every day.

Samuel Bennet Coachman, comes to the Kings-head near Charing-cross, in and out every day.

Mr. Hattox, Reader, Neal, and Burt, come to the Chequer-Inn near Charing-cross, in and out every day.

Philip Best's Coach comes to the Unicorn in the Hay-market, in and out every day.

Elias Gliss Coachman, comes to the Crown in the Hay-market, in and out every day.

The same Man comes to the Black-horse near the Mewl-gate, in and out every day.

Mr. Burt's Coach comes to the George in Kings-street, Westminster, in and out every day.

Wolverhampton in Staffordshire.

William Woolley's Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-hill on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Watford in Hertfordshire.

John Halfey's Coach comes to the Bull in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Wiltopp in Hampshire.

Mr. Garaway's Wagon comes to the Windmill in Shoe-lane on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Watford in Leicestershire.

William Biggs Carrier, comes to the Castle in West-Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Wemington in Leicestershire.

George Goodson Carrier, comes to the Bear and

Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Woodford.

Edward Lake Wagoner, comes to the Maiden-head in St. Giles's on Tuesday and Thursday, goes out Wednesday and Friday.

Worcester.

John Winflow, Thomas Winflow. Flying-Coach, comes to the Kings-head near Charing-cross on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, goes out Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Woodford in Essex.

John Hinton's Coach comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate, in and out every day.

Wonsted in Essex.

William Humphrey's Coach comes to the Blue Boar without Aldgate, in and out every day.

Wadhurst in Sussex.

James Reed Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Weam in Shropshire.

William Chetwood Wagoner, comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Friday, goes out on Saturday, once in three weeks.

Wittham in Essex.

John Summers Carrier, comes to the Cross-Keys in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Y.

Yarmouth and Norwich.

Mr. Philips Coachman, comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate every Wednesday and Friday, goes out Thursday and Saturday.

York.

Francis Gardner, Margaret Gardner, Henry Molden's Coach, comes to the Black Swan in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Rates and Orders for Carmen.

At a General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace holden for the City of London (the 10th of Octob. in the Twenty ninth year of His Majesties Reign, Sir Thomas Davies then Lord Mayor) at Justice-Hall in the Old-Baily, the following Rates and Orders were appointed for Carr-men.

Rates for Carr-men.

ALL Carr-men Trading or Working with Carrs in the City of London, and Liberties thereof, shall and may demand and take for every Carriage or Load of the Commodities under-mentioned, the Rates hereafter following, that is to say, s. d.

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| From any the Wharfs between the Tower and London-Bridge, to Tower-street, Grace-Church-street, Fen-Church-street, Bishopsgate-street within, Cornhill, and places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight | } | 2 2 |
|---|---|-------|

| | | |
|--|---|-------|
| And being above 20 Hundred Weight, for every Hundred | } | 0 2 |
|--|---|-------|

In which may be included.

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| Two Puncheons of Prunes, 2 Bales of Mather, 20 Barrels of Figs, 2 Fats of Fustians, 6 ordinary Sacks of Cotton-Wools of Smyrna, and 3 Cyprus Bags, a Butt of Currans, a great Butt of Oyls, 3 Chests of Sugar, 8 Bags of Alums, 1 Last of Flax, 1 Last of Hemp, and any other Goods herein not named of the like Weight, for every Load | } | 2 2 |
|---|---|-------|

And

And for *Sea-Coals*, 14 pence the Load, } s. d.
every Load to be half a Chaldron ; and for } 1 2
one Hundred Fagots the like Rate-----

And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to }
Broad-street, Lothbury, Old Jury, Bassishaw,
Coleman-street, Ironmonger-Lane, St. Law-
rence-lane, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Cheap-
side, Wood-street, Friday-street, Bread-street,
and places of like distance, for the like Weight } 2 6
of 18 Hundred, not exceeding 20 Hundred
Weight, for the Goods aforesaid, and other
Goods herein not named, of the like Weight,
for every Load-----

And being above 20 Hundred Weight, }
for every Hundred----- } 0 2

And for *Sea-Coals*, 16 pence the Load, eve- }
ry Load to be half a Chaldron ; and for one } 1 4
Hundred Fagots the like Rate-----

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to }
Smithfield-Bars, Holborn-Bars, Temple-Bar,
or any of the Bars on the North-side of the }
City, and places of like distance up the Hill, } 3 4
with 18 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 20
Hundred Weight, for every Load-----

And going beyond the said places, the parties to
agree with the Carr-men.

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to }
Tower-street, Bishopsgate within, Cornhill,
and others places of like distance up the Hill, } 1 10
with 14 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 18
Hundred Weight-----

In which may be included.

Twenty pieces of Raisins, a Load of Rai- }
sins of the Sun, 6 Bags of Pepper, 6 ordina- }
ry Bags of Galls, 3 great Bags of Galls: 6 Bales } 1 10
and Barrels of Indico, 6 Bales of Grogram }
Yarn. 6 Bales of Turkie Silk, 5 Hogsheads of }
Cloves, 4 Bales of Callicoes, 3 Hogsheads of }

X 4

Wines,

Wines, 2 Chests of Sugar, or any other } s. d.
 Goods of the like Weight, 5 Hogsheads of } 1 10
Tobacco, not exceeding 18 Hundred weight—

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to }
Broad-street, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Bassishaw*,
Coleman-street *Ironmonger-Lane*, *St. Law-*
rence-Lane, *Milk-street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheap-* } 2 0
side, *Wood-street*, *Friday-street*, *Bread-street*,
 and places of the like distance, for any of the
 said Goods of the same quantity and Weight,
 for every Load—

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to }
Tower-street, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fan-*
Church-street, *Bishopsgate-street* within, *Corn-* } 1 6
hill, and other places of like distance up the
Hill, with 8 Hundred Weight, not exceed-
 ing 14 Hundred Weight—

In which may be included

All Buts and Pipes of *Wine*, or a Pipe of }
Oil, Packs of *Canvas*, 2 Hogsheads, or 3 } 1 6
Terces, a Fat of *Fustians*, and all other
 Goods of the like Bulk and Weight, for every
 Load—

And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to }
Broadstreet, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Bassishaw*,
Coleman-street, *Ironmonger-Lane*, *St. Law-*
rence-lane, *Milk-street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheap-* } 1 8
side, *Wood-street*, *Friday-street*, and other
 places of like distance, for any other Goods of
 like Load or Weight, for every Load—

Also from *London-Bridge-foot*, Westward }
 to the *Old Swan*, *Cole Harbor*, the 3 *Cranes*,
Queen-bith, *Broken Wharf*, *Paul's Wharf*,
Puddle Wharf, the *Wardrobe*, and to all o- } 1 10
 ther places not exceeding the *Poultry*, *Cheap-*
side, or *Newgate-Market*, for 13 Hundred
 Weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight—

And

d. And for Sea-Coals, 14 pence the Load, e- } s. d.
10 very Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one } 1 2
Hundred Fagots the like Rate-----

And from all other Wharfs and places be- }
tween London-Bridge and Temple-Bar, to the }
same, and places of like distance, for every Load } 1 2
of Coals 14 pence, every Load to be half a }
Chaldron; and 100 of Fagots the like Rate—

And to all places Northwards of the Poul- }
try, Cheapside, Newgate-Market, Holborn- }
Bridge, and Fleet-street, for 14 Hundred } 2 2
Weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight—

6 And from Tower-street, Grace-Church- }
street, Fan-Church-street, Bishopsgate-street }
within, Cornhill, and other places of like di- }
stance, for every Pack of 20 Cloths, for 6 } 1 4
Bales of Cloths and Kerseys, 6 Bales of Pep- }
per, 6 Barrels of Indico, 5 Hogsheads of Cloves, }
and for other Goods not herein mentioned, }
of like Weight, to the Water-side-----

6 And from Broad-street, Lothbury, Old Jury, }
Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger-Lane, }
St. Lawrence-Lane, Milk-street, Alderman- } 1 8
bury, Cheapside, Wood-street, Friday-street, }
Bread-street, and other places of like distance, }
to the Water-side, for the like Weight-----

8 And for places nearer, or of less distance, the par-
ties hiring, and to be hired, are to make Agreement
answerable or proportionable to the Rates before-
mentioned.

Orders for Carr-men.

THE Carr-men for the foregoing Rates are to
help load and unload their Carrs.

If a Carr-man exact more than these Rates, upon
due proof before the Lord Mayor, or any two Justices
of the Peace, he shall suffer Imprisonment for the
space of 21 days, without Bail or Mainprise.

If any Merchant, or other person shall refuse to pay a *Carr-man* for his Hire after these Rates, upon Complaint made by the *Carr-man* to the President of *Christ-Hospital*, or any Justice of the Peace, the President or Justice may oblige them to do it.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what *Carr* they please, except such as stand for Wharf-work, Tackle-work, Crane-work, Shop and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every *Carr-man* standing with his empty *Carr* next to any Goods to be loaden, shall upon the first demand load the same without bargaining for any other Wages than the Rates before-mentioned.

If a Merchant, or other person, shall cause a *Carr-man* to attend at his House, Shop, Ware-house, or Cellar, with his loaden *Carr*, above half an hour before he unloads, (the *Carr-man* being willing to help unload the same) he shall pay the *Carr-man* after the rate of Twelve pence for every hour after the first half hour, for his Attendance.

Every Licensed *Carr-man* is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his *Carr*, upon which is to be set a certain Number, which Number (together with the *Carr-man's* Name) is Registered in a Register kept in *Christ's Hospital*; so that if any *Carr-man* offends, it is but taking notice of the Number of his *Carr*, and search for that in the said Register, and you will find his Name.

Every *Carr-man* that shall not conform to these Rules, or Work without a Numbred Piece of Brass fixed on his *Carr*, may be suspended from his Employment.

Complaints of the Abuses of *Carr-men* may be made every *Tuesday*, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the Court sitting in *Christ-Hospital*.

The Rates or FARES of WATERMEN.

As they were set forth by the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, Sept. 7. 1671.

Oars. Skul.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| From London to Limehouse, New-Crane | s. d. s. d. |
| Shadwel-Dock, Bell-wharf, Ratcliff-crofs | 1 0 0 6 |
| To Wapping-Dock, Wapping-New, and | |
| Wapping Old-Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherbith Church-Stairs, and Rotherbith-Stairs | 0 6 0 3 |
| From St. Olaves to Rotherbith-Charch-Stairs, and Rotherbith-Stairs | 0 6 0 3 |
| From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill | 0 6 0 3 |
| All the Stairs between London-Bridge and Westminster | 0 6 0 3 |
| From either side above London-Bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-Hall | 1 0 0 6 |
| From White-hall to Lambeth and Fox-hall | 0 6 0 3 |
| From Temple, Dorset, Black-Fryars Stairs, and Pauls-Wharf, to Lambeth | 0 8 0 4 |
| Over the Water directly in the next Skulder, between London-Bridge and Limehouse, or London-Bridge and Fox-Hall | 0 0 0 2 |

O A R S.

Wh. Con
Fare pany
s. d. s. d.

| | |
|---|---------|
| From London to Gravesend | 4 6 0 9 |
| From London to Graife; or Greenhive | 4 0 0 8 |
| From London to Purfleet, or Eriff | 3 0 0 6 |
| From London to Woolrich | 2 6 0 4 |
| From London to Black-Wall | 2 0 0 4 |
| From London to Greenwich or Deptford | 1 6 0 3 |
| From London to Chelsey, Battersey, Wanfor | 1 6 0 3 |
| From London to Putny, Fulham, Barn-Ebns | 2 0 0 4 |

From

O A R S.

Wh. Com
Fare pany
d. s. d.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|----|
| From London to Hammersmith, Chiswick, Mortlack----- | 2 | 6 | 06 |
| From London to Brainford, Thistleworth, Richmond----- | 3 | 6 | 06 |
| From London to Twickenham----- | 4 | 0 | 06 |
| From London to Kingston----- | 5 | 0 | 09 |
| From London to Hampton-Court----- | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| From London to Hampton-Town, Sunbury, and Walton----- | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| From London to Weybridge and Chertsey----- | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| From London to Stanes----- | 12 | 0 | 10 |
| From London to Windsor----- | 14 | 0 | 20 |

*Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat,
between Gravesend and London.*

A Half Firkin, 1 d. a Whole Firkin, 2 d. a Hogs-head, 2 s. A hundred weight of Cheese, Iron, or any heavy Goods, 4 d. A Sack of Salt or Corn, 6 d. An ordinary Chest or Trunk, 6 d. An ordinary Hamper, 6 d. The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat, 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Every single Person in the ordinary passage, 6 d.

What Waterman takes and demands more then these Rates, lies liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a years Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employment for Twelve Months.

An Historical Account of the most Memorable Wars, Tumults, Fires, Epidemical Diseases, Rarities, Accidents, &c. that have happened in the City of London: Briefly abstracted from Ancient and Modern Writers.

Because it may be no less Profitable, more Recreative, and less Tedious, to deliver what is to be treated of in this Chapter, rather in a Miscellaneous Method, then otherwise, we shall not tie our selves to observe a strict Pedigree and Succession of Time, respecting these things as they lie in order to each other, but yet we shall omit no Account that we find recorded of the respective Seasons when they happened; keeping exactly to the Sense of History, and supplying the Shortness of one by the Fulness of another; paring off Superfluities, and fitting it with Language suitable to our Times, not with respect to Elegancy, but Plainness.

Under the term of Wars, Tumults, &c. we include all Popular or Military Disorders, in which the City was any way concern'd. And in order to that, I will note by way of Preface, some few of the Martial Services perform'd by the City in Ancient Times.

The first Passage I shall produce, shall be out of *Polydore Virgil*, Printed at Basil, 1534. 147 years ago. He saith thus: — *Hoc rerum successu Danus ferocior effectus, Londinum, quo audierat Etheldredum se receperisse motus causa aggrediendum constituit Itaque, &c.* Which in English is to this sence: The Dane being grown more fierce by the success of his Affairs; resolved to make his Approaches to London, where he under-

understood that *Ethelred* had retired ; having therefore prepared all things necessary for his Expedition, he proceeds to beleaguer the City, and begirt it round; by this perillous Attempt either to terrifie the Enemy, or try their Strength and Courage: On the other side, the Citizens, although somewhat fearing the effect of so great a Storm, yet considering that upon their case depended the General Fate of their Countrey, and that this was the Principal City, defended themselves bravely; some sally out, and others annoy the Besiegers from the Walls, every one in all places striving to excel others in Bravery of Courage, and Gallantry of Action: At last, though the *Danes* gave many stout and sharp Assaults, yet the Valiant *Londoners* in Defence of their King, notwithstanding the peril of such an Enterprize, gather into a Body, and set open the Gates, and ran upon the Enemy with great Fury and Courage. But the *Dane*, whilst he encourages his men, and was striving to compleat the Victory, which he thought he was almost in possession of, is compassed and beset on all sides, and his men slain in great numbers, yet he breaks out through his Enemies Weapons, and with the residue of his before huge, but now Routed Army, (marching night and day) arrives at *Bath* in two days. &c. So far he. This happened almost sixty years before the Conquest, in the days of *Ethelred*, King *Sweyne* being then King of *Denmark*.

After the death of this *Sweyne*, his Son *Canutus*, afterwards King of *England*, besieged *London* both by Land and Water, but after much dangerous labour, judging it impregnable by the obstinate Valour of the Defendants, he departed, but returned with greater Forces the same year, and besieged the City again; but the Citizens behaved themselves so gallantly, and destroyed so many of his Souldiers, that he was forced to betake himself to a shameful flight.

In the dissention between King *Edward* the Confessor, and his Father-in-law Earl *Godwyn*, (which was the

the mightiest Subject within this Realm) the Earl with great Army came to *London*, yet was by the Citizens resisted, till by means of the Nobility they were reconciled.

Seventy years after the Conquest, *Maud* the Empress made War upon King *Stephen* for the Right of the Crown, and had taken his Person Prisoner, but by the Strength of the *Londoners* and *Kentish-men*, she was routed at *Winchester*, and her Brother *Robert* Earl of *Glocester* was taken, in exchange for whom King *Stephen* was delivered.

In the year 1383, (but *Polidore Virgil* says Anno 1581.) about 4 R. II. and 298 years ago, there fell out an Accident which created much disturbance in the Kingdom, and particularly in *London*, occasioned (as I find Recorded in several Chronicles) through the Rudeness of a Poll-money Collector, who coming into the house of one *John Tyler* at *Deptford* in *Kent*, demanded of his Wife Poll-money for her Husband, her Self, their Servants, and Daughter; the Woman alleges, that the Daughter was not of Age to pay: The rude Fellow said he would try that, and by force immodestly turns up her Coats, (having in several places, as was reported, used the same trial) the Mother makes an Out-cry, and Neighbours run in; her Husband being at work hard by, and hearing the noise, comes in with his Lathing-Staff in his hand (for he was a Tyler) with which (after he had reasoned a while with the Collector, who gave him provoking Language, and strook at him) he knock'd his Brains out; and making his Appeal to the People, who were apt to receive any occasion of Tumult, he incensed them, with the help of a Factionous Clergy-man, one *John Ball*, that the Commons from divers parts drew together; and whether beginning in *Kent* or *Essex*; they drew into their Faction the Commons of *Sussex*, *Hertfordshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and other Shires, and apprehending all Passengers,

gers, made them swear to be true to *K. Richard*, and never to receive any King that should be called *John*, which they did, for the Envy they bore to *John Duke of Lancaster*. Thus their Number still increased, that by that time they were come so far as *Black-Heath*, they were esteemed to be One hundred thousand. They took upon them to cut off the Heads of all that professed the Law, Justices of the Peace, the Countrey Jurors, and any person that they thought to be learned; especially if they found any to have Pen and Ink, they pull'd off his Hood, and with one voice cry'd, *Hale him out, and cut off his Head*; and it was immediately done.

They resolved to burn all *Court-Rolls* and *Records*, with all old *Monuments*. Their Chaplain, *John Ball*, a wicked Priest, advised them to destroy all the Nobility and Clergy, so that there should be no Bishop in *England* but one Archbishop, which should be himself; and that there should not be above two Religious persons in one house, but that their Possessions should be divided among the Laity, for which Doctrine they held him as a Prophet. The King was at this time at *Windfor*, but removed, in all haste, to the *Tower of London*, to whom repaired the Archbishop of *Canterbury* Chancellor, the Bishop of *London*, the Prior of *St. John* Treasurer, the Earls of *Buckingham*, *Kent*, *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Suffolk*, *Oxford*, and *Salisbury*, and others of the Nobility and Gentlemen, to the number of 600. The Commons of *Essex* came on the other part of the River *Thames*. From *Black-Heath* the *Kentish* Rebels came to *Southwark*, and broke open the Prisons of the *Marshalsea*, and the *Kings-Bench*, with other Prisons, and let out the Prisoners. The *Essex* Rebels spoiled the Archbishop's house at *Lambeth*, and burnt all the Goods, with the Books, Registers, and Remembrances of the Chancery, with several other Outrages. Then they came to *London* over the Bridge, and sent for one *Richard*

Lyon

Lyon a grave Citizen, who had been *Tyler's* Master, and struck off his Head, carrying it upon a Pole in Triumph before them. The next day they came to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* House, which they set on Fire, burning all the rich Furniture, breaking in pieces Plate and Jewels, to an extraordinary value, and then throwing them into the *Thames*, saying, *They were men of Justice, and would not, like Robbers, enrich themselves with any mans Goods.* And when one of their Fellows was seen to convey a fair piece of Plate into his bosom, they took him, and threw him and that into the Fire. Thirty two of them were got into the Dukes Wine-Cellar, where they stay'd Drinking so long, that they were not able to come out in time, but were shut in with Wood and Stones that immur'd up the Door; they were heard to cry seven days after, and then perished.

From the *Savoy* they went to the *Temple*, where they burnt the Lawyers Lodgings, with their Books and Writings, and all they could lay hands on. They broke up the *Fleet* Prison, and let the Prisoners go where they would. The like they did at *Newgate*; and made a most dreadful havock up and down. The house of *St. Johns* by *Smithfield* they set on fire, so that it burnt seven days together.

After this they came to the *Tower*, where the King was then lodged: And though he had, at that time, 600 armed Men, and 600 Archers about him, yet he durst not but suffer them to enter, where they abused the King's Mother in a rude manner, offering to kiss her, &c. that she fell into a Swoon. And finding in the place *Simon Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Lord Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hale* Prior of *St. John* and Lord Treasurer, and one *Richard* a Carmelite Monk the King's Confessor, these they led to *Tower-hill*, and there most cruelly cut off their heads, as they served divers others.

Indeed *Polidore Virgil* writes, That the Rebels were

were not at all in the Tower, but that the King sent these three men to appease them, hoping that they would not offer to abuse such eminent Clergy-men: For (saith he) *Si vulgus ita concitatus turrem expugnasset, non eos utique tres duntaxat, uti credere par est, sed & Regem & reliquos omnes, quos imprimis ad supplicium petebat, interfecisset*; that is, If the enraged Common People had taken the Tower by force, they would, in all probability, destroy not only those three, but the King also, and all the rest, whom first of all they demanded to be deliver'd to them for punishment.

They drew Thirteen *Flemings* out of *Austin-Fryers*, and Beheaded them in the Streets. Seventeen more out of another Church. And Thirty two out of the *Vintry*, and several out of their own, or others, whom they Beheaded; yet after all these barbarous and bloody Outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms, and go quietly home; which the *Essex* men did, but the *Kentish* men continued still with their Captain *Wat-Tyler* of *Maidstone*, a crafty Fellow, of an acute wit, but very graceless; *Polidore Virgil* says, He was *Manibus promptus, ac Consiliis præceps*, of a ready hand, and hasty or precipitate in counsel. To this Ringleader of Mischief, the King sent Sir *John Newton*, to understand what his meaning was; *Wat-Tyler* was offended, because he came on Horse-back, telling him, *It became him to alight from his Horse in his presence*, and therewith drew out his Dagger to strike him. The King perceiving this Noble Knight to be in danger, to qualifie the severity of *Wat* for a time, commanded Sir *John* to alight, which did not pacifie, but made *Wat* the more insolent, and would have the King's Sword, which Sir *John* carried, offering again to assault him. But the Lord Mayor of *London*, *William Walworth*, with other Persons of Quality, being just come, affirm'd it to be an unheard-of

Indig-

Indignity, and a most intolerable Disgrace, if the King should suffer so Noble a Knight to be basely murdered in his presence. Upon which the King commanded the Lord Mayor to arrest him, who did it to purpose; for being a man of an invincible Courage, and a brave Mind, he regarded not the hazard that probably would follow, his attacking that Darling, and Leader of a Rude, Numerous, and Rebellious Rabble, but prefer'd his Duty to his King and Countrey, and the Generosity of rescuing an abused Gentleman, even before life. I insert this, as a Remark due to this brave and memorable Action, which deserves never to be forgotten.

The Mayor immediately rides up to *Wat*, and Arrests him with such a salutation of his Mace on his head, that he tumbles him down, and then he was by some of the King's Servants (some say, by *John Cavendish Esq;*) run through in several places, many persons encompassing him, so as that he could not be seen by his *Plebeian* Army, and then caus'd his dead Body to be drawn into *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. But the Commons perceiving it, they cry'd, *Their Captain was slain*, and animated each other to revenge: Upon which the King, though not above 15 years of age, was so Courageous as to ride up to them, telling them, *That now their Leader was dead, he would be their Leader himself; and if they would follow him into the Fields, they should have whatso-ever they desired.*

In the mean time the Lord Mayor, *Walworth*, with one Servant, Rides speedily into the City, and raised One thousand armed Men, where meeting *Sir Robert Knolls*, a Citizen, by accident, got him to be their Leader, who coming into the Field where the Rebels were, so daunted them, that throwing down their weapons, they cry'd for mercy: so that it was a wonderful thing to see how suddenly Fear overtook Presumption, and how quickly terms of the most servile Submis-

Submission, succeeded their insolent Brags, viz. *That they had the King's life in their power, &c.* and what else they would do.

On the other side 'twas as strange, to see how quickly Boldness surprized Fear in those about the King; for a little before, they trembled at the sight of the Rebels, but now they are mad to be at them, which the King would not suffer, but commanded the *Charter* they had demanded, to be sealed, and delivered to them, because these Commotions might have the speedier End, for the Commons in other places, were not yet quiet, and the King thought it more prudent rather to pacifie, than provoke them. The Rabble being dispersed, the King called for the Mayor, and Knighted him in the Field, as also five Aldermen his Brethren, viz. *Nicholas Brember, John Philpot, Robert Luind, John Standish, Nicholas Tynford, and Adam Francis.* Some affirm, that the *Dagger* was added to the City Arms for this Reason, but Antiquaries make out, that this Coat, with the Sword of *St. Paul* (not a *Dagger*) belonged to the City long before this hapned.

The Mayor of *London*, after this, sate in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found Guilty, and were Executed; amongst others, *Jack Stram, John Kirby, Alane Tredder, and John Sterling*, who gloried that he slew the Archbishop. Sir *Robert Tresilian*, the Chief Justice, was appointed to sit in Judgment against the Offenders, before whom above 1500 were found Guilty, and in several places put to Death, amongst whom was *John Ball* the Priest, their Incendiary. And thus ended that dangerous Rebellion.

About the Year 1450. 29 H. 6. there was another Insurrection in *Kent*, headed by one *Jack Cade*, who stiled himself *John Mortimer*, Captain *Mend-all*. He marches with a small, but well-order'd Number to *Black-Heath*, where he lay about a Month, exercising his

his Men, and in the mean time presents several Complaints to the King and Parliament of various Grievances and Oppressions, but they were judged too insolent, and therefore rejected. The Privy Council solicit the King to suppress this Rebellion by force of Arms, who thereupon draws his Army to *Greenwich*, and appointed divers Lords to assail the Rebels; but the Lords could get no Followers to fight against them, who sought only for reformation of Abuses, and for punishment of such Traytors as the Lord *Say*, the King's Chamberlain was. Whereupon the Lord *Say* was committed to the *Tower*, the King and Queen retire to *London*, from thence, within two days, the King (being now 15000 strong) marches in person towards Captain *Mend-all*, who, politickly, withdraws his Forces to *Sevenoke-wood*: Upon notice whereof, the King retireth again to *London*, but the Queen, longing for dispatch, sends the two *Staffords*, Sir *Humphrey* and *William*, with many *Hotspurs* in the Court, to follow the Rebels, who were soon cooled; for they found Captain *Mend-all* in good order ready to receive them, and in the first Encounter slew Sir *Humphrey*, and afterwards his Brother, with many others, and put all the rest to flight.

The King's Forces being at *Black-Heath*, could neither by Threats nor Intreaties be gotten to rescue them, but rather wished the Queen and her Favourites in the *Staffords* Case, or that the Duke of *York* were in *England* to aid his Cousin *Mortimer*, (now first acknowledged to be of his Kindred) and many of them stole away to the Rebels, whose Number from *Sussex* and *Surrey* daily increased, whom yet their Captain restrained from all outrageous actions, and returned with them to *Black-Heath*, where the King's Army lay the Night before, but now was fallen down to *Greenwich*.

Then was the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Duke

Duke of *Buckingham* sent to expostulate with the Rebels about their Demands ; to whom *Jack Cade* gave very good language, but said directly, *That he would yield to no Cessation of Arms, unless the King in person would hear the Grievances of his Subjects, and pass his Princely Word for the Reformation of their Wrongs.*

This Resolution of his being made known to the King, who had no assurance of his own Soldiers, made him march presently to *Killingworth Castle* in *Warwickshire*, which he fortified. *Cade* marches to *Southwark*, commanding his men to commit no Outrage, and not to wrong any person, which they obey'd.

The next morning he marches to *London-bridge*, and so into the City by *London-stone*, where he struck his Sword, saying, *Now is Mortimer Lord of London.* He then commands all *Lombards, Merchant-Strangers, Genoefes, Venetians, Florentines*, and others, to send him 12 Harneffes complete, 24 Brigandines, 12 Battle-Axes, 12 Glaves, six Horses completely furnished with Saddles and Bridles, &c. and 1000 Marks ready money, or he would cut off the Heads of as many of them as he could catch : All which was immediately sent him.

The next day he causes the Lord *Say's* Head to be cut off in *Cheapside*, as also his Son-in-laws, Sir *James Cromer*, High-Sheriff of *Kent*, next day he causes some of his Fellows to be Executed for some Disorders against his Proclamation, fined Persons at pleasure, and beheaded others. But the Citizens finding his Insolency to increase intolerably, with a select Party encounter them on the Bridge, through whom *Cade* forced his passage, and fired several Houses. In this Bickering several persons were slain, and in a little time the Citizens, by the aid of fresh Supplies, recover'd the Bridge again, and drove the Rebels beyond a place, then called the *Stoop* in *Southwark*.

Cade

Cade set all Prisoners in the Prisons there at Liberty, as well Felons as Debtors. But the generality of the Rebels grew weary, so that upon notice of the King's Proclamation, and assurance of Pardon, they dropt away to their several Habitations. *Cade* afterwards attempting to raise New Troubles, was (because he resisted when he was to be apprehended) kill'd by one Mr. *Alexander Eden*, a *Kentish* Gentleman, his Body was brought to *London*, where he was quartered, and his Head set upon *London-bridge*. Of 800 of these Rebels that were found Guilty, eight only were Executed.

The Story of *Evil-May-Day*, Anno 1517, 9 H. 8. is so remarkable, that old men, formerly, were wont to reckon their Age from that day. The occasion was briefly thus. Several Artificers of Foreign Parts repaired to *London*, which disgusted the multitude, who complained, That their Selling of Wares, and Exercising of Handicrafts, impoverished the Kings own Subjects, and were born out of *England*, and that they had offered many great Insolencies and Wrongs to the *English*, particularly one *Williamson*, a Carpenter of *London*, bought two Pidgeons in *Cheapside*, and as he was about to pay for them, a *Frenchman* snatched them out of his hand, saying, *They were no meat for a Carpenter*. This begat a Contest, and by the *French* Ambassador's means, who aggravated the matter, the Carpenter was imprison'd, &c. These, and such like Insolencies, provoked one *John Lincoln* to draw them up in Form of a Bill, and persuaded *Dr. Beale* on *Easter Tuesday*, at the *Spittle* to read it openly in the Pulpit, which occasion'd these Foreigners to be very severely handled, and oftentimes knockt down in the streets.

At last, one Evening, many Prentices and others assembling, rifled some Strangers houses, and much mischief was like to be done, but by the care of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c, many of the Rioters

ters were committed to Prison, whereof *Lincoln*, and twelve others, were hanged; 400 more in their Shirts bound with Ropes, and Halters about their Necks, were carried to *Westminster*, but crying *Mercy, Mercy*, were all pardoned by the King, which Clemency got him much Love.

To describe all the particular tumultuous Disorders of Apprentices, and others, would swell this Manual too much; and I would rather they should be forgotten, than any more be brought into Example, and therefore, at present, they are omitted.

In the Year 1629. 5 Car. 1. about the month of *July*, there hapned a great Fray in *Fleet-street*, upon the Rescue of one Captain *Bellingham*, an Officer in the Expedition to the Isle of *Rhee*, which was attempted by some Students in the *Temple*, where some were hurt, and some carried to Prison; but this drew together many of the Gentlemen to rescue the Prisoner, who made a Barricade against *St. Dunstons Church*, and beat back the Sheriffs Officers, and released their Friends; of which the Lord Mayor being inform'd, he and the Sheriffs, with some of the *Trained-Bands*, camethither to keep the Peace, and disperse the Causers of the Tumult, who were increased by that time to the Number of 500, and armed with Swords and Pistols. The Lord Mayor made Proclamation, That on pain of Rebellion they should dissolve themselves, but prevail'd not. He then try'd other means, and the Soldiers fired their Musquets at them Charged with Powder onely, but the Gentlemen provoked at this, shot Bullets, and very furiously attacked the *Trained-Bands*, killed five outright, and wounded near One hundred; yet the City Soldiers were so reinforced, that in the end the Gentlemen were subdued, and one *Ashburst* and *Stamford*, two Captains, with some others, were taken and committed. The King was much offended at the Uproar, and immediately sent for the Lord Chief-Justice, by
whose

whose advice a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued out, and about a Fortnight after the Malefactors were Arraigned at the Guildhall of London, and *Ashburst* and *Stamford* being found guilty of Murder, were Condemned and Executed at *Tyburn*. Much more may be said of these Tumults, but for necessary Reasons it is reserved to another place.

In the Relation of *FIRES* we shall only give a brief account of the most remarkable.

In the time of King *H. i.* All the Buildings from *Cheapside* to *Aldgate*, which was a large Tract, was consumed by a dreadful Fire. Some of the Fires on *London-Bridge* we have already mentioned.— In the Year 1212, on the 10th of July, at night, there hapning a great Fire in *Southwark*, a great Multitude of People going over the Bridge to see it, or help to quench it; on a sudden by blowing of the South Wind, the North part of the Bridge was set on fire, upon which the People on the Bridge would have returned, but could not; and it hapned that while they lingred too long, the South end of the Bridge took fire also, so that the People thronging between the two Fires, expected nothing but present Death. Then there came to aid them several Ships and Vessels, into which the Multitude so unadvisedly rushed, that the Vessels were thereby sunk, or were overset; so that by Fire and Water, there perished above 3000 persons. In the Year 1633, about Midnight, a third part of the Houses on the Bridge were consumed by a great Fire, to the Number of 42 Houses, with a great part of the Wares, Goods, and rich Furniture in them, before eight a Clock next Morning, and the Fire remained glowing and burning for a Week after in their Vaults and Cellars. Many Fires there were that damaged *St. Pauls-Church*, In the *Conquerors* time, Anno 1087, it was quite consumed, together with the greatest part of the City,— This Fire is recorded to begin at the entry of the

the *West-gate* , and consumed the *East-gate*.

June the 4th, 1561, between three and four in the afternoon, the great *Spire* of the Steeple of *St. Paul's* was fired by Lightning, which broke forth two or three yards beneath the foot of the Cross, and from thence it burnt downward, so that in four hours the Steeple with all the Roof of the Church was destroyed. To repair which, Queen *Elizabeth* immediately gave 1000 Marks, and a Warrant for 1000 Loads of Timber to be taken out of her Woods, or elsewhere. &c.

In the 27 E. 1. The Palace at *Westminster* and the *Monastery* adjoining were consumed with fire. It would be endless to give a particular account of all the Fires by which this famous City suffered from time to time, especially of late years, which being so fresh in Memory, and so fully set forth in Narratives, I shall at present forbear to transcribe; as the Fires at *Wapping, Limehouse, Shadwell, the Temple, the great Fire* that lately hapned in *Southwark, Wednesday night the 8th of this instant June, the former great Fire* that consumed several 100 Houses in the said *Borough*, but are now very gallantly rebuilt, &c. And for an Instance of all, we will give a brief and particular account of that Dreadful FIRE in Anno 1666, which laid the City in Ashes, and did (almost) incredible mischief.

The City of *LONDON* within the Walls is seated upon about 460 Acres of Ground, whereon was built about 15000 Houses, the Fire destroyed 373 Acres within the Walls of the City, and 63 Acres 3 Roods without the Walls; There were burnt 13200 Houses, 87 Parish-Churches, six Chappels, most of the principal publick Edifices, as the great *Cathedral*, the great *Guild-Hall*, the *Royal-Exchange*, the *Custom-House*, most of the stately *Halls* of Companies, whereof the whole Damage is (almost) incredible.

It was observed, as judicious *Stationers* computed, that in that one Commodity of *Books* was lost 150000 *l.* and the loss in other cumbersome Goods, as *Wines, Tobacco, Sugars, Plumbs. &c.* was extraordinary, insomuch that one Person, *Sir Robert Jefferry, Alderman*, now living, lost of *Tobacco* to the value of 20000 *l.*

It hath been computed by an Ingenious person, that the 13200 Houses burnt, valued one with another at no more than 25 *l.* yearly Rent, and at the low rate of 12 years purchase, will amount to 3900000 *l. Sterlin.* The 87 Churches, the spacious Cathedral of *St. Pauls*, the 6 Chappels, the Exchange, Custom-House, Guild-Hall, the magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices and Colledges, may be well valued above 2000000 *l.* The Wares, Household-Goods, Monies lost, and spoiled by the Fire, or pilfered away by those wicked wretches that made their gain of the Common Calamity, may modestly be computed above 2000000 *l.* The Money spent in a General removing of Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterwards, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be reckoned at least 2000000 *l.* the Total whereof 9900000 *l. Sterlin.*

This Dreadful FIRE began upon the Second of September, at two of the Clock in the Morning (being the Lords-Day) and lasted till Thursday following, being the sixth of the same Month, it broke out in Pudding-lane, near London-Bridge, at one Fariner, a Baker's House, and spread it self, besides breadth, from almost Tower-hill to *St. Dunstons-Church*, near Temple-Bar, in Fleet-street.

The Consternation of all persons was extraordinary, (and no Wonder) for, that Raging and Masterless Element did more mischief in a matter of four days time, than three or four Armies unresisted could have easily done in twice the time.

Some Men were forced to pay 5 *l.* 10 *l.* 20 *l.* 30 *l.* for a Cart to carry away into the Field some choice Goods; and certainly they had little Conscience that exacted so much. He that would more largely peruse every Days progress,—let him peruse Mr. *Vincent's* excellent Book, Intituled, *Gods terrible Voice to the City*, Printed, 1671, page 46.

Who were the Authors, Contrivers and Promoters of this prodigious Conflagration, may be read at large in Capt. *William Bedloes* Narrative of it, Printed Anno 1679. to which I am forced to refer my Reader, only shall transcribe a few things, which he particularly advertises the *Citizens* to take notice of,

First, The Ways taken by Papists to begin and promote FIRES.

1. **B**Y *Fire-Balls* put in with Poles or otherwise through holes, or open places into Houses; as at Mr. *Fariner's* House, which began the great Fire.

2. By hard *Fire-Balls* thrown through Glafs-Windows, as at the *Smiths* in *Black-Fryars*.

3. By flinging the said Balls, or other Combustible matter fired, into Cellars, through the Bars or Grates, where they are left without Shutters, as at the *Oyl-mans* in *Southwark*.

4. By firing their own Lodgings, as the *Frenchman* did in *Shoo-lane*, in the time of the great Fire and likewise the two *Peters* near *Saffron-bill*.

5. By hiring Cellars in dangerous places, filling them with Combustibles, and then firing them, which (Mr. *Bedlow* says) was a course they much advised him to.

6. By firing *Hay-locks*, as in *Smithfield*.

7. By strangers feigning Errands, as in the *Temple*.

8. By

8. By untyling Houses, breaking Windows, &c. and there putting in their Combustibles.

9. By getting into empty Houses and setting them on fire, as in *Budge-row*, 1670.

10. By creeping into Back-yards, and firing stacks of *Barins*, *Reed*, &c. as at *Lime-House*.

11. By going into *Victualling-Houses* and leaving behind them Trains for firing, as at the Cooks in *Fetter-lane*, and in *Southwark*.

12. By Confederate Servants, as lately at the Attorneys in the same Lane.

Secondly. *Their Instructions are*

1. **T**O do it in Select places, amongst old Buildings, and where Engines cannot play.

2. To Fire the *Water-Houses*, and get the *New-river-water* stoppt, if they can for that time, near that place.

3. To have some of their chief Friends thereabouts, that may misadvise great persons, that they may blow up Houses where it is not necessary, or where rather it will do harm by opening a passage for the fire.

4. To have some of their active Instruments, who under pretence of helping may scatter *Fire-balls* in contiguous Houses, and break down the Windows, Roof, &c. to let in the fire more easily.

5. To have others attending that shall cry out against *French* and *Papists*, and mightily pitty the People, thereby getting to be trusted with removing of Goods, and so to plunder and steal, or if they find an opportunity to fire Houses at a distance.

6. Curiously to observe *Wind* and *Tide*, in all attempts, as likewise *Frosts* and very dry times, and chuse *Sundays* for doing the business, because then there is least Water.

Now whether those *wicked Incendiaries* have observed these Rules in that monstrous and execrable villany before recited, is left at the Tribunal of the Readers Impartial Judgment, who may consider the Circumstances following, of which they (*viz.* the Papists) made a fatal use.

1. It was the dead time of the *night*, or rather a little before two in the Morning, when all persons gave themselves to their repose, and were in a dead sleep.

2. The Dead time of the *Week*, being *Saturday* night, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houses, and none but Maid-servants or Apprentices to look after their Houses.

3. The Dead time of the *Year*, being then the long Vacation, when Tradesmen were generally in the Country to fetch in their Debts.

4. The Closeness of the Buildings there facilitated the progress of the Fire, and hindred the playing of Engines.

5. The Houses were generally Wooden, or built of old Timber.

6. A very dry preceding Summer made the Timber very apt to take Fire.

7. In those parts were the greatest *Magazines* and *Store-houses* of the City, of Oyls, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.

8. An *Easterly* Wind, continued long before, and then blew strongly, a fatal help to spread the Fire *Westward*.

9. The *Thames-Water-Tower* was immediately burnt down, being near the place where the fire began, so that they could not be supplied with Waters that way.

To conclude, The same several Testimonies and Depositions taken by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the House of Commons *Tuesday 25 Sept. 1666. viz.* That this was acted by a Hellish Combination of *Papists*, evidenced by the words of *Papists* before the Fire, by their actual flinging of Fire-balls, &c. and otherwise promoting the *Incendium* during the Fire, many of which were caught in the Fact, but conveyed away by some of their Friends, under pretence to secure them: — The free Confession of the *French-man*, *Robert Hübert*, who was hang'd for it, and the Witness of *Capt. Bedloe*, and others, who have made out that they were concern'd in it; I say all these are enough to satisfy any that will not wink himself blind, that *London* was burnt by *Romish* Fire-balls, (which they were wont to call *Tewxsbury Mustard-balls*) thrown by *Romish* hands.

But Renowned *LONDON*, notwithstanding those vast losses, and the Devouring-Plague the Year before, and the chargeable War we had then against three powerful Neighbour Nations, lay not long in Rubbish, but began *Phoenix-like* to revive out of the ashes of its consumed Predecessor.

This dismal Calamity gave His Majesty a sad opportunity of exercising his Compassion and Care towards many distressed Families, who lay in the open Fields. His Majesty therefore issued Proclamations to Justices of the Peace for causing Provisions to be sent in to the Markets, and ordered his Sea-store to be opened for a present supply of Bread in Ship-Bisket, &c.

The King passed an Act of Parliament for establishing a Judicature, to take Cognizance of, and Determine all Differences that might arise among parties concerning burnt or Demollished Houses. And by Act of Parliament there was a New-Model of Building appointed, which may be worth the

Readers perusal; It was pass'd, *Anno* 1666. 19 *Car.* 2. See *Keble's* Statutes at large, p. 1327, to 1335. but 'tis too large to be transcribed.

Pursuant to this Act, the Citizens betook themselves cheerfully to Rebuild, and in four years time they erected in the same Streets 10000 Houses, and laid out for the same 3000000 of pounds *Sterl.* counting but 300 *l.* a House, one with another, besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, 19 fair solid Stone Churches, that did cost above 100000 *l.* were all at the same time erecting, and soon after finished; And since that time they have gone on Cheerfully to Rebuild, so that there is hardly a vacant place in the City; except such as are designed for other uses than Dwelling-Houses.

And as if the Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more Beautiful, more Commodious, and more Solid (the three main Virtues of all Edifices) then before; Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enrich'd by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even rather excessive than otherwise in their Expences upon the stately *Italian Faciata's* or Fronts of their New Houses, Churches, and Halls, many of excellent *Portland-stone*, upon their richly adorn'd Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. The publick Halls which are so magnificent and richly adorn'd, with excellent and Curious Architecture, Carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only of Firr and Oak, but some with sweet-smelling Cedar—The Churches beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and streight, paved on each side with smooth-hewen-stone, and guarded the same with many Maffy Posts for the benefit of Foot Passengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark Wooden Houses, they now live in lofty, light-some

some, uniform, and very stately Brick-buildings.— A great number of the Halls, stately Taverns, and magnificent Houses of Merchants and other Wealthy Citizens, being fit to receive the greatest Monarch in *Europe*, with a brave Train, at an Entertainment.

Abundance of these are built backwards, for the advantage of Trade and Shop-keepers which are towards the Street, whereas if they were (as is usual in *Italy* and elsewhere) built towards the great and principal streets, no City in the whole World could go beyond it for beauty and magnificence.

Near the *Bridge of London*, where this Dreadful Fire began, is now erected (as was ordered by Act of Parliament,) a Pillar in perpetual Memory of that great *Incendium*. It is of the *Dorick Order*, 175 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground; and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland-stone*, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of black Marble, and a large Iron Balcony at the top, — from whence a man may have a gallant prospect of all the City and Country, this is commonly called the **MONUMENT**, the Pedestal is likewise all of *Portland-stone*, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, Carved with most exquisite and significant resemblances, or figures to the Street-side, and on the other sides it bears these Inscriptions, carv'd in large Letters.

Anno Christi C¹DCLXVI Die IV Nonas Septembris. Hinc in orientem, pedum CCII intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) Erupit de media nocte incendium, quod vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili XXXIX Temples, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas Prochothrophia, Scholas Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domuum C¹CC¹ CC, vic¹cos CD. absumpsit. De XXVI Regionibus XV
Y 5 funditus

Sunditus Delevit, alias VIII laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI jugera (hinc ab arce per Tāmisis ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali porta secundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput) porrexit; adversus opes Civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocentium: Ut per omnia referret, supremam illam mundi exustionem.

Velox Clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio Die, cum jam plane evicerat humana Consilia & subsidia omnia, Cœlitus ut par est credere, Jussus stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

On another side.

CAROLO II C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum ruinis in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit. Tributum remisit preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera, pecunia publica ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriunda in Meliorem formam restituerentur: Utiq; ædes sacræ & D. Pauli Templum a fundamentis omni Magnificèntia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres Novi fierent: Exundarentur alvei, Vici ad Regulam responderent, Clivi Complañarentur, Aperirentur Angiportus, fora & Macella in Areas sepositæ eliminarentur: Censuit etiam uti singulæ Domus Muris integerinis concluderentur, Universe in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cotto latere solidarentur: Utiq; Nemini liceret ultra septennium edificando immorari. Adhæc, lites

de terminis oritur as legelata præscidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C.

FestinatUr Undique. Resurgit Londinum Majori celeritate an splendore incertum: Unum triennium absolvit, quod seculi opus credebatur.

Incepta

Richardo Forde Equ. Prætorè Lond.

A. D. CIJDCLXXI.

Perducta altius.

Geo. Waterman Eq. Præ.

Roberto Hanson Eq. Præ.

Guliel. Hooker Eq. Præ.

Roberto Viner Eq. Præ.

Josepho Sheldon Eq. Præ.

Perfecta.

Thoma Davies Eq. Præ. Urb. Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

The substance of these Elegant Latine Inscripti-
ons is a brief account of the Fire and the Devasta-
tion it made, its swiftness and stop.— His Majesties
gracious care for the rebuilding of it, the Tribute
laid upon Coals for the building of Churches and o-
ther publick structures, &c. the regularity, unifor-
mity and Model of the New Buildings, And that all
should build in seven years, the Act for erecting a
Judicature (as before-mentioned) concluding that it
is a doubt, whether the Resurrection of London be
with greater celerity or splendor, since three years

completed what was Judged to be the work of an Age.

This was begun, Sir *Richard Ford* being Lord-Mayor, 1671 — raised higher Sir *Geo. Waterman* Knight, Sir *Robert Hansen* Knight, Sir *Will. Hooker* Knight, Sir *Robert Viner* Knight, Sir *Joseph Sheldon* Knight, Lord *Mayors*; finished, Sir *Thomas Davies* Knight, Lord Mayor, in the Year of our Lord, 1677.

So much for Fires, only amongst many that may be mentioned, I cannot forget a lamentable accident that happen'd to a Family to which I was nearly related, one Mr. *De Laune*, that liv'd in *Lothbury*, a Merchant, who above twenty years ago, with his Wife (who was then ready to lie in) the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Allen* of *Finchly*, and all their Family, were burnt in their House there, and no account but conjectures can be given how the fire came.

In the first year of the Reign of K. H. 7. in *Autumn*, towards the end of *September* (that is about 196 years ago) there began and reigned in the City and other parts of the Kingdom, a *Disease* then new, which of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *Sweating-sickness*. This Disease had a swift Course both in the sick body, and in the time and period of the lasting thereof: For they that were taken with it, upon twenty-four hours escaping, were thought almost assured. And as to the time of the Malice and Reign of the Disease ere it ceased; It began about the 21st of *September*, and clear'd up before the end of *October*. It was a Pestilent Fever not seated in the Veins or Humours, for there followed no Carbuncle, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the Mass of Blood, or of the Body, being not tainted; only a malignant Vapour flew to the Heart, and seiz'd the Vital Spirits; which stirred Nature to send it forth by an Extream sweat. And it appeared by experience, that this Disease was rather a surprise of Nature, then obstinate to Remedies, if it were

were in time looked into. For if the Patient were kept in an equal temper, both for Clothes, Fire, and Drink, moderately warm, with temperate Cordials, whereby Natures work were neither irritated by *heat*, nor turned back by *cold*, he commonly Recovered. But infinite persons dyed suddenly of it, before the manner of Cure and Attendance was known. It was conceived to be ~~not~~ an *Epedemick* Disease, but to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, gathered by the predispositions of Seasons: and the speedy cessation declared as much.

The *Remedy* of this Disease (which hapned again in the 9th of K. H. 8. Anno 1517. and of which vast numbers died, remarkable by this Circumstance, that *Englishmen* were taken with it in any Country, but no others, and therefore termed by Foreigners *Sudor Anglicus*, that is, the *English-sweat*) is given by *Polidor Virgil*, p. 561. Thus; *Quibus Rebus ita usu venit*, &c. by which means it grew to a Custom, that after a vast destruction of men (by this Distemper) this kind of help was found effectual. If any person was taken with this Sweat by day, he must go to Bed with his Cloaths on; If by night, and the party be in bed, then he must rest and not stir for 24 hours compleat, in the mean time, he must be so covered as not to provoke Sweat, but let it proceed of its own accord, he must neither eat nor drink any thing but what will just serve to keep him alive,—he must not so much as put forth hand or foot to be cooled, for that's death unavoidable.—If the Patient observes this, he is certainly cured, else lost; and this Disease (saith he) invaded only *England* (or *English-men*) which men at that time made portentous constructions of.

This Mortal Distemper was succeeded by a raging *Plague*, which swept away many, so that the King was forced to remove his Court from one place to another. By that *Sweating-sickness* in H. 8's time, infi-

infinite multitudes of People dyed in several places of England, especially in *London*, sparing neither rich nor poor, for even in the King's Court the Lord *Gray of Wilton*, and the Lord *Clinton*, and many Knights, Gentlemen and Officers, died of it. The like *Sweating-sickness* hapned in the 20th year of his Reign, which began in *London*, and afterwards spread it self into all parts of the Kingdom, so that the Term and the Assizes were adjourned.

In the 20 E. 3. (as *Baker* says, p. 131.) there died in *London* of a *Plague* 57374 persons. In the 4th of *Queen Mary*, hot burning *Agues* and other strange Diseases, took away much People; So as between the 20th of *October* and the last of *December*, there died 7 *Aldermen* of *London*, namely, *Henry Heardson*, *Sir Richard Dobs*, *Sir Will. Laxton*, *Sir Henry Hobblethorn*, *Sir John Champney*, *Sir John Ayleph*, and *Sir John Gresham*, of which some were Lord Mayors, &c. I find that in the 8th of *Qu. Eliz.* there died in ten Months seven *Aldermen* of *London*, viz. *Edward Banks*, *Richard Chamberlain*, *Sir Martin Bowes*, *Sir Richard Mallory*, *Sir William Hewet*, *Sir Thomas White*, and *Richard Lambert*, one of the Sheriffs for that year.

In the 36th of *Qu. Eliz.* there dyed of the *Plague* in *London* and the Suburbs 17890. besides the Lord Mayor and three *Aldermen*, and *Michaelmas-Term* was holden at *St. Albans*. The first of *King James*, viz. 1602 there died in *London* and Liberties 38244, whereof of the *Plague* 30578, yet the next year, though the City was increased with a great number of Strangers, there died of all Diseases but 4263. There broke out likewise a great *Plague* in the First of *King Charles* the First, whereof more died than in the beginning of his Fathers Reign. Many other *Plagues* have been in the City, but I shall conclude this subject with a brief account of the great *Plague* in 1665.

In the beginning of *May*, the Bill of Mortality mentions nine that died of the *Plague*, and decreased the next Week to three, then increased to fourteen, next to seventeen, next forty three, and then great Persons began to retire into the Country. In *June* the Bill increases to 112, next 168, next 267, next 470, then do many Tradesmen go into the Country: and many Ministers take occasion to absent themselves from their Charge. In *July* the Bill rises to 725, then to 1089, next 1843, next to 2010, Now most Parishes are infected, a vast number of Houses shut up, no Trade at all, and the number of dying persons still encreasing, although so many thousands left the City. In *Aug.* the Bill rises to 2817, next 3880, next 4237, and then 6102, all which died of the *Plague*, besides other Diseases.— Now there is a dismal solitude in *London-streets*, every day looks with the face of a *Sabbath*, observed with greater solemnity than it used to be in the City, Shops are shut up, very few walk about, so that grass begins to spring in some places. A deep silence every where, no rattling of Coaches, &c. no calling in Customers, no *London Crys*, no noise but dying Groans and Funeral Knells, &c.

In *September* the Bill rises to 6988, the next falls to 6544, but then rises again to 7165, which was the greatest Bill. There were but four Parishes that were not infected, and in them few tarried. The next Bill falls to 5538, then to 4929, then to 4327, then to 2665, then to 1421, then to 1031.— First Week in *November* it rises to 1414, but falls to 1050, then to 652, then to 333, and so lessened more and more to the end of the year, when we had a Bill of 97306, which died of all Diseases, which was 79000 more than the year before, and the number of them which died of the *Plague* was reckoned to be 68596 that year; but others say that there died of that fatal Disease, in little more than a years space, near 100000 persons.

persons in *London*, and some adjacent places.

I shall proceed to remark briefly some few things more, which are *Miscellaneous Collections* of my own from *Divers Authors*.

In the time of *Edward* the Second, when the workmen were digging the Foundation of a Work about *Pauls*, there were found more than 100 heads of Oxen, which confirm'd that opinion, that of old time it had been the Temple of *Diana*, and that there was the Sacrifice of Beasts.

In the 3 *H.* 5. It is said that seven *Dolphins* came up the River of *Thames*, whereof four were taken. In the Fourth of *Q. Mary*, before Harvest, Wheat was sold for four Marks the Quarter, Malt at 44 *s.* the Quarter, Pease at 46 *s.* 8 *d.* Yet after Harvest, Wheat was sold for 5 *s.* the Quarter, Malt for 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rye at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* In the Country, Wheat was sold for 4 *s.* the Quarter, Malt at 4 *s.* 8 *d.* and in some places a Bushel of Rye for a pound of Candles, which was 4 *d.*

I have read that in the Third of King *James* a *Whale* came up within eight miles of *London*, whose body was seen divers times above water, and judged to exceed the length of the largest Ship in the River, but when she tasted the fresh-water, and sent-ed the Land, she returned into the Sea.

I find recorded by divers Writers, that the 17th of July, 1619, one *Bernard Calvart* of *Andover*, rode from *St. George's Church* in *Southwark* to *Dover*, and from thence passed by Barge to *Callice* in *France*, and from thence returned back to *St. George's Church* the same day, setting out about three in the Morning, and returned about eight in the Evening, fresh and lusty, being 184 miles, which was very strange.

In the 14th *R.* 2. on *Christmas-day*, a *Dolphin* was taken at *London-bridge*, being ten Foot long, and a monstrous grown Fish.

In the 37 *H.* 8. On *Tuesday* in *Easter week*, *William Foxe*, Pot-maker for the *Mint* of the *Tower* of

of *London*, fell asleep, and could not be awaked with Pinching or Burning till the first Day of the next Term, which was full Fourten Days, and when he Awaked, was found in all points as if he had Slept but one Night ; and lived forty Years after.

In the Second of King *James* a strange accident happened, to the terrour of all Bloody Murderers ; A Woman called *Ann Waters*, inticed by a Lewd Person she was wont to keep Company with, consented to have her Husband strangled, and then Buried him secretly under the Dunghil in a *Cowhouse* ; whereupon, the Man being mist by his Neighbours, and the Wife making an extraordinary shew of wondering, with much counterfeit Sorrow for his Absence, she past on, unsuspected for a time : But it pleased God, that one of the Inhabitants of that Street *Dream't* That his Neighbour *Waters* was Strangled and Buried under the Dunghil in a *Cowhouse* ; and upon Declaring his Dream, search being made by the Constable, the dead Body was found as he had Dreamed, whereupon the Wife was Apprehended, and upon Examination confessing the Fact, was burned. What hope therefore of Concealment can any Murderers have, when they are subject to be Discovered by any mans Dream ?

In the Fifth of *Queen Mary*, there fell Hail-stones that were fifteen Inches about, I my self saw Hail-stones that fell in *London* in *May* last was Twelve Month, some of which were Six, some Nine Inches about, and others say, they saw some that were more.

About the Sixth of *Edward* the Fourth, one *Walter Walker* a wealthy Citizen, dwelling at the Crown in *Cheapside*, one day, when his Child cryed, did bid him be quiet, and he would make him *Heir of the Crown* ; which words being subject to Interpretation, he was call'd in question about them, Arraigned, Condemned, and put to Death ; which was an Act
of

of great Severity, for the Man had no other meaning, than that he would make his Child Heir of his own House with that Sign.

Anno Onethousand five hundred ninety five, upon Digging for a Vault to be made in *Cheapside*, there was found at Seventeen Foot deep a fair Pavement, like unto that aboveground, and at the further end of the Channel was found a Tree sawed into five steps, which was to step over some Brook running towards *Walbrook*, upon the edge of which, there lay the bodies of two great Trees, the ends whereof were then sawed off, and were firm Timber; so that the Ground of the City had been raised to that time above Seventeen Foot.

In the Third of *William* the Second, *anno* 1090. On *St. Lukes* day, Six hundred Houses in *London* were thrown down by a terrible Tempest, and then it was, that the Roof of *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside* fell with that violence, mentioned page 46 before.

In the time of *Henry* the First, the *Thames* so failed of Water, that between the *Tower* of *London* and the *Bridge* men, waded over on Foot for the space of two days.

In the Seventh year of *Henry* the Sixth, *November* Eight, The Duke of *Norfolk* was like to have been Drowned passing through *London-Bridge*, his Barge being set upon the Piles was over-whelmed so, that Thirty Persons were Drowned, and the Duke with others that escaped, were fain to be drawn up with Ropes. The same year the *Postern Gates* of *London* by *East Smithfield* against the *Tower* of *London* did sink by Night more than Seven Foot into the Earth. In his Eighteenth year, all the Lyons in the *Tower* Dyed. And in this present year three of the Lions in the *Tower* died. In the year 1623, *Octob.* 26. A *Popish Priest* Preached in the Afternoon at *Hunsdon-house* in *Black-fryers London* in an upper Chamber, where there were Assembled above
Three

Three hundred Men and Women, when about the middle of the Sermon a great part of the Floor fell, with such violence, that it brake down the next Floor under it : In the Fall whereof, the Preacher and almost a Hundred of his Auditors were Killed, besides as many more hurt.

About the Year, One thousand two hundred eighty two, through a great Frost and deep Snow, five Arches of *London-Bridge* were born down and carried away.

Anno One thousand three hundred ninety six *November* 30. The young Queen *Isabel* of about Eight years old, being to be conveyed to the *Tower*, such a Multitude went to see her, that Nine persons were crowded to Death on *London-Bridge*.

In the time of *Richard* the First, for three or four years together, there was so great a *Dearth*, that Wheat was sold for Eighteen Shillings six pence a Quarter; and then followed so great a Mortality of Men, that the Living could scarce Bury the Dead.

In the Seventeenth Year of *Henry* the Third, were seen five Suns at one time together; after which, followed so great a *Dearth*, that People did eat Horses and Barks of Trees, and in *London* 20000 were starved for want of Food.

Anno 1313. 7 *Edward* 2. The price set on Victuals was, for a fat stalled Ox twenty four shillings. A fat Mutton, twenty pence : a fat Goose two pence half penny : A fat Capon, two pence : A fat Hen, one penny : Two Chickens, one penny : Three Pigeons, one penny : Twenty four Eggs a penny. Yet the next year there was such a Famine and Mortality of People, that the Living were scarce sufficient to Inter their Dead Friends.

And the next year again, there was so early a Harvest, that a Bushel of Wheat which had been sold for Ten shillings, was now sold for Ten pence.

In the Fifteenth of King *Stephen*, Horses and Carts

Carts passed over the *Thames* upon the Ice. *Anno* 1609. 6 King *James*, A Frost began in *December* which continued till *April* following, with such violence, that not only the *Thames* was so Frozen, that Carts Loaden were driven over it as on dry Land; but also many Fowls and Birds perished, and also much Herbage in Gardens, especially *Hartichoaks* and *Rosemary* were destroyed. The like violent Frost happened in the Seventh of *Eliz.* That Men perform'd all kinds of Exercises upon the *Thames*. In her 35th. year, the River so fail'd that a Horseman might Ride over near *London-Bridge*.

In 5 Q. *Mary*, There fell so great a Rain in *September*, that *Westminster-hall* was full of Water, and Boats were Rowed over *Westminster-Bridge* to *Kingstreet*.

In the 9th. of *Hen.* 4. There was so sharp a Winter, and such a bundance of Snow continued *December*, *January*, *February*, *March*, that almost all small Birds dyed through Hunger.

In the time of *Edw.* 3d. A Frost lasted from the midst of *September* to the Month of *April*.

In his Eleventh Year, there was so great Plenty, That a Quarter of Wheat was sold at *London* for two Shillings: A fat Oxe, for a Noble: A fat Sheep, for six pence: Five Pigeons for a penny; and other things after that Rate. But in his 27th. Year, there was great Scarcity, by reason there fell little or no Rain, from *March* to *July*, and it was therefore called, *the dry Summer*.

In *June* Anno 1603, There was one Whipped through the City of *London* for going to Court when his House was Infected.

December 22. 1607. Nineteen Pyrates were Executed at *Wapping*.

These Historical Memorandums, with what is scattered up and down the Book, Comprehend the most memorable Tumults, Fires, Plagues, Rarities, and

and Casualties, in which this Great City has been concern'd. I confess, there are many more of less Remark, but I must of necessity refer the Reader at present, to larger Tracts, if he be so Curious as to peruse them.

An APPENDIX, Containing the Names of the Present Aldermen of the City of London, and the respective Wards they Govern: Also a List of the Officers of the Lord Mayors House, and the Offices belonging to the Two Compters.

IN this Appendix shall be inserted some few things that should have been put into their proper place, could I have timely obtained distinct Information.

The City of London is divided into Twenty Six Wards, each of which is Governed by its Respective Alderman; the Names of which are these that follow, with the several Wards which they Govern.

Aldersgate-Ward.

Sir Thomas Bludworth, Alderman.

Algate-Ward.

Sir Thomas Beccford, Alderman.

Bassishaw-Ward.

Sir Simon Lewis, Alderman.

Billingsgate-Ward.

Sir John Peak, Alderman.

Bishopsgate-Ward.

Sir Joseph Sheldon, Alderman.

Breadstreet-Ward.

Sir Henry Tulse, Alderman.

Bridge-Ward.

Sir George Waterman, Alderman.

Broadstreet-Ward.

Sir William Pritchard, Alderman.

Candlewike-Ward.

Sir James Edwards, Alderman.

Castlebaynard-Ward.

Sir William Turner, Alderman.

Chancery

Cheapside-Ward.

Sir Robert Clayton, Alderman.

Colemanstreet-Ward.

Sir John Frederick, Alderman.

Cordwayner-Ward.

Sir Robert Jeffery, Alderman.

Cornhil-VVard.

Sir William Hooker, Alderman.

Cripplegate-VVard.

Sir John Shorter, Alderman.

Dowgate-VVard.

Sir Thomas Gold, Alderman.

Farringdon-Ward within,

The Right Honourable Sir Patience Ward, L. Mayor.

Farringdon-VVard without.

Thomas Pilkington Esq; Alderman.

Langborne-VVard.

Sir Robert Viner, Alderman.

Limestreet-VVard.

Sir William Rawsterne, Alderman.

Portfoken-VVard.

Sir James Smith, Alderman.

Queen-Hythe-VVard.

Sir John Lawrence Alderman.

Tower-Street-Ward.

Sir John Chapman, Alderman.

Vintry-VVard.

Henry Cornish Esq; Alderman.

Walbrook-Ward.

Sir John Moore, Alderman.

Sir Thomas Allen, Alderman of Bridge-Ward without.

A List of the Officers of the L. Mayors House.

William Man Esq; Sword-Bearer.

John Wells Esq; Common-Cryer.

Ro. Cheney Esq; Common-Hunt.

Harvey Esq; Water-Bailly.

John Reboham, Coroner.

John

Jo. Bancroft, R. Capel, Tho. Blenkinsop, Serjeant Carvers.
John Clare, John Beverly, John Cole, Serjeants of the
Chamber.

John Bradnox, Serjeant of the Channel.

William Jones, Thomas Cross, William Page, Lee Sad-
ler, Yeomen of the Water-side.

John Noyes, Yeoman of the Channel.

William Shaw, Under Water-Bayliff.

Daniel Man, and Samuel Boufoy, Yeomen of the
Chamber.

Francis Brown, Richard Ball, Thomas Hewit, Sydrach
Denham, John Doley, Young Men.

John Weightman, and two more, Meal-Weighers.

William Cave, John Fickels, Yeomen of the Wood-
Wharf.

William Cave, Fruit-Meter.

Daniel Man, Hall-keeper.

Officers belonging to Woodstreet-Compter.

Richard Normansel, Secondary.

George Kingewel, Clerk of the Papers.

Benjamin Woodworth, William Scot, John Morden,
and Marshal, Clerks Sitters.

Longworth Cross and Robert Reeves, Attornies.

| <i>Serjeants.</i> | <i>Yeomen.</i> | <i>Serjeants.</i> | <i>Yeomen.</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>W. H. Newton</i> | <i>Dan. Beverly</i> | <i>Ed. Thompson</i> | <i>Nath. Thwait</i> |
| <i>W. Howard</i> | <i>Rob. Cooper</i> | <i>Fran. Bromley</i> | <i>Henry Witt</i> |
| <i>John Prigmore</i> | <i>Will. Bell, sen.</i> | <i>John Bell</i> | <i>Will. Bell, jun.</i> |
| <i>John East</i> | <i>Will. Jacobs</i> | <i>Andr. Lambeth</i> | <i>Tho. Audley</i> |
| <i>John Boyer</i> | <i>John King</i> | <i>Henry Lee</i> | <i>Geo. Cotterel</i> |
| <i>Tho. Brown</i> | <i>Steph. Webb</i> | <i>Ralph Lewis</i> | <i>Andrew Harris</i> |
| <i>John Hill</i> | <i>Jos. Hill</i> | <i>W. Thorn dead</i> | <i>Edward Omans</i> |
| <i>Wells</i> | <i>Tho. Stanton</i> | <i>Will. Keath</i> | <i>Tho. Crayford</i> |
| <i>John Colthust</i> | <i>Na. Churchman</i> | <i>John Rand</i> | <i>William Alcock</i> |

Officers belonging to the Poultry-Compter.

Trotman, Secondary.

William Fim, Clerk of the Papers.

John Normansel, George Dixon, Ger. Green, Gabriel Neve, Clerks Sitters.

Dutton Seymour, Robert Brabon, Godfrey Woodward, Richard Dalling, Thomas Baynes, Lewis Newenham, Attornies.

| <i>Serjeants.</i> | <i>Yeomen.</i> | <i>Serjeants.</i> | <i>Yeomen.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Richard Cole | Arth. Fletcher | Edward Tudor | John Antrian |
| Seth Taylor | Edward Hen | Richard Ashby | William Phipps |
| John Cusby | Sheldon | James Smith | William Parker |
| Simon Sands | John Leeson | Thomas Bond | Zach. Gardner |
| Edward Cole | John Westnicut | Abraham New | Edward Barber |
| Robert Cole | Will. Trickle | Andr. Hammond | Samuel Evans |
| George Benson | Tim. Cotterel | Trice Hammond | Bogh |
| Henry Linnet | Will. Fetherston | Samuel Mabbs | Joseph Atkby |
| James Witham | Mabs | Archibald Sparks | John Weeks |

Note, That though the several Attornies, Serjeants, and Yeomen belonging to the two Compters, are in a strict sence said to belong but to One Compter, yet do they do business in Both, as occasion requires, and as they happen to be Employ'd.

F I N I S.

Advertisement.

I*F there be any defect or imperfection in the Account of the Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches it is really the fault of such Persons to whom Application was made in the respective Inns for a Perfect Account, to get which, there were six Persons employed. Yet in many places, partly by the ignorance of some the discourtesie or suspicions of others, the Persons employed could not procure so Satisfactory an Account as could be wished. Therefore if any Carriers, Waggoners, or Stage-Coachmen, will send their Names, Places, and Days, to the Bookfellers for whom this Book is printed, Care shall be taken for Common Benefit to put them in due place.*

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